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HEARN

22, 24, 26, and 30 West Fourteenth St.

Friday, as Usual, Bargain Day.

"Lets fulfillment exceed anticipation."

What made
OUR FRIDAY OFFERINGS
so renowned?

Good Merchandise.
Great Values.
Honest Statements.

Let this simple record of
The Lowest Prices of the Season
SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

Friday Values in Ladies' Wraps and Dresses

AT $1.98..........$2.98..........$3.98
Black and Col'd Cheviot Jackets—small sizes—worth $4.00 to $8.00.

Black and Col'd Cloth Jackets—plain and velvet collar—fur-edged fronts	$4.98
Plain and fancy Cheviot—cloth or velvet capes—some silk lined throughout	$5.98
Fine Broadcloth—full fur collar	$7.98
Chinchilla Coats—double breast	9.98
French Broadcloth—satin cape,	10.98
Fine Cheviot Jackets—umbrella skirt,	11.98
Tight-fitting Broadcloth Jackets—full braid trimmed cape and waist,	13.00
All-Wool Capes—pleated or triple collar,	3.98
Black Broadcloth Capes—soutache braid,	7.98
Clay Diagonal—fancy braid trim,	8.98
Seal Plush—double collar—fur edge,	11.98
With full collar—Alaska sable trim,	19.98
With rich applique and fur trim,	24.98
With Novelty braid and Angora fur,	29.98
Finest Velvet Plush—elegantly lined,	37.98
Matelasse and Velvet Capes,	14.98
Velvet and Satin—satin lined,	14.98
Finest Cloth Capes—velvet trim,	19.98
Col'd Plush Wraps—fur trim,	19.98
Black Plush Capes—jet trim,	23.00
Elegant Plush Capes—jet trim,	27.00
Satin Princess Mantles—jet trim,	28.00

ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.
French Cloth and imported Satin Brocade—richest linings—plain and Angora fur trim,
$27.00, value $50 $55, value $125

Friday Values in Misses' Dept.

Little Children's Short Coats, Eiderdown and Fancy Cloth—braid trim	$1.98
Little Children's fine sample Coats of handsome cloths—beautifully trimmed—worth $6.00 to $9.00	$3.75
Girls' Fancy Cloth Gretchens—Newmarket or round skirt—cape and full collar, 6 to 14 years—worth $7.50	$4.98
Girls' fine Beaver Cloth Gretchens, Navy Havana and new Red—ages 6 to 14	$6.75

Friday Values in Ladies' Underwear.

Corset Covers—felled seams—all sizes,	9c
Corset Covers—V shape—emb'y trim,	25c
Night Gowns—double yoke—cambric ruffle,	39c
Night Gowns—French emb'y and insertings,	69c
Chemises—20 styles—emb'y and insertings,	49c
Extra long Chemises—cambric, muslin, and lawn—lace and emb'y trim; were $1.79,	98c
Drawers—lace and emb'y trim—yoke band,	29c
Drawers—emb'd or lace ruffle—yoke band,	49c
Skirts—tucked cambric ruffle—yoke band,	39c
Skirts—deep emb'd or cambric ruffle,	79c
Fancy Woven Skirts—yoke band,	59c
Extra wide Lawn Aprons—worth 40,	19c
Children's Aprons—lawn and crossbar—1 to 14 yrs—10 styles—worth 69,	39c
Children's Canton Flannel Night Drawers,	49c
Canton Flannel Drawers—cambric ruffles,	29c
Children's Canton Flannel Knickerbockers,	11c

Friday Values in Men's Furnishings.

Men's Dress Shirts—linen bosoms,	29c
Men's Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers,	98c
Men's Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers,	$1.49
Men's Camel's Hair Half Hose,	17c
Men's Fine Braces—silk ends,	39c
Men's Silk Teck Scarfs—fine quality,	24c

Friday Values in Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear.

Ladies' All-Wool Ribbed Hose,	24c
Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose—col'd tops,	29c
Ladies' Black Cotton—Hermsdorf dyes,	24c
Children's Heavy Rib Cotton—fast black,	19c
Ladies' Egyptian Ribbed Vests,	29c
Ladies' Heavy Merino Vest and Pants,	39c
Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants,	98c
Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves—new colors,	69c
Ladies' Pique Gloves—spear point backs,	98c

Friday Values in Blankets.

GRAY BLANKETS.

10-4 Gray,	49c	11-4 Fine Wool,	$1.98
10-4 Silver Gray,	79c	11-4 Fancy,	3.98
10-4 Heavy Wool,	98c	11-4 Natural Wool,	4.98
11-4 Fine Gray,	1.59	11-4 Finest All-Wool,	6.98

Fine Wool Wrapper Blankets, $3.29.

All-Wool Scarlet Blankets.

10-4 Heavy,	$2.98	12-4 Fine Cal.,	$5.98
11-4 Heavy,	3.98	12-4 Extra heavy do.,	5.98
11-4 California,	4.98	12-4 Finest Cal.,	7.49

WHITE BLANKETS.

10-4 White,	49c	11-4 Cal.—fancy,	$3.29
10-4 Ex. heavy wool,	2.49	11-4 Fine California,	4.49
10-4 California,	3.49	11-4 Cal.—shrunk,	4.98
10-4 Finest do.,	4.49	11-4 Extra fine, do.,	5.29
11-4 Heavy White,	1.59	12-4 Strictly All-wool,	8.98
11-4 Fine Wool,	1.98	12-4 Fine Cal.,	6.98

WHITE CROCHET QUILTS.
Marseilles Patterns.

69 cents; worth	$1.00	89 cents; worth	$1.25
79 cents; worth	1.14	98 cents; worth	1.50

English Marseilles—heavy raised figures,	1.49

COMFORTABLES.

Sateen—turkey-red lined—fancy stitched,	98c
Fancy Sateen—sateen lined,	$1.49
French Sateen—tufted,	1.98
French Sateen—down filled,	2.98
Same—extra large size,	3.98
Silk covered—down filled,	6.98

Friday Values in School Supplies.

Penholders, dz.,	2c	Pencil Tablets,	1c
Polished Do. dz.,	7c	Linen Tablets	8c
Slate Pencils, 100,	8c	Superior Do., all sizes,	9c
Slate Books,	14c	Pocket Compass,	7c
Board Erasers,	5c	Best Chalk, 144 pcs.,	5c
Rubb'r Slate Clean'rs,	5c	Steel Pens, dz.,	5c
Perfection do.,	7c	Automatic Knives,	15c
Brass-Edge Rulers,	4c	Lehigh Slates, 3c., 4c.,	5c
Automatic Pencils,	7c	Noiseless do., 7c.,	9c
Le'd Pencil Sharp'n'rs,	1c	Col'd Crayons, box,	1c
Slate Pencils, dz.,	10c	Mucilage, bottle,	5c
Crochet School Bags,	14c	Colored Ink,	4c
Enamel School Bags,	14c	Black Ink,	5c
Full line of Diaries for 1894,			8c to 2.49

Full list of specialties can be obtained at entrance of our stores......All as advertised......Ushers will give every desired information.

POWERFUL BOAT FOR BRAZIL

EL CID SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOUGHT FOR THAT GOVERNMENT.

The Purchase, It Is Reported, Was Made Through the Firm of Flint & Co.—The Steamship Is the Latest Addition to the Coastwise Fleet of the Southern Pacific Transportation Company—She Is the Fastest American-Built Merchant Steamer Afloat.

The big American coastwise steamer El Cid has been sold by C. P. Huntington. There is every reason to believe that she has been purchased for use as a war ship by the Government of Brazil.

It is reported that the purchase was effected through the medium of Flint & Co. of New-York City. The firm of Flint & Co. have intimate relations with the Government of Chile and other South American States. Mr. Charles R. Flint is Consul General for the Government of Costa Rica. The firm is a very large importor of rubber from Brazil, and the one most likely in America to receive orders for war material from any of the Latin-American States.

The reports recently circulated that Flint & Co. were engaged in the purchase of munitions of war for the Brazilian rebels is positively denied. Such purchases would be in direct violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. At the same time the purchase of an American merchant ship for the constitutional Government of Brazil is thoroughly legitimate.

During the last four days Rear Admiral J. Maurity, one of the most distinguished naval officers of Brazil, has been staying at the Hotel Brunswick in this city. Rear Admiral Maurity is President of the Brazilian Commission to the Columbian Exposition. It is said that Rear Admiral Maurity personally conducted the selection and purchase of El Cid.

C. P. Huntington was seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He was asked if he had sold El Cid to the Brazilian Government and he said, "I have not." Then in a few moments he added, "I have not sold her to the Brazilian Government, but I did sell one of the steamers to a number of merchants, and they have taken the Cid."

When asked what the purchase money was, he replied, "Well, they paid about $500,000. She cost $535,000 when she was new, and she is as good as new now."

When Mr. Huntington was asked if these merchants to whom he had sold El Cid might not have bought her for the Brazilian Government he replied that if the vessel had been purchased for the Brazilian Government he knew nothing about it. Mr. Huntington said he did not care to give the names of the purchasers of the vessel because he had been asked not to do so. He expects to build another steamship to take the place of El Cid.

El Cid arrived last night in this port from New-Orleans. The big ship is the latest addition to the magnificent fleet of ships operated by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company.

El Cid is the fastest American-built merchant steamer afloat. She is also the fastest vessel of her class in the world. She has to her credit the fastest maintained sea speed of any American-built steamer afloat. For long cruising at a continuous high speed she has yet to be beaten by the production of any American shipyard. This fact is all the more noteworthy when it is known that she was designed without special regard for speed. The builders, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, were called upon to furnish a vessel having great freight-carrying capacity, and one which should be capable of steaming between New-Orleans and New-York with due regard to economy of coal consumption. Two ships were ordered, to be sisters, El Rio and El Cid, and the engine designs were entrusted to Horace See, the Superintendent of Construction at the yards of the Cramps of the engines of the new war ships Vesuvius, Yorktown, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

El Rio and El Cid made their advent in the American merchant marine within the last twelve months. They are the largest coastwise steamers afloat flying the American flag.

On the first few runs made by El Rio she broke all records between New-Orleans and New-York. El Cid put in an appearance last Summer, and in her maiden run from New-Orleans to New-York smashed all records, and considerably beat El Rio. The maiden run of El Cid was made in September last. In that month she made the passage from New-Orleans to New-York in 4 days 2 hours and 31 minutes. The time was taken from Southwest Bar, New-Orleans, to Sandy Hook. From dock to dock, El Cid made the run in 4 days 10 hours 5 minutes. The runs of El Cid for the four days were, in knots, 268, 376, 450, 381, and 140. The average speed on the day 450 knots were run was 18¾ knots. The distance traversed from New-Orleans to New-York, from bar to bar, was 1,615 knots. The average speed for the passage was 16¾ knots.

The speed of the El Cid on her September run is by no means deemed her best. No effort was made to push the vessel, and if anything, care was manifested that there should be no heating of parts. The machinery, like all new work, had to be closely watched.

The bunkers of El Cid will hold 1,000 tons of coal. Fully 2,000 tons additional coal can be carried in the cargo space. On the maiden run from New-Orleans to New-York, El Cid did not burn much over sixty-five tons of coal a day. With a supply of 3,000 tons of coal on board, she would be able to keep the sea for an almost indefinite time. Even after stowing 2,000 tons of coal in the cargo-carrying space, there would still be left sufficient room not to cause crowding in the crew cargo space, or in those portions of the ship allotted to gun stores.

The speed showing of El Cid has never been equaled by any one of the new vessels of the new navy of the United States. The cruiser Baltimore made the run from Stockholm to Lisbon at a mean average speed of 15 knots an hour. This showing is the nearest approach to the maintained sea-speed performance of El Cid.

In comparison with the work of trans-Atlantic greyhounds the showing of El Cid is low, but it must be borne in mind that she was designed for a freighter and to be operated at an economical speed. The wonderful showing of the vessel would seem to be due almost entirely to her superior machinery.

On the advent of El Cid in the merchant marine of the United States she was inspected by an official naval board of the United States Navy Department to determine her fitness for service as a vessel-of-war of the United States in an emergency. The inspection showed the vessel to be wonderfully strong in hull. Her main deck was found so strongly braced for the carrying of heavy deck loads as to leave no question of its ability to support a battery of five-ton six-inch breechloading rifles. To place these guns in position would hardly necessitate the cutting of ports, as the cargo openings are deemed adequate for such work.

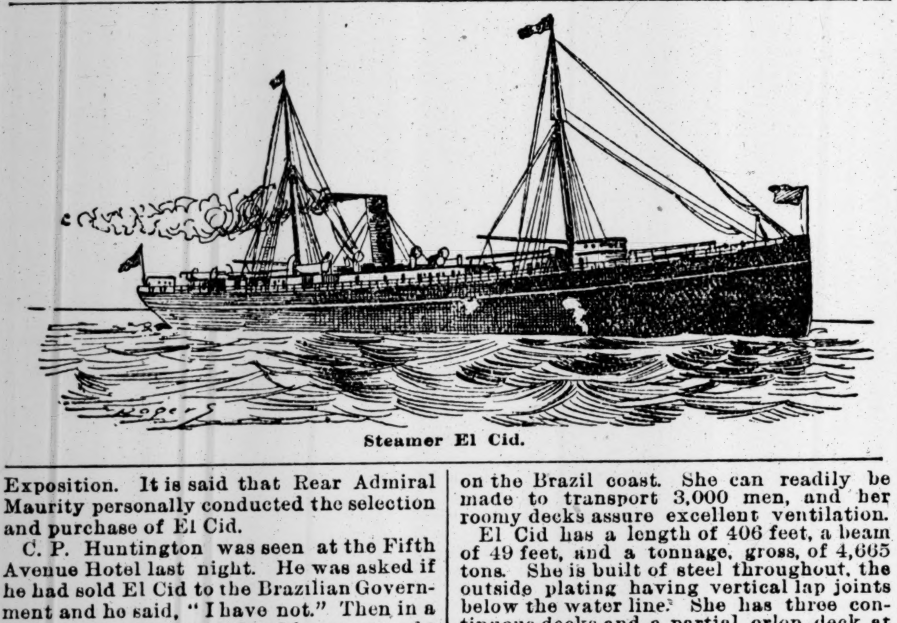
On the spar deck the forecastle deck was found sufficiently strong to support a six-inch rifle on either bow. The bow is cut well away forward, and would readily permit from a gun position on the broad of each bow a direct ahead fire. By stripping off the steel deck house covering the after wheel an uninterrupted arc of fire would be afforded for guns placed in position aft for an astern fire.

El Cid was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company under plans which President C. B. Orcutt of that company had approved by the Navy Department. Plans are in existence at the Navy Department to-day for the further strengthening of this ship by means of armor plates.

On the main deck of El Cid are eight ports, and there are also ports conveniently placed in the orlop deck. In all of these ports it is possible to place rapid-fire guns. All of the deckhouses are built of steel, and her coal bunkers are so arranged as to afford protection to the boilers and machinery against small rapid-fire shot.

In the case of high speed being required for a few hours' duration there is little doubt in the minds of engineers that El Cid would make nearly twenty knots an hour. It is believed that this fine ship, after a period of more extended running, will be found capable of a maintained sea speed of nineteen knots an hour.

The purchase of El Cid will probably do much to strenghen the hands of the Brazilian Government. El Cid will give to the Brazilian authorities a vessel superior in steaming powers to any ship in the Brazilian insurgent fleet. Properly armed she will be capable of engaging with any of the protected Brazilian ships. The fact that El Cid was especially built for service in southern waters makes her all the more desirable as a type of vessel for operating on the Brazil coast. She can readily be made to transport 3,000 men, and her roomy decks assure excellent ventilation.



Steamer El Cid.

El Cid has a length of 406 feet, a beam of 49 feet, and a tonnage, gross, of 4,665 tons. She is built of steel throughout, the outside plating having vertical lap joints below the water line. She has three continuous decks and a partial orlop deck at the forward end of the forehold. She is rigged with two pole masts, and has booms for handling cargo, together with steam-hoisting engines at the different hatches. She is provided with steam-steering gear and a screw hand gear in the afterhouse.

A flying bridge connects the forward house with the main house. Steam windlass and steam capstans are provided for the handling of the anchors and hawsers. The vessel is fitted with a complete electric-light plant. There are 112 incandescent lamps. A powerful search light is in position on a stand placed forward of the foremast and well clear of the deck.

The engines are the most notable feature of the vessel. They represent the most advanced type of marine engine. Mr. See, the designer of the machinery, combined in the engines many features of war ship machinery. They are of the triple-expansion type, working a single screw. The cylinders are in diameter for high, intermediate, and low pressure, 22, 52, and 84 inches, respectively. The stroke measures 54 inches.

The distribution of steam in the high-pressure cylinder is controlled by one piston valve. A second valve of the same type performs a similar duty for the intermediate cylinder, and two piston valves are used for the low-pressure cylinder. The steam is introduced in the middle of each valve, which prevents the high-pressure steam from coming in contact with the valve steam stuffing boxes. All valves are worked by the See-Marshall valve gear, and each valve receives its motion from a separate eccentric. The valves are placed as close as possible to their respective cylinders. The engines are reversed by steam.

The boilers are three in number. All three are double-ended, 13 feet 10 inches in diameter and 20 feet 6 inches long. Each boiler contains six corrugated furnaces, 43 inches inside diameter. The total grate surface of the boilers is 400 square feet, and the total heating surface 10,650 square feet. The working steam is 165 pounds a square inch.

The construction work on the hull of El Cid is far stronger than on any of the other late-built ships of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. El Rio, the sister of El Cid, has had immense alterations made on her under-water hull, and El Rio has been in dry dock under necessity of having a number of her plates rebolted. El Cid is better built, it is believed, than El Rio, the experience with El Rio having apparently been profited by in the building of El Cid.

Big Registration in Franklin County.

SARANAC LAKE, Oct. 26.—The registratioin in Franklin County this year is unusually full. In Malone the total is 2,579, which is 119 in excess of the registration for the first day last year. In Saranac Lake the increase is exactly 100. The number of women registered is small, except in one town, Bangor, where 180 are registered. Ten towns have no women upon the registry lists.

The Queen Enjoys the Play.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Princess Beatrice, Princess Aribert of Anhalt, and other persons of royal blood performed "A Scrap of Paper" before Queen Victoria at Balmoral last evening. On Tuesday a similar performance was given, and this evening John Hare's company played a comedy for her Majesty. The Queen has been present throughout every play, and has keenly enjoyed them all.

Will Be Brought Back for Trial.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—An American named Windell, passenger on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived at Southampton to-day, was arrested and brought to London this afternoon. He is wanted in New-York to answer charges of embezzling. An application for his extradition has been lodged at the Bow Street Police Court. He will be accompanied to New-York by two London detectives.

The Pope Is Irritated.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The Pope has been exchanging views recently with Archbishop Satolli, Papal Delegate to the Church in the United States, concerning the Roman Catholic University in Washington. He has been irritated, it is said, by the men who are instigating adverse criticism of the university, and will soon give the institution evidence of his support and satisfaction with its work.

For closing days of World's Fair the New-York Central has made special excursion rate of $32 to Chicago and return. Tickets good on all trains except Exposition Flyer.—*Adv.*

CALISAYA LA BILLA IS IN ALL respects the best preparation of Calisaya.—*Adv.*

TOOK A "KNOCKER-OUT" IN COURT.

But It Wasn't Strong Enough to Affect Lawyer Purdy at All Seriously.

Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy made an exhibition of himself in the Court of General Sessions yesterday by taking a big dose of "knocker-out" mixture to prove to a jury how harmless the stuff was.

Not long afterward he found the services of a stomach pump agreeable, and to all appearances he was none the worse for his mock-heroic argument without words.

Mr. Purdy was defending Thomas F. Bracken, an ex-convict, who has served two terms in prison. Bracken was jointly indicted with John Hendrix for robbery in the first degree and administering the "knocker-out," a solution with which to drug liquor so as to render the person drinking it insensible. The victims were Frank J. Sullivan and his nephew, Eugene F. Sullivan, who lived together at 1 Second Street.

The Sullivans had a little party in their rooms on the night of Oct. 2, and among those invited was Hendrix. He brought with him Bracken, whom he introduced as "Mr. Shaffer." All drank beer, and about midnight the Sullivans lost consciousness.

It was 4 o'clock the next morning before the uncle regained his senses, and the nephew remained in a stupor for twelve hours longer.

Considerable of the Sullivans' property was missing, including three overcoats, two suits of clothing, a diamond-snake ring, and $85. The money had been taken from Frank Sullivan's pocket.

A detective found Bracken in his room in Fourth Street on Oct. 4 lying asleep on a bed. On the bureau was an ounce vial containing what afterward proved to be chloral hydrate. The vial was about half full.

The detective awakened Bracken, told him that he was a prisoner, and added that resistance meant death. Bracken rose and said he was ready to go to court. He wanted to change his collar first. He moved toward the bureau, and on the way tossed a half-ounce vial under the bed. This, it was found, contained about one-sixth of an ounce of chloral hydrate. Bracken was told why he had been arrested, and he is said to have remarked:

"Oh, get out! I didn't give the young feller enough to kill him. This all comes of my bein' mixed up with Hendrix."

In the course of the trial before Judge Fitzgerald yesterday, it came out that the Sullivans' property had been left in a Bowery lodging house, and the ring sold to the night clerk for $15. The clerk gave the ring to a woman living in East Seventy-third Street, from whom it was recovered.

Eugene Lederere, chemist for the Health Board, testified that the liquid in the vials found by the detective in Bracken's room was chloral hydrate, and Coroner's Physician Donlan said the drug was a poison, and when taken in sufficient quantity would cause death.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare finished his case very quickly, and then Mr. Purdy asked the Judge to dismiss his client. This motion being denied, Mr. Purdy said:

"Defense rests."

Mr. O'Hare began summing up. He said the "knocker-out" stuff was a poison, and it might have killed both the Sullivans.

"Nonsense!" broke in Lawyer Purdy. "Let me take bottle," pointing to the smaller of the prosecution's exhibit. The vial was given to him and he placed it to his lips, driking off the contents.

Everybody looked astonished, and Lawyer Purdy beamed triumphant. After Mr. O'Hare had finished talking a recess was taken to permit a juryman to transact some important business.

Mr. Purdy took advantage of the lull to visit the Cosmopolitan Hotel and have his stomach relieved. He said afterward he had taken chloral before, and he was prompted to make the test before the jury, following the case of an Illinois lawyer who ate poisoned cake in the courtroom.

The Illinois lawyer won his case. Mr. Purdy lost his yesterday, the jury convicting Bracken. Hendrix is locked up, and will be tried later.

It is thought Mr. Purdy took about eighty grains of chloral hydrate. Twelve grains is an ordinary dose, although in extreme cases three times the amount is given. It is calculated that 120 grains would prove fatal.

Mr. Davis called the attention of Judge Fitzgerald to the loss of the State's exhibit. The Judge said he would take no action at that stage of the case.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAST DAY. THE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

DEATH OF A ROYAL AFRICAN.

Alexander Beckwell, Once a Slave, Lived to be Over One Hundred Years Old.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—Alexander Beckwell, a centenarian, who was induced when a young man to come to America from Africa, and was sold at auction as a slave, died in this city yesterday. Eighty-five years ago Alexander was looked upon by many of the African negroes as their next leader. Although a boy he was strong, daring, and a general favorite.

An English trading vessel touched near his home for the purpose of kidnapping or inducing some of the natives to embark for America, where they could be sold at auction as slaves. The white men on board painted glowing pictures of American life to the black visitors, and it was not difficult to persuade Alexander to make the journey. He was a prize, and the traders expected a good amount for him. Besides, he was of royal blood.

When the ship reached America the natives were taken to Virginia and disposed of at public sale. When it was known that Alexander was of the African royalty there was some lively bidding for him, and finally he was knocked down to a planter in Virginia of the name of Beckwell. He soon mastered the English language, and on the death of his master he was sold to a Georgia planter, and later to a Louisianian in Rapides. Alexander remained in Rapides until after the war, when he came to New-Orleans. He was married and had several children and grandchildren. He recently celebrated his one hundredth birthday. He died of old age.

TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.

If you fail to register to-day or Saturday, Oct. 28, you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate, Mayor Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mrs. Grant Starts for California.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of Gen. Grant, started yesterday to pass the Winter in California with her son, Jesse Grant. Mrs. Grant traveled over the Pennsylvania Railroad in a special car, and was accompanied by U. S. Grant and his family. A number of friends called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel before Mrs. Grant departed and presented flowers. Among the visitors was Gen. Charles E. Furlong, who was on Gen. Grant's staff.

Fire in Indiana Building.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—There was a fire in the tower of the Indiana Building this afternoon. By promptly tearing out the sheeting and demolishing some of the staff work, the firemen soon extinguished the flames. The loss will be small.

H. F. Bindseil, manufacturer of finest Furs at lowest prices. 861 Broadway, near 17th St.—*Adv.*

HE GATHERED MANY IDEAS

DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR ALSO HAD A FINE TIME IN THE WEST.

Surprised by the Greatness of This Country and Its Cities—Splendidly Treated in Chicago—Charmed by American Schools—Grieved by a Dispatch Saying He Was Reproved at a Dinner—No Objection to Being Called a Ruffian, but Does Not Want to be Made Ridiculous.

At the Holland House last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Hon. James Shanks, received a reporter for The New-York Times.

His drawing room is simply solemn. The carpet is elegant, without affectation in colors delightfully demure. The chairs are in pale embroidered saffron-colored silk. The pictures are steel engravings. But the little clock on the mantel, the pedestal of which is in white onyx veined with pink, rings the hours and half hours as if it had swallowed a curfew bell.

The Lord Mayor wore a frock coat—not a Prince Albert, mind you—of black broadcloth, striped trousers, a waistcoat cut low enough to reveal the second button—made of gold—of a polished white shirt, and a dotted white silk necktie.

His hair, parted in the middle, and thick mustache are black and white, his eyes are light chestnut, with a slight tint of blue, under black eyebrows. He smiles not often, but when he smiles he shows—

Thirty-two teeth, white, straight, dressed in two lines like a company of soldiers in two sections facing each other, and evidently teeth which would have devoured all the apples in Eden and explained afterward.

The Lord Mayor's cheeks are red, his hand is cordial, and his bearing, which is indicative of valiant stubbornness in its easiest pose, is never rigid.

The rigidness of his dignity he has transferred to a tall thin fellow who wears a black evening dress, decked with brass buttons large as silver dollars, whose eyes are sad, and who hands visiting cards on a salver, saying "Me lord."

"New-York is an Old-World city with a New-World dash. I mean that it is progressive and yet finished. It has age and measure. I do not think its buildings are as tall as those of Chicago," said the Lord Mayor.

He passed his hand on the short waves of his hair, held out his forefinger in a gesture of warning, and continued:

"Now, don't embroil me with Chicago. I have fine friends there. I have been splendidly treated there. I have been able to see in three weeks things which I would not have seen in twelve if I had been unaided. Then, one cannot judge in New-York as well as in Chicago of the magnificent possibilities of this country. Think of the rapidity of the city's growth. When I shall tell the people in Dublin the wonders that I have seen I suppose they'll say, 'He is romancing.'"

"Are not the people in Dublin well informed about America?" the reporter asked.

"No," the Lord Mayor replied. "It surprises you because there are so many Irishmen here. They write letters, I suppose, but one cannot realize the progress of this country until one has seen it."

"Have you met many of your countrymen in the United States?"

"Yes, and with an impression very gratifying to an Irishman," the Lord Mayor replied. "My countrymen, when they come here, engage in tenth-rate occupations, but they take advantage of the public-school education, and the second generation produces lawyers, physicians, newspaper men, men of affairs."

"Were you interested in our local politics?" asked the reporter.

"Your local politics! We do not in Dublin dignify by the name of politics our municipal affairs. Our politics are always national. I understand that here, as elsewhere, however, Irishmen are at the helm, and the people like it. I am glad that nothing will do for an Irishman but he must be at the top. I am glad that when he gets there he is found faithful enough to be made to stay there."

"Did you study some of our institutions?"

"Yes. At Minneapolis, where the Mayor is one of the finest fellows I have met, I visited the public schools. The system of education is perfect. We should have it in Dublin if it were possible. But I saw the appropriation lists in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago. They are far larger than any amount we may obtain for education. I intend to suggest in Dublin the school fire drill. It is marvelous. I saw 1,000 children file out of a school in perfect order in one minute and twenty-two seconds at an alarm of fire.

"I have gathered other ideas like this, but I wish to say, in one phrase, that I am delighted with my visit, that the fair was far above my anticipation, that—"

"Melord," interposed the attendant in a melancholy whisper, "have you the key?"

The Lord Mayor rose, searched in all his pockets for the key, sat down nonchalantly, said "No," and lost the "thread of his discourse.

"There is something I wish you would do for me," he said. "I went to a banquet which was given to the World's Fair Commissioners at Chicago, Oct. 9. I was not a Commissioner, but I went as an invited guest. The dinner lasted until 3 o'clock the next morning. At 2:30 I made a reply to a toast in the form of a speech—I don't think there were 150 men in the room—"

"What was the speech?" asked the reporter.

"It has never been reported," the Lord Mayor replied, thoughtfully curling his mustache. "The toast was to 'Great Britain and Her Colonies.' I said in a bantering tone, which everybody took banteringly, that there was no such country as Great Britain, that there was a country named Great Britain and Ireland, and that the Irish intended to claim this empire, as they already claimed this Republic."

"How did the company greet the sentiment?"

"The company applauded and laughed uproariously," replied the Lord Mayor. "Then I said I regretted that the industries of Ireland were not represented at the fair. I regretted it not only because it was a loss for Ireland, but because it was a loss for the Americans who love Ireland and are interested in its welfare. I said that the empire had neglected Ireland, and concluded by expressing the wish that Ireland might be represented at the next fair. There were loud cheers. I added: 'I hope you will not slap on a McKinley tariff bill the same week,' and when I resumed my seat—"

"The President of the festival made objections?" asked the reporter.

"No," replied the Lord Mayor. "The President made no objections. He had none to make. He made a simple answer in his natural cold way. He was Davis, you know. His answer was pleasant, explaining the error about 'Great Britain and Her Colonies.' Everybody took his answer pleasantly. But two days afterward I heard that the London papers contained news of my having been reproved by the presiding officer at the banquet to the World's Fair Commissioners."

"This is grave," said the reporter sympathetically.

"Yes," said the Lord Mayor, lifting his hands, "it is grave. The dispatch was sent by a press association to the London papers. Nothing of the sort appeared in the Chicago papers. I wish you could tell me how to trace the origin of the dispatch or see if it appeared in The New-York Times."

The Lord Mayor was very severe then, but his features relaxed in a moment and he said:

"I am a public man and expect criticism. I do not object to being called a ruffian. I do not object to being called an ignoramus. I do not even object to being called dishonest. These are differences of opinion. But I object to this dispatch which makes me ridiculous and is utterly groundless."

The Lord Mayor extended his two hands to the reporter, smiled, and said:

"Look in the files of your paper for me. I shall say in Dublin that the American interviewers are angels."

The reporter has searched for the objectionable dispatch in vain.

ENGINEER MAHONEY'S BRAVERY.

He Probably Saved Many Lives in the Pennsylvania Railroad Collision.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The full list of those injured in the Pennsylvania Railroad wreck at Bear Swamp yesterday afternoon is as follows:

BARCLOW, Mrs. K., Hotel Gerlach, New-York, body bruised.
CARTER, J. S., porter of sleeping car America, severely bruised.
EDWARDS, WILLIAM, cook on dining car, scalded.
GRAY, A. J., porter of sleeping car Ixion, slightly injured.
GRELL, ELLIS, New Amsterdam Hotel, New-York, very slightly injured.
HOBART, Mrs. M., Hotel Gerlach, New-York, bruised about body.
HOUGHTON, A. F., of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New-York, several bruises.
MAHONEY, DANIEL, 163 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, engineer of the limited, legs and head cut and bruised, and internal injuries.
MATTHEWS, HENRY, 549 William Street, Jersey City, legs and head cut and internal injuries.
M'GONNIGLE, EDWARD, a tramp from Pittsburg, seriously injured.
TRIST, JESSE E., of San Francisco, thrown down in sleeping car, bruised and eye blackened.
WILLIS, WILLIAM, porter of sleeping car Tryphosa, slightly injured.

Engineer Mahoney was taken to Jersey City, with Fireman Matthews, on the relief train early this morning. They were sent to their homes. Both men deserve much credit for sticking to their engine to the very last.

The promptness of Mahoney in putting on the air brakes, reversing his engine, and thus minimizing the effects of the calamity, won for him so much approval from the passengers on the limited that they took up a collection of $87 for him.

The train dispatcher of the railroad attributes the accident to the breaking of an axle on one of the cars of the freight train at a time when the second section of the limited was so close to it, running on a parallel track, that the passenger train had no chance to stop.

Thousands of persons went to the scene of the wreck to-day. The two wrecking crews which were put to work half an hour after the Chicago limited crashed into the long freight train were still laboring. Two of the overturned Pullman coaches were gotten right side up during the morning.

Another dead tramp was found in the debris of the freight train. There are now four injured tramps at St. Francis Hospital, in this city.

Neither Mrs. Barclow nor Mrs. Hobart had returned to the Hotel Gerlach yesterday. Dr. Ellis Grell was back at the New-Amsterdam Hotel, showing no signs of his recent shaking up.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAS DAY. THE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

Problem for the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The numerous "hangers-on" and attendants who come to the United States from foreign countries with World's Fair exhibitors and with the Midway Plaisance shows, are causing the Treasury officials much concern as to the proper means of returning them whence they came. A census of this class of persons, of whom there are 500 Chinese alone, has been taken by Treasury agents on the fair grounds, with a view to comparing the list with a similar list taken of those who entered this country when the fair opened. Many of these persons, from one cause or another, will not be taken back by those who brought them over, and thus several thousand undesirable immigrants may be left in the country. Superintendent Stump, of the Immigration Bureau, has gone to Chicago to see what may be done in the premises. Assistant Secretary Hamlin will also leave for Chicago on Sunday, to remain for a week or ten days, to decide custom and other Treasury matters needing instant decision on the grounds.

Newport's Municipal Election.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26.—In yesterday's municipal elections the Republicans elected three out of five Aldermen and nine out of fifteen Councilmen. The vote for one place in the Council, claimed by Democrats, is so close as to make possible a change as the result of the official count. This gives the Republicans control of the joint convention and the disposal of all city offices. For City Treasurer, the Republican candidate was apparently elected by 4 votes. This may be changed by the official figures. For School Committee, one Republican and three Democrats are chosen. One of the Democrats was on both tickets, and another stood as an independent.

Started for Sunday School and Eloped.

CENTREPORT, L. I., Oct. 26.—There was an anxious search through this village Sunday evening for pretty Ella Higbee, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Farmer Charles Higbee. Miss Higbee had started for Sunday school, but failed to return. It was learned that she had left for New-York on a train, in company with George Marquand, who is employed in a real estate office in that city. It is said young Marquand met Miss Higbee when on a visit to Centreport last Spring. Her mother received a letter to-day, saying she was going to be married this week, but the letter did not disclose the girl's address.

TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.
FRIDAY, OCT. 27,
SATURDAY, OCT. 28,
Are the last two days for the registration of Brooklyn voters this year.
Hours—From 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Two Men Drowned from a Sailboat.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 26.—A sailboat containing seven men capsized Tuesday in Jamaica Bay, and two of the men were drowned. Their names were Christian Hinnansen and Hjalmar Hjerton. The names of those rescued were Carl Abelstedt, John Hinnansen, William Carruthers, Adolph Olsen, and Christian Peterson. The accident was not reported here till to-day, when Abelstedt told Coroner Everitt. He said the two who were lost were carried out to sea. Hinnansen was married, and his family lives in Harlem. All the men were employes of the Johnson Railroad Signal Company and boarded in Morris Park.

Confesses He Committed the Burglaries.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Oct. 26.—Chauncey De Mott, twenty years old, of this village, has made a confession, in which he says all the recent burglaries in this place were committed by himself and two companions, Isaac Johnson and Frank Berger, both about his own age. Thomas Seaman was arrested for the burglaries and indicted by the Grand Jury. His trial was set down for yesterday, but De Mott's confession caused it to be postponed. Johnson denies that he took part in the robberies.

The Austin Cotton Fire.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 26.—The fire which occurred in a cotton warehouse here Sunday night, in which about 1,000 bales of cotton were stored, continues burning, and it is likely to destroy several hundred bales of the cotton which were rolled out while burning. The Fire Department and insurance agents seem unable to keep the smoldering fire suppressed. The result will probably be a loss of $20,000.

Only $32 to World's Fair and return, via New-York Central. Excursion tickets good on fast trains with sleeping cars.—*Adv.*

THOUSANDS AGAINST MAYNARD

THEY JOIN IN PROTEST WITH THE LAWYERS OF NEW-YORK.

HILL'S NAME GREETED WITH HISSES.

Tremendous Response to the Call of the Bar Association.

JUDICIAL CORRUPTION REBUKED.

Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the New-York Bar Association, Denounces the Nomination of the Man Whose Act Was Called Criminal by Judge Cullen of Brooklyn—A Scathing Arraignment of Maynard by James C. Carter, "Leader of the New-York Bar"—Seth Low Protests in the Name of the Rising Generation Against the Example of Fraud for Political Gain—Senator Hill's Fallacious Defense Torn to Tatters by Frederic R. Coudert—Theodore Bacon of Rochester Protests in the Name of the Bar in His Section—Judicial Purity Approved by a Vast Audience Which Vigorously Shows Its Disapprobation of Judicial Thievery.

The protest of the New-York Bar Association against the nomination of Isaac Horton Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals was taken up last night by thousands of men who, regardless of previous party affiliation, filled the great hall of Cooper Union until not another person could enter.

The denunciation so strongly voiced by the men whose profession has been grossly insulted was merged into a tremendous outcry of American citizens, speaking in the name of justice, morality, and public decency.

The call of the Bar Association on the masses for an expression of disapproval was most vigorously answered. Scarcely had the doors of Cooper Union been opened when seats were obtained with difficulty.

Half an hour before the meeting was called to order, standing room was tenable only by physical insistence. When Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the New-York Bar Association, arose to speak, there were crowds in the street who could find not even the smallest chance to squeeze into the hall.

And as in solid masses the voters had responded to the call, so with one voice, vigorous and tireless, they expressed their disapproval of the candidacy of Isaac Horton Maynard.

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, most of whom were present and many of whom occupied seats on the platform, is as follows:

Vice Presidents.

William M. Evarts,
Stephen P. Nash,
James C. Carter,
William Allen Butler,
Frederic R. Coudert,
Charles F. Southmayd,
William G. Choate,
Francis C. Barlow,
John E. Parsons,
Joseph Larocque,
John D. Kernan,
Clifford A. Hand,
Edmund Randolph Robinson,
John L. Cadwalader,
Elihu Root,
Herbert B. Turner,
Charles C. Beaman,
William A. Jenner,
Everett P. Wheeler,
Daniel G. Rollins,
A. Von Briesen,
Edward M. Shepard,
William C. Gulliver,
William Jay,
Edmund Wetmore,
Henry R. Beekman,
Thomas G. Shearman,
Austin Abbott,
Paul Fuller,
Frank K. Pendleton,
Wallace Macfarlane,
Julien T. Davies,
Henry E. Howland,
Frederick H. Betts,
William G. Wilson,
Abram C. Hewitt,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Carl Schurz,
John Crosby Brown,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
Edward King,
William C. Rhinelander,
Morris K. Jesup,
Alexander E. Orr,
John Claflin,
Isidor Straus,
W. Bayard Cutting,
W. R. Huntington,
John Harsen Rhodes,
A. Augustus Healy,
Richard Watson Gilder,
John S. Kennedy,
J. H. Van Amringe,
Samuel Riker,
Gustav H. Schwab,
G. G. Williams,
Alfred Bishop Mason,
J. N. A. Griswold,
George W. Kirchwey,
M. Burdick,
Stanford White,
Charles B. Fosdick,
Henry Hentz,
R. L. Edwards,
William S. Opdyke,
Grosvenor S. Hubbard,
Benjamin F. Lee,
William J. Curtis,
Simon Sterne,
J. Frederick Kernochan,
George Tucker Harrison,
Charles E. Miller,
E. B. Hinsdale,
Lewis L. Delafield,
Charles Stewart Davison,
W. W. MacFarland,
Frederick De. P. Foster,
W. A. Purrington,
S. Sidney Smith,
George V. N. Baldwin,
Charles E. Storm,
Henry C. Tinker,
Frederick B. Elliott,
William Mitchell,
Samuel H. Ordway,
William Man,
Francis M. Scott,
Robert L. Harrison,
Henry S. Van Duzer,
Carlisle Norwood,
Samuel B. Clarke,
Thatcher M. Adams,
Thomas N. North,
S. H. Olin,
G. L. Rives,
Myer S. Isaacs,
Thomas L. Ogden,
Edward N. Tailer,
Charles Stewart Smith,
Abraham Van Santvoord,
Henry W. Taft,
John L. Sutherland,
Wilson M. Powell,
George Walton Green,
Clarence Cary,
Dumont Clark,
Benjamin Barker, Jr.,
E. W. Coggeshall,
Anson Phelps Stokes,
R. Fulton Cutting,
George Bliss,
Buchanan Winthrop,
Louis Windmüller,
Robert C. Cornell,
John A. Beall,
Walter Edwards,
S. B. Brownell,
Thomas R. Manners,
George B. Bonney,
W. D. Guthrie,
Charles Coudert,
Charles Hubbell,
John B. Wing,
Charles McL. Nash,
C. A. Peabody, Jr.,
Lawrence Godkin,
Henry L. Burnett,
D. B. Ogden,
George H. Adams,
William A. Keener,
Austen G. Fox,
J. H. C. Nevins,
Samuel L. Parrish,
O. P. C. Billings,
R. W. Gwathmey,
Joshua M. Van Cott,
Frederick A. Pell,
Samuel Greenbaum,
Thomas C. Acton,
George G. De Witt,
Edward W. Sheldon,
Charles Scribner,
F. L. James,
Howard P. Sweetser.

Secretaries.

Albert Stickney,
Edmund L. Baylies,
Arthur H. Masten,
Louis E. Binsse,
Gibson Putzel,
Franklin Pierce,
L. McK. Garrison,
W. C. Legendre,
William C. Bristow,
J. L. Wilkie,
Robert O. Minturn,
Edwin Baldwin,
John Frankenheimer,
John Jay Chapman,
Harrington Putnam,
G. W. Van Ness,
H. C. Schwab,
Julius M. Mayer,
Henry A. James,
Henry H. Man,
Walter Large,
Nathaniel Myers,
Frank S. Williams,
Eugene Frayer,
Antonio Knauth,
A. L. Pincoffs,
R. W. G. Welling,
Boudinot Keith,
Henry W. Hardon,
Philip J. Mosenthal,
J. Jay McKelvey,
Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr.,
Winthrop Parker,
Carl Schurz Petrasch,
W. Harris Roome,
James R. Sheffield,
R. Emmet Doherty,
William L. Turner,
George F. Canfield,
Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.,
Alexander V. Campbell,
Eugene D. Hawkins,
Charles C. Marshall,
L. F. H. Betts,
Hammond Odell,
Philip G. Bartlett,
George M. Pinney, Jr.,
W. Kip,
Samuel H. Hoppin,
R. Burnham Moffat,
Osgood Smith,
Jason Hinman,
William Parkin,
James D. Fessenden,
Joseph F. Mosher,
Hoffman Miller,
Clarence R. Conger,
John B. Pine,
Lewis Sayre Burchard,
Edmond E. Wise,
William Manice,
T. D. Kenneson,
Howard Townsend,
B. W. Peckham,
Daniel Nason,
J. W. Houston,
Henry Melville,
William Travers Jerome,
Ralph N. Ellis,
George C. Austin,
James B. Ludlow,
Arthur L. Livermore,
Waldo G. Morse,
Charles De Hart Brower.

The Bar Association was in charge of the meeting, but, as Chairman Wheeler H Peckham said, not one in ten of the great audience was a lawyer. There were Democrats there who in every campaign of the past have been unswerving in party fealty. There were Republicans there by the score whose ears drank in and whose hands and voices applauded the contrast between purity on the bench and State-stealing for political reward. There were independents there who have chosen the man of clean record as against the corrupt Jud asking an indorsement of his malfeasance. There were ladies there who lent to the meeting the charm of color and vivacity.

The speeches, all of them vigorous, every one a completely convincing arraignment, were applauded to the echo, and when some particularly strong point was made the great audience seemed almost to exhaust itself in approbation.

Maynard's name, again and again clothed with words of condemnation, was hissed as often as it was mentioned. Senator Hill's Brooklyn defense of Maynard was literally torn to shreds, and as the last bit of his fallacious argument was destroyed, hisses for him came from all parts of the hall.

Particularly noticeable was the antipathy to the senior Senator of the State and his judicial protégé, when in his arraignment Chairman Peckham asked:

"Have Judge Maynard and Senator Hill lost all shame?"

From all over the hall came cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" and then a voice far to the right of the platform was heard exclaiming: "They never had any!"

And the audience cheered itself hoarse with delight.

Mr. Peckham's reference to the New-York Bar Association, which he declared needed no defense against the senseless assaults and vilification of Senator Hill, almost brought the audience to its feet, and, as it was, cheers kept the speaker silent for fully a minute.

The audience had many favorites to offset its animosity to Senator Hill and Judge Maynard. Every mention of the name of Edward J. Bartlett received a vociferous greeting. Cheer after cheer was given when Frederic R. Coudert came on the platform, and again the applause was deafening every time his name was mentioned. James C. Carter was cheered to the echo and ex-Mayor Hewitt's name was loudly applauded.

The resolutions which proclaimed the disapproval of the meeting of the nomination of Judge Maynard were adopted with a mighty shout of approval, and when the last speaker had said his last word the enthusiasm, positive for judicial purity, negative for judicial debasement, came in volume as strong as when the meeting began.

Wheeler H. Peckham made an able Chairman, whose vigorous speech was most heartily approved. Albert Stickney was Secretary.

Mr. Peckham's Speech.

Chairman Peckham was given a splendid reception, and his speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

In opening, Mr. Peckham told the story of Isaac Horton Maynard's crime. He reviewed the early judicial movements in the case, telling how Judge Cullen of Brooklyn refused to declare in contempt the Clerk of Dutchess County for not forwarding to the Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller the certified copy of the returns of Dutchess County. In giving this decision Judge Cullen declared the returns were taken from the Controller's office by Maynard, and that such an act was a personal crime.

"This judicial decision as to the nature of the act of taking the returns from the public offices to which they had been transmitted," said Mr. Peckham, "removed the case from the domain of rumor and irresponsible charges, and seemed to demand some action by the Association of the Bar. At the request of some lawyers I thereupon invited a number of gentlmen to meet me at the association rooms on the 4th of March to consider the 'duty, propriety, and expediency of bringing before the Association of the Bar at its next meeting, on March 8, the matter of the public charges against Judge Maynard.'"

The speaker then told how the Bar Association reached its determination to brand the act of Judge Maynard. An investigating committee of nine was appointed, he said, and on it were men of the highest character, and in the front rank of the profession. Three members of the committee were suggested by Delos McCurdy, assistant counsel with Judge Maynard.

"There was not a man on that committee," continued Mr. Peckham, "who would not have infinitely preferred to report a complete exculpation of Judge Maynard, had the facts and the law allowed it.

"On the 22d of March the committee unanimously reported that in its opinion the conduct of Judge Maynard had 'disclosed a clear unfitness for high judicial station,' and that it had 'already impaired and must continue to impair the confidence of the public in him as a Judge.' The report of the committee was accepted and approved with hardly a dissenting voice."

Then, after referring to the reappointment of Maynard notwithstanding the protest of the Bar Association, Mr. Peckham continued:

"We who oppose him are drawn from the ranks of all political parties. There is no political question involved. We oppose him for reasons stated in the report of our committee, because his conduct has disclosed his 'clear unfitness for high judicial station.'"

Mr. Peckham next took up and dissected Maynard's record in the Fifteenth Senatorial District (Dutchess County) election in 1891, when, in the face of law and justice, he deliberately counted in, against the correct returns and after stealing the false returns, Osborne, the Democratic candidate.

"Is it any wonder," he said, "that we object to this man being made Judge of our highest court?

"Shall we quietly consent that a seat in that high tribunal be made the 'refugium peccatorium'? For this act no one, neither Judge Maynard nor Senator Hill, has even suggested a shadow of justification or excuse.

"That a stipulation entered into in other cases, having no reference to this proceeding against the Dutchess County canvassers, saying nothing about it, should be relied on by them for such purpose shows the extremity to which they are driven, but when they refer to the order of Judge Mayhem of Dec. 30 as an adjudication in their favor they but add fraud and deceit to the crime already committed.

"That order was made Dec. 30, 1891, and after the canvass by the State Board. The work was finished and could not be affected by the order. The order was made in a collusive proceeding, i. e., a proceeding by Osborne, the Democratic candidate, against the State Board, for whom, and, according to Senator Hill, the Democratic Party, Maynard was counsel. It purports to be made on the motion of J. Newton Fiero, counsel for Osborne and Maynard, present for the State Board, and making no objection thereto. An order thus made by consent, when the controversy was over, and without an adversary present, is as worthless as an adjudication as so much blank paper.

"The men who support Judge Maynard, including the senior Senator from this State, have seen fit to impugn the motives and slander the members of the Association of the Bar of the City of New-York.

"That association needs no defense in this city. Its history is a proud one. Born in 1870, in the midst of the controversy with the Tweed ring, it instituted and carried through the proceedings which swept from the bench they disgraced a Barnard, a Cardozo, a McCue. From then until now it has been ever active in zealously guarding the honor and integrity of the profession and of the courts.

"If Maynard is elected, it will mean that while you have enacted the best election laws that exist in any State you are willing to have their provisions overthrown and the will of the people defeated by any man who is bold enough to commit the crime.

"It will mean that elections are not hereafter to be decided by popular vote, ascertained in the manner provided by law, but by the skill of the knave and the fraud of the cheat, and next thereafter by the man who commands the greatest physical force.

"The courts have been powerful and effective because respected. In our highest court the judicial ermine has hitherto been spotless.

"Will you voluntarily, by your votes, place upon that bench a man whom his professional brethren organized in New-York, in Rochester, in Buffalo, with every prejudice and every interest in his favor, have with substantial unanimity condemned as 'clearly unfit for high judicial station'?

"Remember that to defeat Judge Maynard you must vote, and for Judge Bartlett, upon whose name no breath of suspicion ever rested."

Speech of James C. Carter.

James C. Carter, who was introduced as the "leader of the New-York bar," was loudly applauded as he came to the front of the platform, from which, in order that he might have more freedom, he had the decorations removed. After reviewing the action of the Bar Association and its condemnation of Judge Maynard, Mr. Carter said, among other things:

"The question now is whether we shall permit a man whom we believe, whom we know, has broken down those sacred safeguards which the law has created for the purpose of correctly ascertaining and declaring the will of the people in elections, whether we shall permit a man who has deliberately broken down those safeguards, to be placed upon a seat in the Court of Appeals of this State, where he can exercise power over our properties, our liberties, and our lives."

Mr. Carter then gave an exhaustive relation of the Dutchess County steal and the part Judge Maynard played in it.

Continuing, he said: "Now, gentlemen, the only duty which is incumbent upon us is to see that the public disgrace already inflicted upon the State, stained in a manner which makes it impossible almost to wipe out the disgrace—it is our duty to see that that disgrace is not carried further. (Applause.) It is our duty to see that Judge Maynard, who has been prime mover in all these transactions, should not have a permanent place upon the great tribunal where he has now the right to a temporary seat. Should there be any doubt as to the result of an election upon his candidacy in this State, I will venture to say there is not one man in ten or a hundred who wants to vote for him unless he is compelled to do so by some other sentiment or interest than that of an honest desire to discharge his duty as an elector.

"Of course, there is a large number, unfortunately multitudes, of men who feel that they are dependent for public office upon the creatures who have engineered this business, and who will visit them with their vengeance if they find that they prove unfaithful to them. With respect to such men I have nothing to say.

"Gov. Hill made a speech over in Brooklyn the other night. I am not going to take up your time by answering that speech. I may not have much character, and my brothers Peckham and Anderson and Stickney may not have much character, but we have all got enough, let me assure you, to stand up against any malediction by Senator Hill. It is not in his power to put any man's character or reputation at stake.

"He says the members of the Bar Association who made their report in reference to Judge Maynard's character and conduct are—what is it? Young, namby-pamby, briefless lawyers. Who are they?

"I remember the time twenty years ago when the administration of justice in this city particularly had fallen into disgrace, when its benches were filled by some very foundlings of fortune, when the whole community was put in awe and terror by their arbitrary acts, and no man dared scarcely lift his voice against them.

"It was at this time that some of these young, namby-pamby, briefless lawyers took up the movement against them, and by their single arms forced the impeachment of Judges and swept them from the benches.

"I am not going to spend any more time in answering any part of the address of Gov. Hill. I have detained you altogether too long. (Cries of 'Go on, go on!') I must not detain you any longer, and in conclusion I have only one word to add. It is a word of exhortation—To the polls! To the polls!

"Defeat this base attempt to set in a place of honor a man who ought to be at the criminal bar.

"To the polls with all your heart and all your might. Rescue the proud name and renown of your State from the disgrace which has been cast upon it. Bury this infamy under a mountainous majority of your votes, for you are able to do it.

"Do this, and hereafter to the hand of spoliation and of rings and bosses of the State you will create a monument and warning which they will hereafter in all time to come take due notice of."

The Resolutions.

Albert Stickney presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with a vocal unanimity that was deafening:

Whereas, Isaac H. Maynard did, on the 22d day of December, 1891, then being Deputy Attorney General of the State of New-York, sworn to uphold its Constitution and laws, deliberately, and in violation of law, remove from the office of the Controller of the State of New-York a certain election return of the election for State Senator in the Fifteenth Senatorial District of this State, which return had theretofore been lawfully transmitted to said Controller's office pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of this State, and which then constituted a public record of the people of this State, with the intent on the part of said Maynard to prevent the counting of said return so removed, and to procure the counting of another return, which has been declared by the Court of Appeals to have "contained the result of an illegal and erroneous canvass"; and

Whereas, The counting of said illegal and erroneous return was thereafter had, in the presence, and with the acquiescence, of said Maynard, whereby there resulted a falsification of the record of an election of the people of the State of New-York; and

Whereas, Such removal of said election returns constituted one of the gravest crimes known to the law; and

Whereas, The said Maynard has since been nominated for the position of Judge in the highest court of this State, after his public admission of the commission of the act aforesaid;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard to be a Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York is, in our opinion, an attack on the purity of the bench, the freedom and honesty of popular elections, and the supremacy of the law.

Resolved, That we appeal to all good citizens, without distinction of party, to unite in an effort to prevent the degradation of the bench, the disgrace of the good name of the people of this State, and the use of one of the people's highest offices as a reward for the perpetration of a crime.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed by the Chairman to take any measures in their opinion advisable in opposition to the election of said Isaac H. Maynard.

Theodore Bacon's Speech.

Theodore Bacon of Rochester was the next speaker. His arraignment of Judge Maynard was clothed in scathing sarcasm, and the audience testified its appreciation by frequent and loud applause. Mr. Bacon said:

"Mr. Chairman and citizens of this royal city, fellow-citizens of this hitherto imperial State, the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, within such limitations as our masters choose to impose upon us: I cannot withstand the demand made upon me that I should attend here to represent, in some feeble way, that great sentiment, common in the interior and to the remotest bounds of this great State, which this meeting was called publicly to express to-night.

"For that purpose I came here, and came with a reluctance which you, at least, Mr. Chairman, will believe, when I repeat the assurance I have already given to you, that this is one of the most painful of public duties that a sense of obligation to the State has ever imposed on me. One of the most painful, Mr. Chairman, for I say to you, as I have never hesitated to say to anybody, that Isaac H. Maynard, against whose nomination and election we are called to protest publicly to-night, was a man who, until less than two years ago, I numbered among my personal friends. Not by any tie of close acquaintance, but near enough to like him greatly and to esteem him profoundly. I come here therefore with a sense, and solely from a sense, of public duty, to do that which can be never, to any man of ordinary sensibility, anything less than profoundly painful."

Mr. Bacon then proceeded to arraign Judge Maynard upon a charge of grand larceny in the second degree. Continuing, he said:

"And so I come to the work of the chosen counsel and advocate of Judge Maynard—chosen by somebody, I cannot say by whom—but chosen by somebody to present to the people of this State, through a speech in Brooklyn three nights ago, and thus through all the newspapers of the State, the last word which can be said in defense of Judge Maynard. Now, there is a certain appropriateness, undoubtedly, but also a certain inappropriateness, if there be any truth in a prevalent maxim of the legal profession, and outside of it, in the selection of Senator Hill as the advocate and vindicator of the act which the Bar Association has denounced as a crime, and which the resolutions presented to you unite in so denouncing. There is a maxim that a man who is his own counsel has got a fool for a client. And let it not be overlooked, let it never be forgotten, that the defense of Maynard is the defense, not of a solitary offender, but of a conspirator, and the defense by one conspirator of another is the defense of himself.

"There were three of them; yes, there were three of them. There was the Governor of the State himself. The return to the Governor was easily disposed of; the Governor received it and the Governor suppressed it. There was another sent to the Secretary of State. And there is another case in which I look with constant pain upon the fall, under the demand of the most oppressive and insolent despotism—the fall of a man who had been up to that moment greatly honored by his fellow-citizens wherever he was known—the Secretary of State. Because under that demand he fell. He suppressed and purloined the return which had been committed to his official care. That man was Frank Rice of Canandaigua.

"Undoubtedly I felt profoundly that at the time of that election, in the Fall of 1891, our system of government in this State had fallen, and by the fault of the party to which I was opposed and to which Judge Maynard was opposed, into a grave departure from the established American principles of representative governments; that the apportionment of representation in the two houses of the Legislature had become, by changes of population, extremely unfair, and that it ought, by any honest means, to be changed. And that has been thought to be by many people coupled with the fact that undoubtedly there was in Dutchess County a very considerable number of men who may have attempted improper methods under the ballot law. That seemed in many minds to go far toward justifying the crime to redress the inequalities of that apportionment. But I, for one—and I believe there is not another Democrat who will not be of the same mind in this hall or outside of it—think that a wrong apportionment or an irregularity of election should not be corrected by crime.

"And the fact that those who believed that the crime was committed to correct and redress a probable wrong which might not have occurred but for the crime, may serve with some men as an excuse, but it cannot serve with me, especially if that crime is the crime of grand larceny in the second degree—unless, at least, it may be dignified by raising it to the first degree or to a felony. Then I will look upon it with respect.

"Well, there are some other defenses. There is Mr. Maynard himself. His defense? Why, he does not defend. He pleads guilty. He says he did it. If he said he did it and was sorry for it, and would never do it again, why, then I might not want to put him into the Court of Appeals, but I would glady have made him again, as he was before, County Judge of Delaware County—I live in Monroe County.

"But Judge Maynard, in his extraordinary letter, after summarizing the whole thing, telling, certainly, much that was true, telling some things which Mr. Carter tells me are otherwise, he sums up the whole mater by this extraordinary avowal, that in all his professional life there was nothing that he could remember with so much pleasure and pride as his purloining the returns, and that if he ever got another chance he would purloin another. Why, Mr. Chairman, what can this mean? Was there ever such thing in an opera bouffe of Gilbert and Sullivan, or of any one else, anything that would beat it? This seems funny enough. It would be funny if it were not so horribly momentous."

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Seth Low's Speech.

President Seth Low of Columbia College was the next speaker, and, in the course of his remarks, he said:

"Many years ago Daniel Webster, in speaking of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States, used these words: "When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay it touched nothing less spotless than itself.'

"It is now seriously proposed to the people of John Jay's State that they should, by their suffrages, elevate to the bench of the highest court in the State of New-York a man who has been guilty, as men believe, of a deliberate crime against the suffrage. The proposition is even more amazing.

"It is because of the very act which the lawyers of our bar pronounce a crime against the suffrage, that to Isaac H. Maynard has been given the nomination for a seat in the Court of Appeals.

"It is contended that Maynard's act was justified because it was intended to rectify a great wrong. It is said that the Democratic centres of population in the State of New-York were in 1891 deprived of their just representation in the Assembly and Senate of the State, through a failure on the part of previous Republican Legislatures to provide, in 1885 and thereafter, for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State called for by the Constitution, and for the reapportionment of the State in accordance with this new enumeration. The Republicans, on the other hand, (and I agree with them,) do not admit that the fault was theirs for this condition of things, or theirs alone.

"Nevertheless, in the presence of such a complicated situation it is argued that the Democracy was justified in resorting to every technicality to obtain control of the State Senate in 1891 in order to put an end to this wrong.

"Maynard succeeded in preventing the true return from the Fifteenth Senatorial District from being before the State Board of Canvassers in that year, and thereby created a situation where the false return could be legally handled. His apologists call Maynard's act in removing the correct return from the Controller's office after it had been deposited there through the United States mail a legitimate resort to technicality in a just cause. We call it a crime against the suffrage, whether the cause were just or not, because the immediate and intended effect of it was to give a seat in the Senate of the State of New-York to a man whom nobody contends was legitimately elected.

"He did it knowingly, and he did it deliberately.

"Gov. Flower says, in effect, that Maynard, as the representative of the State Democracy, stole only what already belonged to them, and that therefore his act was not only harmless, but deserving of the highest possible party reward. Not to indulge in any casuistry as to whether the end itself ever justified the means, let us examine the facts in the light of this plea.

"The purpose of Maynard's action, and its direct result, was to give to a Democrat whom, the Court of Appeals say, was not elected, a seat in the last State Senate from the Fifteenth Senatorial District of this State. In this view, the question whether the Mylod return was properly canvassed or not, in the absence of any other, is beside the mark. The man who was not elected got the seat.

"I submit, therefore, to use Gov. Flower's figure of speech, that Maynard, in bringing about this result, stole what did not belong to the Democratic Party of the State. He reversed the will of the electors of the Fifteenth Senatorial District, as legally expressed, and in so doing he wronged every citizen in the Commonwealth.

"There is another aspect of this matter which ought to be presented. Every public event has its educational value. A new generation of young men is constantly growing into the ranks of active citizenship. Such men are peculiarly liable to be affected by the things that happen during the years when they are most open to impressions.

"I submit that it is already a wrong to this body of youth to have nominated for such a position a man whose character is open to such criticism. I hope the voters will rebuke it as it deserves."

Frederick R. Coudert's Speech.

Frederic R. Coudert received an ovation which kept him waiting several minutes before he could say a word. In the course of his remarkc he said:

"We are defending the honor and purity of our bench. We are repelling an attack made upon the only thing that thus far has been held sacred by partisans, the only factor in our civilization that has been looked upon heretofore with unqualified respect. The bench is our ark of the covenant, against which, up to this day and hour, no party has been mad enough to raise its hand lest an indignant people, forgetting party lines and party differences, should rise in resistless unanimity to rebuke the insolence of the transgressor. Yes, I repeat, this is an occasion for deep humiliation, and whatever the result may be, a stain is left which years of penitence and amendment can alone efface. Nay, the stain will remain upon the record forever.

"I do not hesitate to say that, notwithstanding the grave offense which Judge Maynard has unquestionably committed, I cannot but feel a real and deep sense of sympathy for him in his distressed and humiliating situation; it is only because he stands up with his one-time associates, not pleading for mitigation, but insisting upon approbation and reward, that it becomes our imperative duty to oppose his demands.

"The facts themselves are admitted by Judge Maynard, and he seeks to justify them. He disclaims any intent to do wrong. In one sense, this may be true. But if a man with murder in his heart watches for the appearance of his intended victim and deliberately shoots him and rifles his pockets, the law will hardly listen with patience to the claim that his intent was good.

"Judge Maynard has been defended by very prominent men, one the Chief Executive of this State, whom many of us know personally and still more of us have helped to raise to his high office. His own personal integrity was probably never questioned until he undertook to defend his appointee by a recital from his own experience, which would imperil his standing among honorable men had not a long life of integrity behind been stronger than his own confessions.

"Another champion he found in the ablest and most respected politician of this State, a man who has occupied the highest offices. But Senator Hill has fallen into such grave errors of fact that it is hardly conceivable that he would not change his opinion if he were set aright upon certain propositions. He has stated, for instance, that the attempt of the Republicans whom he denounces with great vigor, acted in bad faith and violated a certain stipulation by seeking to get corrected returns to take the place of the false and illegal certificates.

"But here are two answers that might stare a child in the face. In the first place, the stipulation was dated on the 7th of December, while the corrected returns had been ordered on the 5th, and made on the 6th; and, in the next place, if we read the stipulation, it cannot by any possibility or stretch of language bear such an interpretation. So much for this defense.

"He then proceeds to say that the stay, which had been procured to prevent the sending of the true returns, was vacated on the 21st of December, and that thereupon the Republicans 'in their desperation hastened to Poughkeepsie,' which city they reached in the evening or afternoon of that day. As the stay was vacated by Judge Cullen, not on the 21st, but on the 19th of December, their haste was not very desperate, as it took them as many days as it might have taken hours to make that journey.

"He also says that on the same afternoon Judge Ingraham made an order staying the sending of this return. True, he did, but as the return was mailed, and the County Clerk had performed his duty before he heard of the existence of such an order, how can that fact be relevant to the case? It was certainly not received by him, but it is stretching respect for orders of the Court very far to say that an order unserved and not known to have been made should be observed, especially when there is another and a regular order in its way.

"But one more point need be noticed. It adds a comical element to the drama. Judge Maynard's advocate says that there is an adjudication, namely, Judge Maynard's order directing the returns to remain where they were, that is, where they had been sent by Judge Maynard, in the Dutchess County Clerk's office.

"What respect does this eminent leader in the politics of his party show his hearers when he tells them this? Such an order was in fact made upon consent, and whose consent? The consent of the counsel for Mr. Osborne, the Democratic candidate, and the consent of Judge Maynard, the Democratic counsel for the State board. These two learned gentlemen coming together entered this order in their own favor, without any Republican opposition, the Republicans having apparently retired from the field when their candidate had been counted out and the Democratic candidate counted in. Of what avail would opposition on their part then have been?

"Whether the people will be aroused to a just understanding of the peril before them, who can tell? It takes much to startle them from that apathy and indifference which make great public wrongs possible, if not easy. But the members of the bar will feel that they have discharged their duty with malice toward no man, without personal motive, with no expectation of personal reward.

"With the view entertained by them of the moral and legal complexion of Judge Maynard's act they had, and could have, but one course to pursue. The rest concerns the people."

E. Ellery Anderson's Speech.

E. Ellery Anderson was the last speaker, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"Is there that man in this assemblage, is there that man in this State, who will seriously assert that if he should send by mail a remittance of money to one whom he believes to be his creditor, and should, after consignment of his package to the mail, repent of his act, or change his mind—that he would be justified in presenting himself at his creditor's office the next morning, and, finding or seeing his package lying there on the desk, persuade some clerk, in the absence of his employer, to deliver back to him the package containing money which at that moment had become the property of his creditor—could, I say, that act be justified as the act of an honest man?

"And yet this, without disguise and legal verbiage, is exactly what Isaac H. Maynard did.

"Fellow-Democrats, I appeal to you to assert your rights as electors in this matter. Your party interests are not involved; or, if involved, your party and its principles, the cause of tariff reform, the cause of honest money, and the cause of good government will be strengthened by the fact that you have had the courage, as Democrats, to reject an unfit nomination for the position of Judge of the Court of Appeals."

The enormous throng that had assembled when the meeting was opened had not diminished in numbers or enthusiasm when Mr. Anderson closed his brief address, which ended the meeting.

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LAST DAYS OF BROOKLYN REGISTRY.

If you do not register to-day or Saturday you cannot vote against the Brooklyn Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DENOUNCED AT BUFFALO.

Home-Rule Democrats Declare Against Maynard and the Sheehanites.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Nearly 3,000 of the better class of Democrats of Buffalo crowded into Music Hall to-night and listened to and applauded speeches denouncing the nomination of Maynard and the work of the Sheehan machine of this city, and then adopted vigorous resolutions condemning both, and urging all Democrats to vote against them.

Dr. Edward Storck, one of the most prominent physicians in the city, was Chairman of the meeting, and the list of Vice Presidents contained the names of 700 of the best-known and most influential citizens of this city and Erie County.

The speakers were Thomas L. Bunting, John G. Milburn, and Frank M. Thorne. These are the most significant passages of the resolutions adopted:

The time is propitious. The fate of no national or State issue is involved. The situation is understood throughout the land. None but members and tools of the ring have any fear that any result can be construed as a vote of want of confidence in the National Administration. Be it therefore

Resolved, That at this time it is the duty of every Democrat in the State of New-York so to vote at the approaching election as to preserve the good fame of our honored Court of Appeals and to protect the good name of the State against the threatened outrage of Isaac H. Maynard's election.

Resolved, That we urge all Democrats by their votes to sustain the charter of the City of Buffalo and our worthy Democratic Mayor by defeating on the 7th of November every candidate for the Legislature and every candidate for either branch of the Common Council who, either from his record or his affiliations, may not be thoroughly trusted to support the principles of home rule and the integrity of the organic law of our municipality, or who has given aid, comfort, or assistance to the machine.

In the course of the meeting a telegram from the Cooper Union anti-Maynard meeting was read. The telegram was received with tremendous cheering.

The Boston Rapid-Transit Scheme.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Mayor Matthews delivered an address before the Merchants' Club to-night in opposition to the city rapid-transit scheme, which passed the last Legislature and is to be voted upon by citizens of Boston this Fall. Of six alternative routes provided for in the act the Mayor thought, after careful investigation, that the least costly route would be one running as far as possible over private property. The Assessors' valuation of land and buildings to be taken on any such route was $11,000,000. Add to this $3,000,000 for excess of jury awards over Assessors' valuation and $1,000,000 for consequential damages, both fair estimates; $600,000 for cost of construction, and $1,250,000 for the proposed Charlestown bridge, both city engineers' estimates, and the probable total cost of the project is nearly $17,000,000. The Mayor said he should vote against the bill. He thought its success would be an act of municipal suicide and that the matter should be put over for further discussion and legislation.

Weekly Pay Law Declared Invalid.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the lower court in the test case of the people against the Braceville Coal Company, and has declared the weekly pay law passed by the last Illinois Legislature unconstitutional.

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RACE-TRACK POLITICIANS

THEY TRY TO MUZZLE THE PRESS IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

A New-Jersey Editor Who Is an Anti-Race-Track Candidate for Assembly Arrested on a Charge of Criminal Libel—Ex-Sheriff Aumack, the Complainant in the Case, Is the Candidate of the Race-Track Ring for County Clerk—A Trial Set for Monday.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 26.—That the race-track politicians of Monmouth County are getting desperate and afraid of defeat in the coming election is very conclusively shown by their operations here this week. They have resorted to the old plan of attempting to muzzle the press, forgetting the sorry mess made of such an attempt by the men for whom they are fighting no later than last Summer.

Last July the Monmouth Park race-track managers ruled a reporter for The New-York Times off their track, it will be remembered, because he had dared to tell the truth about some of the shady operations transacted there. That resulted in such a campaign of exposure that the business at the track was ruined and the eyes of the people of the State were opened to the enormity of the gambling game that was being conducted under color of the laws passed by "Billy" Thompson, Speaker Flynn and the subservient tools in the Legislature.

That lesson did not apparently teach these people that an attempt to muzzle the press when it was engaged in a perfectly proper work and one for the benefit of the whole people instead of for a "ring," was not a proceeding that met with the approval of the American people.

Now the race-track gang is trying to stop the pen and the mouth of Editor William J. Leonard of Atlantic Highlands, who is not only the editor and proprietor of The Monmouth Press, but the Republican and anti-race track candidate for the Assembly from the Third District of Monmouth County. Leonard is a member of a very prominent and popular family of this county and a very outspoken young man. He is an avowed enemy of race-track gambling, and what he has said and written, as well as the personal following he has throughout the county, have made him a hard man to be beaten at the coming election.

That he had something more than a fighting chance for election was conceded by his opponents, who have reason to fear the scathing fashion in which he has attacked them and their records on the one question which is pre-eminent in the politics of the State this year. The race-track gang and its methods and men he has handled without gloves. The unpleasant truths published in The Press have stung, and the desperate gang has finally attempted to put a stop to them by having him arrested on a suit for criminal libel.

The complaint in the case was made last Tuesday, an indictment was found by an apparently subservient Grand Jury Wednesday, and he was arraigned to-day to plead to the charge. That there is a plan afoot to "railroad" the case along is shown by the fact that the case against him is given precedence over a number of others and was peremptorily set down for trial as the first case next Monday. R. Ten Broeck Stout, counsel for Mr. Leonard, pleaded in vain for time to prepare his case for trial, but the court refused to allow him more time than will intervene between this and Monday.

Theodore Aumack, the candidate for County Clerk, is the complainant in the case, and he claims to have been libeled in the last issue of The Press in an editorial article in which Leonard charged that Mr. Aumack, when Sheriff of the county, had been hand in glove with the race-track gamblers, and in his official capacity had "poisoned the fountain of justice in Monmouth County," alleging also that he, by a statement made in court, is a self-confessed manipulator of juries.

Aumack and all the rest of the Democratic leaders of the county were up in arms at once. William H. Vredenburgh, who is the counsel for the Monmouth Park Association, was appealed to, and he drew up the complaint for criminal libel which is now to be pushed with such vigor.

The peculiar savagery with which this case has been pushed against Mr. Leonard has rather astonished the people of the county, and the cooler among the managers of the race track trust are afraid that a serious mistake has been made, and that instead of operating to the injury of Leonard's candidacy, as has been anticipated, it will tend to strengthen him before the people, and will tend to make his election in the district a certainty. At all events, it will not help the candidacy of the race-track men, for the fight here is openly one on the race-track gambling issue, and party lines are almost completely obliterated in the face of the danger of the absolute domination of the race-track gamblers in the county and the State.

If, as is believed by the people of the county, this rapid moving of the machinery of the law in this particular case, when it has always moved so very sluggishly whenever there was a charge of gambling, bookmaking, or keeping a disorderly house made against any of the occupants of the betting ring at the Monmouth Park track, is solely a political persecution, there is liable to be trouble ahead for the instigators of the affair when the voters go to the polls.

The Leonards are a numerous and influential family in Monmouth County, with a relationship extending into nearly every township, and this act will at once arouse them and their friends to activity, and the outcome is bound to be felt all through the county in the votes for all the county officers.

The Citizens' League people consider the whole business an outrage that will redound to their benefit, and they now say it will disgust enough people who have been rather listless up to this time, to make certain the election of "Founder" Bradley and his associates on the ticket which has been indorsed by the Republicans, the Citizens' League, and the Prohibitionists.

Mr. Leonard went to Elizabeth yesterday and retained L. V. Lindabury as his counsel for the trial of the case next Monday, and it is expected that the hearing will be made a very lively one when Mr. Lindabury and Mr. Vredenburgh get thoroughly warmed up. The latter is the principal legal adviser of the race track and Mr. Lindabury is one of the most active of the opponents of the race-track gamblers in the State.

James A. Bradley, the Citizens' League candidate for Senator, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Atlantic Highlands this evening. Sunday afternoon he is expected to speak in the Opera House at Red Bank at a mass meeting, at which R. V. Lindabury will also be a speaker. The Rev. J. W. Manning of the Baptist Church will preside.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE. REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

ACTIVITY IN UNION COUNTY.

Democrats Will Vote for the Men Indorsed by the League.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 26.—At a well-attended meeting of the pastors of the city this afternoon arrangements were perfected for mass meetings Wednesday evening of this week in favor of anti-race track legislation. Two will be held, one at the First Presbyterian Church and the other at St. John's Episcopal Church. There will be speeches by a number of clergymen and laymen and the indications are that these non-partisan meetings will be the liveliest of the campaign. A general invitation will be extended to people throughout the county to attend, and arrangements were made for an overflow meeting, should such a one be necessary, as some of the friends of the movement to overthrow the gamblers now in power think certain.

Union County is well organized for the fight, and besides the very active branch of the league here, there are strong bodies in Rahway, Plainfield, Westfield, Cranford, and Springfield, with a membership that is steadily increasing. The people of the county seem thoroughly awake to the necessity of concerted action outside of old party lines, and the managers are daily in receipt of letters bidding the members of the league godspeed in their work, and offering to act with them. A number of contributions were received to-day to help the league in its work, but more money is needed for the legitimate work of the campaign.

The managers of both the Linden and Elizabeth tracks have promised liberal contributions to the funds of the candidates for office that will pledge themselves not to disturb the laws enacted by the last Legislature which legalize the gambling at the tracks. These men expect that the power of their money in "convincing" voters will be sufficient to offset all the defection from their candidates that may be had because of the agitation of the men who are opposed to turning the State over to the race-track owners.

Last year Mr. Marsh was elected a Senator from this district by nearly 1,700 majority as an anti-race track man, the nominal majority of the Democratic Party, of which he was the candidate, being but about 900. This year the Democrats refused to renominate Senator Marsh, in spite of the fact that he had made a remarkably good record, and nominated in his place Mr. Martine of Plainfield, who refuses to make any pledge whatever as to what his course will be at Trenton in case he is elected. That has been taken as good enough evidence that he may do the bidding of the owners of the Linden and Elizabeth tracks.

Members of the league here have, therefore, indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Voorhees for Senator. He is the nominee of the Republican Party, and is nominated on a distinct pledge that, if elected, he will do all in his power to secure the repeal of the obnoxious gambling laws that the race-track men enacted last year. There is no doubt whatever as to the position that he occupies in the fight, and there is a belief that he has a good fighting chance of election in spite of the normal majority against him. He has a clean record, and will make an able representative in this fight. Letters have been received to-day from a number of men who have never before voted for any but a candidate of the Democratic Party, who say that they will vote for both Mr. Voorhees and the Republican candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Kyte, who is also pledged to do all he can to prevent the race-track men from controlling the juries that are to be drawn.

Aside from the danger of the money that the race-track crowd will spend so freely, there is only the fear that the candidates of the Prohibition Party will draw away enough votes to defeat the men indorsed by the league. But there is a growing feeling among the members of this party, who hold the balance of power, that they can do no wiser thing in this campaign than to follow in the footsteps of the members of their party in Monmouth County and cast their votes where they will be of some effect—for the men who pledge themselves to put an end to the power of the gamblers, an evil that can be crushed if taken now before it gets too powerful a hold in the State. The Prohibitionists seem to be alive to this issue this year, and so they count upon the abandonment of their hobby for once by members of the party who are convinced that their votes may be of effect in deciding the issue as between the clean men and the gamblers.

Democrats here feel that a serious error was made in their nominating convention when the resolutions offered requesting the candidates to pledge themselves against the continuance of the race-track gambling laws on the statute books were openly hooted at and their mover hissed. Even ex-Assemblyman Lane was hooted at, and that has caused much more feeling among his friends than was thought possible. Several men in Dr. Kempshall's church who have been Democrats are open in their disapproval of this action, and say that they will either vote for the candidate for Assembly who shall pledge himself to vote to repeal the obnoxious laws or refrain from voting at all. Nor is the feeling confined to the members of the church of "the fighting parson," according to the statements made to pastors of other churches, whose members have voluntarily stated that they could not approve of the action of their party in "turning down" such men as Senator Marsh and Assemblyman Lane. They propose to resent at the polls this insult to the best element of the party.

Word has been received from Warren County that there is a good chance there to elect an anti-race-track Senator. They have sent here for help in their campaign, and the Rev. Dr. Kempshall has promised to go there and make at least one speech during the campaign.

MR. BEEKMAN'S FALSE COLORS.

Race-Track Lobbyists Active in Securing His Nomination.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 26.—Henry M. Beekman is finding that his candidacy for the Senate is not so easy a thing as he thought it was when he was nominated. The cat has got out of the bag and there is trouble. People are beginning to ask embarrassing and ugly questions, and he does not like it. The people here are hearing stories that they do not like about the way in which he secured the nomination and the false colors under which he is sailing.

That he was placed in nomination through the efforts of Miles Ross and Nelson Pidcock is now the most open sort of a secret, and is being noised all about the county. Ross and Pidcock, as is well known, were the lobbyists of the race tracks at Trenton last year, and they are the men who have the credit of having assisted Thompson very materially in putting the scandalous race-track gambling bills through the Legislature. They were not friendly to Senator Keyes, who had voted against the scandalous legislation of the session, not because he was personally opposed to it, but because he knew that the people he represented were. So he was refused a renomination.

It now appears that Ross and Pidcock were in consultation with Beekman about a week before the convention at which he was nominated, and that the pipes were laid for his candidacy and for his pledge to vote for the repeal of the bills. It is stated here that the nomination and the necessary control of the primaries cost $3,000. This talk has made matters very unpleasant for Mr. Beekman, and the people are asking what his pledge to vote for the repeal is worth with such men as Ross and Pidcock back of him. Even if he should vote for the repeal they have no assurance that he would not vote to place even more obnoxious bills on the laws of the State should this become necessary to the men who are so plainly at the back of his candidacy.

Somerset County people are wholly opposed to any legislation which shall give the gamblers a right to debauch people within the limits of their State, and they do not hesitate to tell Mr. Beekman so in a fashion that he does not fancy.

The reason why ex-Speaker Bergen was not again a candidate for the Assembly has leaked out and there is a deal of indignation felt over the cause. That cause was William J. Thompson of Gloucester who had reached up into this part of the State in a way that the people do not like. He told Mr. Bergen that he did not want him to run again for the Assembly, but wanted a man in his place who would do as he was directed to in matters of race-track legislation. Said this dictator from Gloucester: "If you run again in that county I'll see to it that you are defeated." Mr. Bergen knew the power of Thompson, and that was the reason why he was not an active candidate for the nomination.

Altogether the situation in this county is not what the men who hope to get help from here for race-track defense and legislation would like to have it, and there is a chance for some surprises here on election day. Our people may be a little slow to get woke up, but when they do wake up they move around in rather lively fashion.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE. REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

Firemen Overcome by Smoke.

Three firemen were overcome by smoke at a little fire last evening in the cellar of Susan Webber's dry goods store at 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They were Michael McLaughlin, William Hagan, and Patrick Doyle of Engine No. 27. Their comrades dragged them out and an ambulance carried them to the Manhattan Hospital, where they soon recovered. The fire caused $5,000 damage to Mrs. Webber's stock, and stock in an adjoining store was damaged by water to the extent of $2,500. The damage to the building was about $300. All losses were covered by insurance.

Suicide of Frederick Charles Howard.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Hon. Frederick Charles Howard, brother of the Earl of Effingham, shot himself to-day at his residence, 34 Evelyn Terrace, this city. He was at one time a Captain in the Coldstream Guards. His wife is the eldest daughter of the Earl of Winchilsea. The shooting was intentional. The bullet, which was fired from a large revolver, took effect in the head, causing almost instant death.

Smuggled Chinamen Sent Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—Ah Sung, arrested in Buffalo, and Ah Nee, caught in Philadelphia, and charged with being illegal residents of the United States, arrived last night in charge of officers of the respective cities, and this afternoon were placed on board a China-bound steamer. They were both smuggled across the Canadian border.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Do you like to "pick up" odd pieces of furniture now and then? If you do, you are not likely to meet with anything quainter or more moderate in price than some of the pieces we are showing. There are walnut hall chairs, inlaid in intricate and beautiful patterns, CORNER and WINDOW CHAIRS of GRACEFUL ANTIQUE DESIGNS, LITTLE TABLES, DESKS, and CABINETS, both ANTIQUE AND MODERN IN STYLE.

We are always pleased to show our furniture to art lovers. Let us show it to you.

The prices are always lower than elsewhere, sometimes only one-third of what others call right.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

IT PREVENTS THE ENTRANCE of disease—pure blood and an active liver. How explained? The circulation of the blood is the great highway over which the germs of disease travel, the liver is the quarantine through whose gate any dread disease may or may not pass, as the liver chooses.

Are you watchful? Is your blood in order and your liver active, so as to repel disease? If not, you will find in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery just the help you need. It comes to your assistance when you have such warnings of impure blood and inactive liver, as pimples, boils or carbuncles; or a feeling of lassitude, weakness and despondency. When your flesh is, from any cause, "reduced below a healthy standard," you've only to take the "Discovery," which will set all the organs into vigorous action and build up both flesh and strength. Avoid nauseous preparations of Cod Liver Oil. They add *fat*, but not *wholesome flesh* or healthy tissue.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

HILL'S
DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS

will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee *without the knowledge of the patient*, and will cause him to *voluntarily* quit smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

IMPORTANT.

A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make *no effort* in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is *voluntarily* given up.

HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all *first-class* druggists at $1 per package.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.

The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we *guarantee* a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us.

FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application.

If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us $1.00 and we will forward you package by mail.

Address THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
LIMA, OHIO.

CHARLES COGHLAN'S YOUNG WIFE

The Actor Secretly Married at Midnight to Kuhne Beveridge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—The secret marriage of Charles F. Coghlan, the actor, who appeared in this city in the early part of the week, and Miss Kuhne Beveridge, a member of the Coghlan company, was made public to-day. The two were married shortly after midnight of Tuesday, but the license has not been put on record yet.

It was another case of December and May, Coghlan having seen fifty-two years of this life, while the bride can only claim nineteen. Leopold Daniels of the County Clerk's office was awakened about midnight by Leon Bailey, who told him he wanted a license for the two and wanted the affair kept quiet. Daniels, it seems, keeps marriage license blanks in his room and there was no trouble in settling this preliminary. Then Justice Daniels was aroused from bed and taken to the Bates House, where he performed the ceremony. The couple, with the rest of the company, left for Louisville to-day.

Coghlan's wife is a niece of ex-Gov. Beveridge of Illinois. In "Diplomacy" she takes the part of a maid.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—A telegram was received here to-night from Chicago stating that ex-Gov. Beveridge denied that his niece had been married to Mr. Coghlan.

Mr. Coghlan was seen in his dressing room at MacCauley's Theatre this evening. He said that ex-Gov. Beveridge was mistaken; that he and Miss Beveridge had been regularly married Tuesday night, and that the marriage certificate was at his hotel. Mr. Coghlan wanted to send around to the hotel and get the certificate, but he was told that this was not necessary. Mr. Coghlan also said he did not see why ex-Gov. Beveridge should attempt to deny that the marriage had taken place.

Before her first appearance on the stage, with the ill-fated Theatre of Arts and Letters, Kuhne Beveridge, who is a very pretty girl, gained some notoriety as a sculptor. She made busts of the President of the United States and other famous men that were publicly exhibited and much talked about. A great deal of interest was manifested, therefore, in her debut on the stage, at Proctor's Theatre, when the Arts and Letters Society gave its first entertainment, Dec. 15, 1892.

She appeared then as Maida, a young lady whose faith in mankind was shaken by the selfish conduct of her lover, Ralf Guion, in "Drifting," a one-act play by Emma Sheridan Fry and Evelyn Sutherland. Last Spring she joined Miss Coghlan's company and played the thankless part of hungry Mrs. Triplet, in "Masks and Faces" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Many persons in this city were surprised by the news of Mr. Coghlan's marriage. The announcement of the death of his first wife has never been made public here. Mr. Coghlan's daughter was always accompanied in her goings about while in New-York last Winter by a lady about Mr. Coghlan's age, who was believed to be her mother. But that must have been a mistake.

JOHN D. NEWMAN DEAD.

For Thirty-nine Years He Collected Funds as Tammany's "Wiskinkie."

The death of John D. Newman yesterday at his residence, 58 West Ninety-third Street, removes a figure that has been prominent for many years in Tammany.

Mr. Newman had been in ill health for nearly two months. His death was not unexpected, as advanced age, coupled with a complication of diseases, gave little hope of recovery. He was seventy-six years old.

There are very few men who have been identified with Tammany Hall whose names are more familiar than that of John D. Newman. He was irreverently spoken of as "Old Ten Per Cent.," a title earned during his long encumbency of the office of collector for the Tammany Society. Year after year he was elected the "Wiskinkie" of Tammany Hall, which rendered into English means that he was the financial collector of the organization. How the term originated is a matter of dispute. That, however, was of small consequence to Mr. Newman, for to be a "Wiskinkie" of Tammany Hall was in his day greater than to be the ruler of a ward. To the office was attached a revenue which enabled the incumbent to lay aside a small fortune.

Mr. Newman was "Wiskinkie" for thirty-nine years. He was systematic in his work of collecting, making his rounds twice a year. Tammany members learned to expect his visits in April, and to look for his appearance again in August. Those upon whom he called were wont to say he erected a new brownstone house after each round of visits. The proceeds of the April collection, minus the 10 per cent. which was allowed the collector, were used to defray the expenses of Tammany's Fourth of July celebration. In the second round of visits, contributions for the Fall election campaign fund were in order.

Mr. Newman was said to know, better than any man in the society, what each member should contribute. This knowledge made him very valuable to the leaders of the organization.

Prior to his visits, it was his invariable custom to send a note to each of the members saying when he would call. Those who knew him well were of the opinion that it was no use trying to elude him.

In earlier years Mr. Newman received 10 per cent. on the total income of Tammany Hall. Subsequently his income was reduced to 10 per cent. on what he actually collected. During the two or three years preceding his retirement he was not able to do much work owing to the infirmities of advancing age. He was permanently retired in 1891, when Daniel Donegan was elected to succeed him.

Mr. Newman was born in Philadelphia and came to this city when ten years old. He joined Tammany Hall in the early fifties and stood by it in prosperity and defeat. He leaves three children, two daughters and a son. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The Chicago at Barcelona.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The United States cruiser Chicago arrived at Barcelona to-day and exchanged salutes with the fort. The Captain and officers landed and visited the city authorities.

MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED
Without pain or cutting. Superfluous hair permanently removed by electricity. Consultation free.
JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 West 42d St., N. Y.
20 years' experience.
Send stamp for 150-page book on skin blemishes.

THE TIME FOR DELAY GONE

THE REPEAL BILL WILL PASS THE SENATE SOON.

No More Dilatory Proceedings Will Be Tolerated—If Attempted, Senator Hill Stands Ready with His Special Closure Rule—The Report that Mr. Gorman Will Try to Explain the "Makeshift", Compromise Doubted—Sherman's Bond Amendment Will Not Be Pressed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The country may grow impatient of the provoking delay in passing the repeal bill after it has been decided that it shall pass, but there does not appear to be any foundation for the fear that the silver men are to prolong the debate indefinitely, without declaring their intention to filibuster. So, as a matter of fact, they may as well make up their minds that dilatory proceedings will not be tolerated now by anybody, except the Senators who think that "a test of endurance" is still on, and if that idea is entertained it may be rudely removed by an application of the special rule for closure suggested by ex-Senator Edmunds, and ready for use in the hands of Senator Hill.

So accustomed have some of the gossips become to the production of new alarms each day, and to the dissipation next day of to-day's alarm, that it was not surprising to-day to hear that Mr. Gorman was considering the wisdom of making a statement to explain how there had not been a "bunko" of Senators to induce them to sign the "Makeshift" proposed last Friday and abandoned on Monday. If Mr. Gorman has considered, it is safe to assume that he will not make the explanation. The subject has become quite as distasteful to him as it has to those repeal Senators who were invited to approve it, and who unquestionably would not have signed it, unless they had been led to believe by somebody that approval of the compromise would be agreeable to the Administration.

Senator Sherman's cautious talk last night with a correspondent of The New-York Times should have made it plain enough that he did not seriously intend to press his proposition for a bond issue as an amendment to the repeal bill, and his course to-day, followed later by a distinct declaration, showed that he had decided not to interpose that obstacle to repeal. Then, he had become satisfied that it would not pass, which was another excellent reason for not offering it. There are too many Republicans who are determined to vote against all amendments, too many who are anxious to get away while they may be of use to their party before the elections. They do not care to waste time in a new debate when the outcome must only be delay for unconditional repeal.

Should there be a day of explanations of the course of compromise, as some of the observers have been led to expect, it would be part of the programme to tell you that on Saturday, when Mr. Gorman was most energetic in his efforts, the so-called "Steering Committee" had been so fully convinced that his advice was good and that it was authorized, that only one member of that committee, upon which there were several repealers, had refused to sign. That expcetion was Senator Vilas. He stood alone that night, at the last meeting. He had evidently not been convinced that the President or Mr. Carlisle approved the plan. Outside the "Steering Committee," the resolute men who absolutely refused to believe that the Administration had decided to accept the compromise, in any form, were Senators Caffery, Mills, Hill, and McPherson. They were enough, if they stood firm, to prevent success. Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin joined them Sunday morning.

Compromise was really as dead Saturday afternoon, when Senator Palmer was persuaded to sign his name to the request to Senator Voorhees, as it was on Monday morning. There was the doubt, of course, about what the Republicans would do, and that was not fully removed until Monday.

There does not appear to be any reason for doubting the prompt action of the House on the bill. While the attendance upon the House sessions during the last week has been very poor, the members are nearly all in the city, but upon the passage of the bill by the Senate, the telegraph could very soon procure that quorum of supporters of the bill which Mr. Bland has said he shall insist upon having on hand to ratify the action of the Senate.

NEARING THE VOTE ON REPEAL.

Another Day Practically Wasted in the Senate Debate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—There is now a strong probability that the final vote on the repeal bill will be taken not later than next Monday. The programme as now arranged reads this way: Mr. Jones of Nevada will speak three hours to-morrow, Mr. Allen one hour, Mr. Wolcott twenty-five minutes, and Mr. Stewart an hour, "more or less." Mr. Teller may have a "few remarks" to add to the collection with which he has loaded the Congressional Record. To-morrow afternoon or Saturday morning voting will begin on the many amendments which have been offered to the repeal bill. If the schedule is adhered to, the final vote will be taken Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It is not unlikely that one or two short speeches will be made that are not contemplated in this programme. Mr. Gorman is credited with a desire to explain his connection with the "makeshift" bearing his name, and which died on Monday. It is said by his friends that he will have something interesting to say. Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who has been absent from the chamber since the death of compromise, has not been heard from in several days, and it is not known whether he desires to make a speech or not. There was a disturbing report this afternoon that he would pay his respects to Mr. Hill before the session comes to a close. When Mr. Hill heard this he shrugged his shoulders, and said that such a procedure would surely relieve the monotony. In view of the condition in which he emerged from his last encounter with the New-York Senator, it is not regarded as likely that Mr. Morgan will attack him again.

The programme outlined above is the outcome of a strong desire on the part of Senators on both sides of the chamber to get away from Washington. Unconditional repeal having been given the right of way, these Senators can see no good reason for delaying its final passage. There was a concerted movement this morning to overcome the obstacles in the way of speedy adjournment. Dissappointment was encountered at the very outset. Mr. Jones of Nevada gave notice that he would like to occupy the floor again about three hours. He has already made six different speeches, although, through Senatorial courtesy, he is credited with but one, and it was generally understood yesterday that he had concluded. It seems that Mr. Jones overlooked a few important points, and wishes to furnish an "appendix." Under the present rules, there does not appear to be any way of preventing another attack of this sort, and, reluctantly, the advocates of speedy adjournment had to concede him the three hours he asked for.

About the time Mr. Jones's position became known, Mr. Squire of Washington, who was absent during much of the weary discussion which took place prior to last Saturday, appeared with a roll of manuscript, and the declaration that he must unfold the alleged beauties of his amendment to the Voorhees bill. It was impossible to induce him to defer his remarks until the five-minute rule was put in operation. With the irrepressible Stewart waiting to take the floor again, the situation was far from satisfactory. Finally Mr. Squire agreed to speak not more than two hours. After this concession, the programme makers encountered no serious difficulty.

It is a source of wonderment to visitors to the Senate galleries that the talk on silver should proceed just as though nothing had happened to mar the spirit of the silver men's dreams. With both Teller and Stewart on the floor to-day, the scene was exactly the same as that which was presented ten weeks ago. Neither of these talkative gentlemen presented any arguments to-day which threw any new light on the situation. It was the old, old story of the importance of free coinage.

Fifteen minutes were consumed in getting a quorum this morning. After it had been secured, it melted away. Very few of the Senators had any desire to listen to Mr. Teller, who took the floor as soon as the repeal bill was taken up. A tinge of interest was imparted to the debate when Mr. Higgins of Delaware asked Mr. Teller whether he was in favor of the policy of the Democrats in the Senate to have cheap prices for everything.

"I am sure," said Mr. Teller, in reply, "that I do not know what the Democratic majority wants or what it proposes to do. But I know about as much of what it wants as I know of what the majority on this side of the chamber wants. The distinction between the majority on this side and the minority on the other side is so trifling, so far as this session is concerned, that I do not know where the difference begins and where it ceases, and I do not know anybody who does. They all seem to be in accord with producing cheapness."

Mr. Teller asserted that the country would not see prosperity immediately; that it was out of shape, on account of the monetary conditions, and that there would be distress and stagnation of business wherever the gold standard prevailed. At 2:40 o'clock he yielded the floor to Mr. Squire, who had erected a pile of books on his desk, and prepared to read to the Senate his views regarding the amendment he recently introduced. This amendment proposes to allow the owners of silver bullion to have it coined into silver dollars at the present ratio of 16 to 1, receiving standard silver dollars for it to the value of the commercial value of the bullion, the difference to be retained as a reserve fund by the Treasury. It repeals the purchase clause of the Sherman act, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $200,000,000 of five years 4 per cent. bonds to maintain all the money of the country at par with the gold dollar.

Mr. Squire knew when he prepared to consume the time of the Senate that there was not the ghost of a chance for the success of this amendment. He persists in saying he is for repeal, but that he has sought to find a "middle path" leading to it. It was evident that the Senate was not interested in a "middle path," for it paid very little attention to Mr. Squire's argument. When he finished, Mr. Stewart secured the floor again, and held it up to the hour when a recess was taken. Mr. Palmer of Illinois got into a discussion with him regarding silver, which was fruitless, as all such discussions are. Stewart will not permit any one to disagree with him, and invariably insults the Senator who ventures to question his statement.

While these uninteresting scenes were being enacted in the Senate, the usual amount of gossip was floating through the cloak rooms, and thence into the Senate corridors. Naturally, a good deal of interest was displayed as to the position of Mr. Sherman, who left the impression on the minds of several Senators yesterday that he might feel constrained to present a bond amendment to the Voorhees bill. Before the day was far advanced it became definitely known that Mr. Sherman had decided to leave the bond question to be treated in a separate measure. This was good news to the Senators, who had feared that Mr. Sherman might imperil the chances of the prompt passage of the repeal measure. The Senate took a recess until 11 o'clock Friday.

RECEPTION TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

He Spoke of the Beauties of the Capital and Referred to the Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Carroll Institute, the leading Catholic organization of Washington, to-night tendered Cardinal Gibbons a reception, which concluded the series of exercises given in his honor during the past two days. The reception took place in the hall of the institute's new building, which had been decorated for the occasion with a profusion of flowers and potted plants, while the Stars and Stripes, intertwined with the Papal flag, floated from the ceiling.

During the reception the orchestra, stationed in the gallery, numbering twenty-five pieces, and a choir of fifty voices, selected from every church in the city, rendered a choice selection of music, the national airs predominating. More than 3,000 invitations were sent out, and they were very generally accepted by the most prominent people in political and social life.

The President of the institute, on behalf of the organization, made the initial address of welcome. He was followed by the Hon. John W. Ross, one of the District Commissioners, in behalf of the people of Washington, to bid the Cardinal welcome. Senator White of California was next introduced, and he spoke in feeling terms of the intimacy that had existed between himself and the Prince of the Catholic Church in America since their boyhood.

At the conclusion of the Senator's remarks the choir sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which the Cardinal was introduced by the President of the institute, Mr. E. J. Hannan. He received a perfect ovation from the multitude, and it was with difficulty that quiet could be restored. In rising, he said that his only wish was that his voice corresponded with the wishes of his heart, so that he could express thanks for the high compliment paid him by this reception. He congratulated the Commissioners on the peace, tranquillity, and good government that reigned at the capital, notwithstanding the absence of standing armies and great military forces.

The first thing, he said, that strikes distinguished foreigners at Washington is the absence of military, such as they are accustomed to meet in the great capitals of Europe. We have no standing armies in the United States which are a drain on the moral and material resources of the country. Yet, despite the absence of such forces in Washington, the city is well governed. And what is true of the capital is true of the Nation. We have credit abroad for being a free nation, but our neighbors are not disposed to give us credit for the stronger element. Yet we are strong, for our strength lies in the intelligence and virtue of our people and in the patriotism of our citizens.

The Cardinal also congratulated the Commissioners on the beauty of the capital. He ventured to predict that before many years the greatest nation of the earth would be adorned by the greatest capital in Christendom. He spoke of the Repeal bill in the Senate as a demonstration of the fact that we are a law-abiding people. For, he said, it is plainly shown that the people of the United States wish to revoke the present law, yet so long as it is on the statutes it is respected until it has been lawfully revoked.

At the conclusion of his remarks the general reception to the public began, and lasted until a late hour. Every clergyman in the city was present, in addition to the staff of the Catholic University, including its rector, Bishop Keane, who during the evening paid a high compliment to the Cardinal.

LAST DAYS OF BROOKLYN REGISTRY.

If you do not register to-day or Saturday you cannot vote against the Brooklyn Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Agitating for a Greater New-York.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 26.—Annexation to New-York took a vigorous step forward in this city to-night. The newly-organized Business Men's Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the parlor of Miller's Hotel. Numerous speeches were made, setting forth the advantages that would accrue to this city should it become a part of New-York. Lucien Knapp said that this city should become annexed to its big neighbor, as it was naturally a part of New-York in all its interests. President Thomas Kavanaugh read a communication from William Steinway, in which he said: "I am heartily in favor of having Long Island City included in the proposed greater New-York." Henry A. Casseboer, Jr., a son-in-law of Mr. Steinway, and a large property owner, also wrote favoring the project. Many new members were enrolled, and the association decided to hold weekly meetings.

Leroux Diamonds Identified.

The jewelry smuggling case, in which the Leroux figure, was resumed before Judge Benedict in the Federal Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Henry Delacour, the Paris jeweler, identified many of the diamonds as among the property he had given to Volkringer to sell on the installment plan. Baudon, the French detective, has a written confession of Volkringer, alias Flament, who is in the custody of the French police, which substantiates the statement made by Delacour. Mrs. Rose Adler of the Transatlantique Hotel in West Street, New-York, testified as to Flament and his wife stopping at her hotel. When shown a number of photographs, she picked out that of Volkringer as Flament. She also said Leroux approached her three days ago and asked her to testify favorably to him and he would give her a pair of diamond earrings. Both Eugene and Jennie Leroux were in court. The case will be continued to-day.

Revolver Found Where Green Was Killed.

When Policeman Gelhardt was arrested for killing John E. K. Green last Friday at Conway Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, Gelhardt declared Green had tried to pull a revolver from his hip pocket. No revolver was found on Green's body. Yesterday morning a revolver was found near the scene of the affray. John D. Murray, a street car conductor, claims he overheard two men talking Wednesday night, and one of them said he had a notion to go and look for the pistol he saw the other man throw away when the policeman shot him. Patrolman Gillespie and Murray searched the neighborhood where the shooting occurred. In front of the spot where Green fell after being shot Murray found a small revolver. The police believe Murray placed the revolver where it was found and that it did not belong to Green.

The White Ladye to Return to England.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26.—The steam yacht White Ladye is coaling up and taking stores aboard preparatory to returning across the ocean. She was leased for a season by Ogden Goelet from Lilly Langtry, and it is currently reported that permission to purchase went with the lease. But it is apparent by her return that she is not the boat for Mr. Goelet, in spite of her luxurious furnishings.

THE RUSSIANS AT MARSEILLES.

The Scenes of Paris and Lyons Repeated on the Shores of the Mediterranean.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 26.—This city is en fete in honor of the Russian naval officers. The streets have been crowded since an early hour this morning, and it is certain that nearly a quarter of a million of strangers have already arrived to take part in the welcome to the guests. Many arches span the streets through which the Russians will pass, and flags and bunting are everywhere displayed. The quarters occupied by the Italian societies are handsomely decorated.

The cruiser corvette Teretz, one of the Russian fleet, arrived here this morning from Toulon. The jetty facing the Mediterranean and the quays were packed with cheering crowds, who welcomed the Russian war ship. Intelligence of her approach was signaled from one of the lighthouses at the entrance of the harbor, and a shoal of vessels, loaded to their guards, put out to meet her and accompany her to her anchorage. Salutes were exchanged between the war ship and the forts.

Admiral Avelan and his party arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and were welcomed in the most enthusiastic manner by the thousands of persons gathered in and about the railway station. The party arrived at the Gare St. Charles, the terminus of the Lyons Railway in this city. Every street in the vicinity was crowded, and the cemetery across Rue St. Honorat from the station held its quota of cheering people.

After the Prefect had extended an official welcome to the visitors, the Russians gave an informal reception in the station to the crowd that thronged about them. There was no semblance of order, however, and numbers of the crowd not only shook hands, but frantically hugged the guests. Almost every Frenchman present shouted, "Long live Russia!" to which the Russians, waving their caps, responded with the cry of "Long live France!"

After this "reception," the party entered carriages, and were driven to the Prefecture. The route followed was the Boulevard du Nord, Boulevard Dugommier, the Course Lieutaud, Boulevard de Rome, and Boulevard du Muy. An immense crowd lined the entire distance, and the scenes that marked the triumphal progress of the Russians were similar to those enacted at their receptions at Paris and Lyons. One pretty feature of the reception here was the strewing with flowers of the streets through which the visitors passed. So deep were the layers of flowers in many places that the hoof-falls of the horses and the sounds of the wheels of the carriages could scarcely be heard.

A lunch was served at the Chamber of Commerce, at which brief speeches were made. The President of the chamber thanked Admiral Avelan for the honor of his visit.

A heavy rain this afternoon interfered with the battle of flowers, which was to have been given for the entertainment of the Russians.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—President Carnot, Premier Dupuy, M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Rieunier, Minister of Marine, and Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War, left at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon for Toulon, where they will attend the launching of the war ship Jaureguiberry.

The Grand Duke Serge and the Grand Duke Paul, brothers of the Czar, who arrived here from Berlin yesterday, visited President Carnot this morning. The visit was made by order of the Czar, who had charged them to make the French President a special visit of courtesy.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAST DAY. THE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, cloudy, with rain in northern portion, warmer, fresh to brisk south winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, showers, warmer in northern portion, fresh and brisk south winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, cloudy, with showers in Western Massachusetts, warmer in Eastern Massachusetts, fresh to brisk south winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy, with showers in northern portion, south winds, brisk on the coast.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, partly cloudy, with showers in central portion of Eastern Pennsylvania, cooler, except nearly stationary temperature near the coast, southwest winds, fresh and brisk on the coast. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler in Western South Carolina, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, cooler in northern portion, fresh east to south winds, becoming variable. GEORGIA, fair, cooler, winds shifting to northwest.

WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler in Western Florida and Alabama, variable winds. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, except nearly stationary temperature near the coast, variable winds.

TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, cooler in eastern portion, southwest winds, becoming variable. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, warmer, west winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portions, warmer, except cooler in Southeast Lower Michigan, brisk west winds, diminishing in force. WEST VIRGINIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers in the morning, fair in the afternoon, cooler, decidedly cooler in West Virginia and Southwestern Pennsylvania, southwest winds, brisk and high over the lakes.

OHIO, fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion, cooler, decidedly cooler in southern portion, southwest winds, brisk and high over Lake Erie in the morning. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MINNESOTA, cloudy, with showers in extreme northern portion, warmer, south winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally cloudy, warmer in eastern and cooler in western portions, southwest winds. NEBRASKA, partly cloudy, warmer, variable winds, mostly westerly. KANSAS, fair, warmer, southwest winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, generally cloudy, cooler, westerly winds.

RIVERS.—The rivers will remain about stationary.

SIGNALS are displayed on Lakes Erie and Ontario and at Port Huron.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The storm central over Oklahoma Wednesday evening has advanced to Lake Huron. A storm has moved eastward north of Montana and North Dakota. The barometer continues high over New-England, and an area of high barometer extends from the North Pacific coast to Texas.

The temperature has fallen in the central valleys and the Southwest and has risen over the Eastern lake region and the Northwest. Rain has fallen in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake regions; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

Generally fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast States. In the Upper Ohio Valley and the Eastern lake region rain will be quickly followed by clearing, cooler weather. In the Middle Mississippi and Missouri Valleys the weather will be warmer and fair.

The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported: Brinkley, Ark., 2.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	45°	46°	3:30 P. M.	52°	55°
6 A. M.	45°	46°	6 P. M.	51°	56°
9 A. M.	46°	48°	9 P. M.	48°	56°
12 M.	49°	53°	12 P. M.	45°	50°

Average temperature yesterday.....52°
Average for same date last year.....47⅝°
Average for same date last fifteen years.....49°

CITY AND VICINITY.

—County Physician Converse made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Herman Traute, the Hoboken druggist found dead in his room Tuesday night. The result showed that death was caused by poison, but the druggist had blended several poisons, and an analysis will be necessary to determine their nature. Traute's friends say he had been involved in financial difficulties for some time. No inquest will be held.

—Thomas Gray, a lather, forty years old, of 76 Atlantic Avenue, while working on a new building at Jay and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, fell and was instantly killed yesterday morning. He was loading an elevator, when it fell, he going headlong with it into the subcellar. His wife is in an insane asylum and his children in an asylum.

—The body of Spencer R. Boyle, the nine-year-old boy who was drowned while fishing at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street Oct. 18, was found at the First Street slip, Hoboken, yesterday. The lad's parents, who live at 176 West Eighty-seventh Street, were notified.

—William Kraemer, a German, fifty-six years old, hanged himself with a clothesline to his bedroom door, on the third floor of 34 Floyd Street Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. His family was absent, and on their return the dead body of Kraemer was discovered by his daughter.

—A free lecture will be given this evening at the Teachers' College, 9 University Place, on "Lessons from the Parliament of Religions," by Prof. Theodore F. Seward, founder of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity.

—The New-York Times has received contributions as follows for a destitute family for whom an appeal was made by the Charity Organization Society: Nathan B. Dunbar, $5; O. Loeschigk, $5.

WEEKS STILL AT SAN JOSE

HIS DEPARTURE NORTH WAITS ON THE FOXHALL'S SAILING.

The Steamer Forty-eight Hours Overdue—May Get Away To-day—Weeks Will Make No Fight to Stay in Costa Rica—He Has Insisted that the Application for a Habeas Corpus Writ Be Withdrawn—Says He Did Not Authorize It—Posing as an Honest Man.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 26.—Francis H. Weeks, the notorious New-York embezzler, is still here, and it is impossible to state precisely when he will start on his journey to the United States. The steamship Foxhall, which should have left Port Limon yesterday, is forty-eight hours behind time, having had severe weather in her run out from New-Orleans. The impression here is that she will get away from Port Limon some time to-morrow, and that Weeks will sail on her, in company with the New-York detectives.

It looks as though Weeks had no intention of resisting the decree for his extradition. He says that this is the case, and his action in the matter of the application for a writ of habeas corpus gives credence to his assertion.

It has transpired that the application for a habeas corpus writ was made by some one other than Weeks. The person in whose interest the application was supposedly made—that is to say, Weeks—now declares that he did not know that it was to be made, and that he is sorry that it was made. Not only this, but he has insisted that the application be recalled.

Weeks's course in this respect is quite in keeping with his conduct ever since he was taken into custody. From the beginning he has posed as an honest man, innocent of all wrongdoing, the victim of cruel injustice. It was not inconsistent with this posing that he should object to extradition. He could, of course, at the same time that he was maintaining his innocence, express a preference to remain in Costa Rica rather than go back to New-York to confront his accusers. But to make fatuous opposition to the execution of the decree of extradition would be another matter. He was shrewd enough to see this.

There is no doubt that Weeks felt certain that he could get no relief from a Costa Rican court after the decision for his surrender to Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten. Holding this view of the case, what course could he better take than to acquiesce gracefully in the extradition scheme? Doing this, he would be able to say on reaching New-York that he had come willingly to answer to the indictment against him. He would be able to refer to his repeated declarations that he had no desire to escape from his guards and would not avail himself of an opportunity to escape if one should be offered. He would also be able to point to his refusal to go to that last resort of desperate criminals who do not wish to go home to trial—the habeas corpus proceeding.

Like the fox in the fable, Weeks didn't care for sour grapes, but, unlike that same fabled fox, he had sense enough not to seem to crave them.

All this is assumption, but the chances are that when Weeks shall arrive in New-York his course will be such as to abundantly justify the bit of mind-reading on which it is founded.

There is a bare possibility that Weeks may leave Costa Rica on a steamer of the Atlas Line, but it is not considered probable that the original plan of taking him north on the Foxhall will be abandoned. The advantages of putting him aboard a vessel flying the American flag are so apparent and so weighty that a delay of a few hours would hardly count against it.

HE WATCHED THE PROCEEDINGS.

Talk with Minor C. Keith, Who Has Just Returned from Costa Rica.

Minor C. Keith, who has large interests in Costa Rica, has just arrived from that country with his wife and son. A reporter for The New-York Times called on Mr. Keith yesterday for information regarding the proceedings in the Weeks extradition case. Mr. Keith is thoroughly informed as to the diplomatic movements which ended in the absolute surrender of Weeks.

"It is fifteen days since I left Costa Rica," said Mr. Keith, "and I knew sometime before that that the Government had decided to surrender Weeks to the New-York authorities. The completion of this intention was, however, delayed for some time. President Rodriguez, nearly all his cabinet, and, in fact, about 60 per cent. of the entire population, were ill with the grip and so nothing could be done.

"From the time the request for Weeks was first made President Rodriguez was anxious to accede to it. He wants the favor of the United States, and the only question to be considered was the method in which the request should be granted.

"To begin with, you know that when the Weeks matter first came up there was a Dictatorship in Costa Rica. When that ceased, personal rights and, of course, the right of habeas corpus were restored to all the people, except Francis H. Weeks, who was excluded from its privileges for forty days.

"Soon it was thought that the better way would be to send Weeks out of the country under the law authorizing the expulsion of 'pernicious foreigners.' He could under this be put on a vessel bound for New-York or any other United States port.

"Meanwhile consultations had been going on between the representatives of the two Governments. Messages were received from Secretary Gresham, and the whole thing was placed on the basis of a favor to the United States.

"President Rodriguez is anxious for a treaty with this country which shall provide for the reciprocal exchange of criminals, and in the absolute surrender of Weeks was something which might make such a treaty possible.

"Many of his friends and associates in the Government urged the President not to give up Weeks until this treaty had been secured. Weeks's attorney made a hard fight to prevent his surrender. But the action which has since been taken had been already determined on.

"If Weeks had not so boldly traveled under his own name, and lived in Costa Rica without any attempt at concealing his identity, it might have been a very difficult matter for this country to get him. It would have been no easy matter to establish his identity absolutely. But it has seemed to me all along that he has had friends in New-York trying to settle up his affairs and save him from prosecution. His whole course, and his actions even now, seem to indicate that he has hopes that everything will be fixed up.

"His confinement, practically under arrest, in the palace did not seem to trouble him in the least, and he has always been cool and unperturbed."

WEEKS AND HIS NIECES.

Interesting Facts Concerning His Visits to West Superior.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 26.—West Superior is thinking a good deal just now about Francis Henry Weews, the ex-New-York attorney and clubman, the ex-President of the Land and River Improvement Company of West Superior, Wis., and the embezzler of widows' and orphans' funds, who is about coming back from Costa Rica to appear as defendant in a criminal action.

The West Superior Land and Improvement Company was incorporated April 20, 1883, under the laws of New-Jersey, the incorporators being George S. Baxter, Edward G. Buchanan, and Charles S. Lincoln. The capital stock of the company was $500,000, and the company at once came into the possession of several hundred acres of land in the heart of what is now West Superior, and every man, from the most menial clerk to the President, prospered by the rise in real estate values brought about by this company.

The Land Company still bears the same position toward West Superior that it always did, and there is no corporation in the city which plays so important a part and has so great an influence in local affairs.

With this understanding of the situation, it is readily apparent what a power was lodged in the hands of Weeks when he was the Land Company's chief executive. It was within his power to draw the development of the town site to one side away from the lake front, where it would naturally go, and to do other things which the citizens of West Superior were naturally concerned in.

Mr. Weeks's first visit here was in a "blaze of glory." When he stepped from his special car he was taken in charge by the best of Superior's citizens, and though, as in the case of a certain Queen, no English-woven carpets were spread on which he might walk and protect his shoes from the bummy red clay so familiar to all who have visited this section, nothing was denied him which the citizens could supply or money could purchase.

At the West Superior Hotel, the spacious and beautiful hostelry of the Land Company, he was "wined and dined." His acquaintance was sought and cultivated, and his stately movements about the hotel corridors were subject of favorable comment and objects of emulation by all except those who were on the "inside," so to speak. This cruel and inhuman few learned that a golden-haired, blue-eyed young woman was Weeks's companion on his first trip, and that she shared with him his private champagne dinners on the upper floors of the hotel, and the story that she was his "niece" was not accepted by them, though by others it was believed.

Weeks figured conspicuously in many poker games at the West Superior Hotel, and stories are common rumor throughout the city that he won and lost fabulous sums at these games. Most of his nights were spent in this sort of gambling and in debauchery, for in this he proved himself a connoisseur. It is a matter of common knowledge now that if the business of the Land Company had not received the attention of such trustworthy officials as Rowland J. Wemyss and General Manager W. R. Fanning, the affairs of the company would be in the same shape as the private matters of Weeks.

One of the peculiar features of Mr. Weeks's visits was that he always brought a niece with him as his traveling companion, and each time it was a different one. They always occupied adjoining rooms at the hotel, and many scandals are given out in regard to Weeks now that he has fallen from power.

Anæmia

is depleted blood. The blood lacks richness and the cheeks lack color. The whole system lacks the nourishment of

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. This nourishing, palatable food restores a healthy color, enriches the blood and tones up the whole system. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

ALL TRANQUIL AT RIO JANEIRIO.

If Reports from Brazilian Government Sources Are to be Believed.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Admiralty denies the report that Capt. Lang of the British cruiser Sirius, now at Rio Janeiro, lent an engineer and fireman to Admiral Mello.

The Brazilian Minister here to-day received a dispatch declaring that the report of a battle between insurgents and Government troops on the Ibicuhy River, Rio Grande do Sul, is entirely false. The dispatch adds that the Government at Rio Janeiro is strong and is well supported throughout the country, and that the cause of the insurgents is losing ground daily. Rio Janeiro is said to be tranquil, business being transacted as usual.

The reports that the Government had instigated an attempt to assassinate Admiral Mello are denied at the Brazilian Legation.

Don't Want to Run on Gleason's Ticket.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Oct. 26.—Ex-Mayor Gleason is having a hard time keeping his candidates in line. A few weeks ago he started out with a complete ticket, but three of his candidates have withdrawn from the race. Policeman Henry Buschman, who was nominated for Police Justice, says he would rather remain on the police force than take his chances in an uncertain political contest. Ex-School Commissioner Thomas J. Larkin doesn't want to be Overseer of the Poor, and John W. Moore to-day concluded he would rather remain at home and not represent Long Island City and the Gleason party in the Assembly.

Avenged the Lieutenant's Death.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A special to The Times from Zanzibar states that a Second Lieutenant of the Italian dispatch vessel Staffetta was murdered by Somalis at Merkah, on the mainland, forty-five miles southwest of Magadoxo. The Staffetta subsequently bombarded the town, which contained about 3,000 inhabitants, and then landed sailors and marines, who killed several of the Somalis concerned in the murder. All the Somalis in the place were disarmed.

LAST DAYS OF BROOKLYN REGISTRY.

If you fail to register to-day, Oct. 27, or Saturday, Oct. 28, you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate, Mayor Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The entertainment that is to be given by George J. Kraus in the Imperial Music Hall on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 3, for the benefit of the Brunswick (Ga.) and sea islands sufferers promises to be one of the most notable benefit entertainments ever given in New-York. Digby Bell, who is now under the management of Mr. Lederer, will supply one of the numbers of the programme. It is not unlikely that Lillian Russell will sing. The Citizens' Committee, the Secretary of which is Dr. Jenkins, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, is co-operating in the work.

—The exercises to be held by The Players in commemoration of the late Edwin Booth will take place in the Madison Square Concert Hall, at 3:30 P. M., Nov. 13, the anniversary of Mr. Booth's birth. They will consist of an address by Joseph Jefferson, an oration by Parke Godwin, a poem by Prof. George E. Woodberry, and, possibly, brief addresses by Henry Irving and Tomaso Salvini. Appropriate music will be rendered by an orchestra of eighty pieces, under the direction of Walter Damrosch.

—The Kendals are to go from this city to Boston, where they will present "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" for their opening bill. This play will continue the principal one in their repertory during their American tour. Mrs. Kendal has "toned down" her performance of Paula materially since she first played the part at the Star.

—Richard Mansfield's Shylock has made a deep impression on New-York playgoers, and Herrmann's Theatre has long been a stranger to such audiences as it is now holding nightly. The popular success of Mr. Mansfield's engagement is quite as emphatic as it is artistic, and that is beyond question.

—"In Mizzoura," with Nat C. Goodwin in the quaintly humorous character of Jim Radburn, Deputy Sheriff of Pike County, will have its last performances at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon and evening. Next week the comedian will present this charming play in Philadelphia.

—Manager John T. Sullivan's latest engagement for "A Woman of No Importance," which Rose and Charles Coghlan are to present at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Dec. 5, is Ada Dyas, formerly leading woman of the Wallack company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Charles H. O'Neill, manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds at 135 Hudson Street, made an assignment yesterday to Hector M. Hitchings. Mr. O'Neill was formerly United States Consul in Nicaragua. He began business here in 1889. In April, 1891, he incorporated the C. H. O'Neill Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, to deal in lumber, and he became its President. Last Spring the business was divided, the company doing the lumber business and Mr. O'Neill the manufacturing part on his own account. The assignment yesterday was of his business individually. He filed mechanics' liens yesterday against Tobias Krakower for $4,800, Charles Weinstein for $700, and John W. Livingston for $680.

—Two judgments against Charles A. Fuller, builder, who erected the Hotel Endicott, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-second Street, both on bonds which he had given, were entered yesterday by the Mercantile National Bank for $25,466. The bank also entered judgment for $6,892 against Peter and David Mitchell, who guaranteed a bond made by Mr. Fuller.

—The stock of Peter Feldman, dealer in clothing at 226 to 230 Seventh Avenue, was levied on yesterday on a claim for $715 in favor of Louis Rosenstein.

—The schedules of Louis H. Franklin, manufacturer of clothing at 6 Bond Street, show liabilities of $12,501, nominal assets of $1,775, and actual assets of $630.

—Elizabeth Wiggins, dressmaker at 57 West Thirty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Julius S. Stern. She has been in business several years.

—Judgment against the Congregation Kol Israel Anschi Poland, of which Israel Levy of 12 White Street is President, was entered yesterday for $1,591 in favor of Charles A. Cowen on three notes.

In Days of Yore

People who cooked had to put up with such things as they could get. Lard was one of their chief drawbacks. As the fireplace has been supplanted by the modern range, so is the place of lard being taken by the new vegetable shortening—

Cottolene.

Food prepared with Cottolene is more palatable, more nutritious, and better in every way than the best of lard could make it. Try Cottolene and learn why so many discriminating women use it instead of lard.

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers. Get the genuine. Made by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago,
New York Office, Produce Exchange.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

HARD LUCK PREVENTED A WIN.

Lord Dunraven More Communicative on His Native Shore.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day from New-York was the Earl of Dunraven, owner of the cutter Valkyrie, that was recently defeated by the American sloop Vigilant in the series of races for the America's Cup. A representative of the United Press had an interview with the Earl regarding the races. The Earl said that if the Valkyrie had not in each contest had exceedingly hard luck she would have won the cup. He did not think the American contreboard boat superior to the English keel cutter.

The Valkyrie, he considered, was superior to the Vigilant in a thrash to windward in heavy water. This was clearly demonstrated in the last race. The Vigilant was rather faster than his boat in light winds and a smooth sea.

Continuing, the Earl said: "Certainly the Valkyrie would have won the last race if the accidents to her spinnakers had not occurred. I cannot say whether the Vigilant suffered through the jamming of her centreboard, but I heard through my brother-in-law that she had no reason at all to complain."

The Earl further said that he did not think the Valkyrie suffered from the bad weather she experienced in crossing to New-York, but she should not have been lightened. When the ton of lead was added to her ballast, she was much improved.

Speaking of the reported trouble between himself and Mr. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie, the Earl of Dunraven said: "Mr. Watson and myself differed in opinion, but there is no estrangement between us."

When asked what disposition he intended to make of the Valkyrie, the Earl said that on the whole she had proved herself a good boat, and he was perfectly satisfied with her performance. It was his intention to enter her for races in America next Summer. He would not say whether he intended to build another boat to compete in 1895 for the America's Cup. The American clubs might, perhaps, he said, fix May next for a contest, when the Vigilant, Jubilee, Pilgrim, Colonia, and Navahoe would race.

Referring to the Valkyrie's time allowance, he declared that if the races had taken place in England the Vigilant would have had to allow her more time than given her in America. The Earl concluded by saying that the American yachtsmen had acted throughout most fairly and with much courtesy.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAST DAY. THE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB MEETING.

Nominating Committee Appointed to Select Officers.

The fifth general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held last night. Commodore E. D. Morgan was not present. In his absence Vice Commodore W. Butler Duncan, Jr., presided. The members present attended chiefly to routine business. The Regatta Committee made a brief report and so did the America's Cup Committee. These two committees were authorized to publish their reports in ful by the annual meeting which will be held in February. The committee on the new clubhouse reported progress, and the committee that had the presentation of the silver punch bowl to the cruiser New-York announced that the bowl had been safely delivered on board. Mr. Edwin S. Cramp has presented the club with a handsome model of the New-York, and it now occupies a conspicuous place in the model room.

The following members were elected as the Nominating Committee to prepare a ticket for election of officers at the next meeting: William P. Douglas, Ogden Goelet, C. Oliver Iselin, Henry C. Ward, George L. Rives, Gouvernour Kortright, John R. Platt, Edward E. Chase, John G. Beresford, Fordham Morris.

The following were elected to membership: Charles Carroll, Walter C. Tuckerman, John Corwin, United States Navy; Anthony J. Drexel, J. W. Philip, United States Navy; J. Herbert Ledwith, Robert Hortshorne, J. V. Wright, Francis H. Davies, Howard Gould, Alexander M. Griswold, Clarkson Potter, Orme Wilson, the Hon. Cecil Baring, Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy; E. M. Shepard, United States Navy; Walther Lutgen, John M. McCurdy, John Jameson, John H. Sanderson, Joseph H. Kernochan, E. Le Roy Stewart, Prescott Hall Butler, Wells L. Fields, United States Navy; F. Edwin Elwell, Edwin K. Johnson, Frederick A. Johnson, Alfred C. Harrison, John R. Drexel, C. McR. Winslow, United States Navy; John N. Masury, Lewis F. Chanler, George Trowbridge, M. D., and J. C. Watson, United States Navy.

Secretary Oddie announced that the roster of the club is now 1,008. He is ambitious to see it 2,000 and the fleet of yachts number 700.

Lord Dunraven was proposed as an honorary member by Commodore Morgan and Vice Commodore Duncan. According to the constitution honorary members have to pass a vote at two meetings. The vote last night was unanimous.

Possible Cup Challengers.

The Boston Herald's yachting correspondent at Gourock, Scotland, says, concerning possible cup challengers, as follows:

"The subject of another cup challenger from Britain is already on the tapis, and no fewer than four probables are already in the field; and, from a yachting point of view, each and all of them are worthy of their steel. The German Emperor, as is well known, contemplates being on a level with his royal cousin next season, and it is not improbable that either the Fatherland or Britain's prospective King may be in the running, while from the merchant prince standpoint there are two Richmonds alleged to be in the field, and these are no other than the leading Irish and Scotch sporting yachtsmen in these countries—to wit, Mr. John Jameson and Mr. James Coats, Jr. Mr. Jameson has owned the Samæna, the Irex, and the Iverna, and has Capt. O'Neill as his skipper. Mr. Coats has owned, among others, the Madge and the Marjorie, and has Capt. Duncan at his call. Capt. Carter and Capt. Jack Gomes are the royal and imperial commanders. Another probable is Mr. T. B. C. West, who owned the Queen Mab. Out of this quintet British yachting people are looking forward to a sure and another early challenge."

A Dinner to Mr. Iselin.

The members of the syndicate which built the Vigilant will give a dinner at the Knickerbocker Club on Thursday evening next, Nov. 2, to Capt. C. Oliver Iselin, the representative owner who managed the yacht in the trial and cup races. The company will include, besides the members of the syndicate Designer N. G. Herreshoff, ex-Commodore Latham A. Fish of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the flag officers of the New-York Yacht Club. Nothing has yet been decided as to what will be done with the Vigilant, but it may be said with certainty that the syndicate will entertain a satisfactory offer for her purchase. However, unless an agreement to the contrary is subsequently reached, she will not be offered for sale at auction.

The Vigilant Design Won.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—The judges in the Essex County Wheelmen's parade in Newark Wednesday night to-day awarded the prizes for the handsomest decorated wheel to E. H. D. Frankling of the Newark Wheelmen. The design represented the yacht Vigilant. The bicycle was rigged complete with masts and main and fore sails, (made of the American flag,) and in motion made a wonderfully pretty effect. Mrs. J. E. States received the ladies' prize, her wheel being trimmed entirely with wild flowers.

Sale of the Marquise de Croisic's Goods.

The sale of the Marquise de Croisic's furniture and bric-à-brac was begun yesterday at her house, 361 West Twenty-third Street. There was a large attendance, many people being drawn to the sale because it gave them an opportunity to view the interior of the house, which was formerly the home of Mrs. Langtry, the actress. The goods were catalogued in 630 lots, and everything will be sold, as the house is to let. The bidding was brisk, and the prices realized were in many instances considered good. The sale is held by virtue of two executions for $1,247 in favor of the Conduit Wiring Company.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 25	Sun sets.....5 03	Moon rises...P M 6 39

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	Sandy H'k	Gov. Isl.	Hell Gate
A M	9 02	9 24	11 17
P M	9 35	9 52	11 45

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

	Sandy H'k	Gov. Isl.	Hell Gate
A M	2 47	3 19	4 47
P M	3 26	3 58	5 26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 27.	*Mails Close.*	*Vessels Sail.*
City of Birmingham, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Yemassee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, OCT. 28.		
Amaranth, Montevideo	......	......
Campania, Liverpool	3:30 A M	7:00 A M
Edam, Rotterdam	2:00 P M	3:00 P M
Elbe, Bremen	5:30 A M	9:00 A M
Furnessia, Glasgow	6:00 A M	8:00 A M
La Champagne, Havre	2:30 A M	6:00 A M
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Saratoga, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
MONDAY, OCT. 30.		
City of Para, Colon	......	12 M
Maskelyne, Pernambuco	......	1:00 P M
Panama, Havana	......	1:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Tallahassee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
TUESDAY, OCT. 31.		
Aller, Bremen	......	10:00 A M
Mobile, London	......	......

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 27.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Oct. 9; California, Gibraltar, Oct. 12; Caracas, La Guayra, Oct. 21; Columbia, Southampton, Oct. 20; Maasdam, Plymouth, Oct. 13; Muriel, St. Kitts, Oct. 16; Olympia, Gibraltar, Oct. 12; Powhatan, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.—America, London, Oct. 15; Croft, Dundee, Oct. 14; Gellert, Hamburg, Oct. 16; New-York, Southampton, Oct. 21; Umbria, Liverpool, Oct. 21.

SUNDAY, OCT. 29.—Alesia, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Devonia, Glasgow, Oct. 19; Fulda, Genoa, Oct. 18; Galileo, Hull, Oct. 14; Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 12.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 18; Andes, Port Limon, Oct. 21; Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 20; Saale, Bremen, Oct. 21; Seneca, Havana, Oct. 26.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Oct. 26.

SS H. F. Dimock, Coleman, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.

SS Richmond, Dole, West Point with mdse to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yemassee, McKee, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Manhattan, Bragg, Portland, with mdse and passengers to Horatio Hall.

SS El Cid, Hawthorne, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Laub, Copenhagen, Christiania, and Christiansand Oct. 10, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 15 A. M.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Oct. 16, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 50 A. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen and Southampton Oct. 17, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 45 A. M.

SS Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Naples, &c., with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.,) Marreiros, Oporto, &c., Oct. 9, with mdse and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 A. M.

SS Roddam, (Br.,) Morrell, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 19, with sugar to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Crowell, Kingston, &c., Oct. 7, with mdse and passengers to George Vipond. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Ship Semantha, (of Liverpool,) Crowe, Hamburg 37 ds, with cement to order—vessel to Scammell Brothers.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, SE, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Wells City, for Bristol; Dania, for Hamburg; St. Oswald, for West Point; Cienfuegos, for Cienfuegos; Orinoco, for Bermuda; Pawnee, for Lisbon and Gibraltar; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for West Point; Cyril, for Para and Manoas.

Spoken.

Ship Haihaut, (Dutch,) from Antwerp Oct. 13 for New-York, was spoken Oct. 22 in lat 49 N, lon 11 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Winckler, from New-York Oct. 15 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Oct. 17 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Oct. 24.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. De Boer, from New-York Oct. 11, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

White Star Line SS Britannic, Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 10 A M to-day.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, sld. from Dundee for New-York to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York Oct. 7 via Christiansand and Christiania, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Lahn, Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, arr. at Bremen at 11 P M yesterday.

SS Roland, (Ger.,) Capt. Lose, sld. from Bremen for New-York at midnight yesterday.

North German Lloyd SS Werra, Capt. Pohle, from New-York, arr. at Genoa at midnight yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 6 A M to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brouwer, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York at 8 A M yesterday.

White Star Line SS Majestic, Capt. Parsell, sld. from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 2 P M to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Fürst Bismarck, Capt. Albers, from New-York for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 9 20 A M to-day.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Lieut. G. F. Cooke, Fifteenth Infantry, one month's extension on Surgeon's certificate; Major J. B. Rawles, Fourth Artillery, ten days' extension.

TRANSFERS.—The following transfers in the Fourth Infantry are made: Lieut. Carver Howland, from Company C to Company K; Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, from Company K to Company C.

ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.—The following relating to the selection for appointment of Ordnance Sergeants is published: Applicants for the position of Ordnance Sergeants must not be over forty-five years of age.

COMPANY A, Thirteenth Infantry, now at Antlers, Indian Territory, will return to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory.

Navy News.

THE MONONGAHELA sailed from Funchal, Madeira, for Newport, R. I., Wednesday, with the naval apprentices on board.

THE GUNBOAT CONCORD left Saigon Wednesday for Hongkong.

THE PORTSMOUTH arrived at New-York yesterday.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Landon, J.—Short Causes—1034—Webster vs. Young. Regular Calendar.—318—Whitlock vs. Casualty Company. 41—Richard vs. Sandford. 215—Golinsky vs. Stetson.

Highest number reached in regular calendar, 802.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J.—89—Curley vs. Curley. 90—Wright vs. Wright. 81—Bergen vs. Bergen.

Will Horsewhip Her Husband No More.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 26.—Robert Ritter and his wife have made up and will try to live together peaceably. Mrs. Ritter is the woman who horsewhipped her husband on Main Street, and was afterward arrested for assault. Mr. Ritter claimed that his father-in-law was responsible for all the trouble between himself and wife. Mrs. Ritter's father has promised to let the couple alone.

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Wrapper Dates.—The dates printed on the wrapper of each copy denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Change of Address.—The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Rejected Manuscripts.—The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts; in all cases where a return of the manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES IN CHICAGO

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.
Palmer House.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
Leland Hotel.
Virginia Hotel.
Tremont House.
Imperial Hotel.
Hotel Wellington.
Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 63d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Younger Son.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Cornerackor.
GARDEN, 26th St-Madison Av—8:15—The Algerian.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Fritz in Prosperity.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8.15—The Merchant of Venice.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Lolo's Vater.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, 57th St-7th Av—The Living Christ. From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St—8:00—Vaudeville.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cloudy weather, south winds.

Our Washington dispatches report that Senator SHERMAN has concluded not to offer his proposition for the issue of bonds as an amendment to the repeal bill. This is right. Probably the authority to issue bonds will either have to be exercised under the act of 1875 or be conferred by act of Congress. But it would be worse than foolish to complicate the repeal bill with that or with any other amendment. The Senate should vote down all amendments as promptly as possible, and then pass the House bill, so that the whole affair may be brought to a close. Then the condition of the Treasury can be taken up and disposed of deliberately.

The mass meeting at the Cooper Union last evening was one of the most impressive that that famous hall has ever seen, and the speeches were among the best that its venerable walls have ever echoed. The machine, in putting MAYNARD before the people, committed the happy blunder of supplying in an otherwise rather insignificant contest a moral issue and giving to the honest men of the State an incitement to action. It was an insolent defiance to the honorable members of the bar, and, as if for fear that the defiance might not be offensive enough, it has been followed by the vulgar abuse of Senator HILL and the surprising naïveté of Gov. FLOWER. We shall not predict the result, but we know, as any one who knows the history of the last quarter of a century, that this is precisely the kind of blunder that, sooner or later, brings the machine politicians to grief. The meeting last night gives cause to hope that this blunder may be the fatal one.

"Malignant abuse of a single candidate" is what Gov. FLOWER calls the deliberate, measured, and conclusive demonstrations of the unfitness of Mr. MAYNARD to be a Judge of the Court of Appeals. But no one has said anything so harsh of MAYNARD as Mr. FLOWER did when he told the story of a stolen bank note. The difference between the Governor and the honorable Democrats who denounce MAYNARD is that while they all call him a thief the Governor tries to justify the larceny.

So long as Grand Juries, in dealing with railroad accidents, confine themselves to presentments censuring the officers and employés of railroad companies for carelessness and negligence they will not accomplish much toward making such accidents less frequent. Censure, however public and however severe, brings no penalty for what has been done, and has little effect as a deterrent. Sixteen persons were killed and about fifty injured on the Long Island Railroad last August near the Berlin station. The Grand Jury of Queens County has found that this disaster was due to incompetence, dereliction, carelessness, culpable negligence, &c., &c., on the part of sundry and divers persons connected with the management and operation of the railroad. That being the case, there was manslaughter in some degree or other, but the Grand Jury is content to say that "no censure is too severe" and "no rebuke too strong" for the "system" and the management under which such things happen. Some penalty touching the personal comfort and liberty of those responsible, or depleting the treasury of the company, would have a much more deterrent effect than censure and rebuke, and there seems to have been ground for it in this case.

The naturalization of aliens is going on in Brooklyn and in this city in a manner that is both disgraceful and dangerous. The law by which this process is intrusted to any State court of record having a Clerk and a seal is undoubtedly a defective one and ought to be changed. But while it remains in force the responsibility of the Judges who are doing the work either of the McLaughlin machine or of Tammany is definite and great. Every Judge is bound by the law to require that it be shown to his satisfaction that the applicant has not only resided five years in the United States and one year in the State, but that his behavior has been that of a moral man and that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. How can any Judge be satisfied of this in ninety seconds, and as to a man who can neither speak, read, nor understand the Constitution and who does not know that document from a copy of the *Police Gazette*? And yet a Judge who permits naturalization without adequate evidence on these points is as blameworthy as if he sold justice or injustice in his court, for he betrays what no money can pay for—the suffrage.

WHAT OF THE LEGISLATURE?

It is hard to recall a time when, within about ten days of the election, there has seemed to be so little interest in this State in the question of the control of the next Legislature. Where the politicians of either party have not had their own way completely in making nominations, the opposition has been chiefly personal, and independent candidates have set themselves up or been set up by their personal followers. There is an exception in Erie County, where the opposition is to the "Sheehan machine" is a popular movement in the Democratic Party, and has for its object the defeat of certain candidates for the Legislature on account of the outrageous legislation of last Winter touching the cause of local self-government in Buffalo in which both parties took part. But with this exception there is little evidence of a contest for the control of the Legislature or of interest in the candidates, though the entire Senate and Assembly are to be newly chosen.

No doubt this is chiefly due to the lack of definite issues with which the Legislature will have to deal. Even the Senate, which is elected for two years, will take no part in the choice of a United States Senator unless there should be an unexpected vacancy to fill. The questions which made the control of the Legislature of so much interest and importance during the last two years have been settled. The long-deferred enumeration and the apportionment to be based upon it have been accomplished. The Republicans might try to interfere with the apportionment if they had full control of legislation, as has been done in several cases in Western States, but so long as there was a Democratic Governor the attempt would be useless, and the contingency is too remote to be considered. The constitutional revision question is also out of the way, so far as the Legislature has anything to do with it. Our ballot system is far from satisfactory, but the manner in which the effort to obtain the "blanket-ballot" system was treated by politicians of both parties last Winter showed that neither set desired the reform, and the Republicans abandoned their vantage ground by helping to defeat the measure through petty contention over unessential details. There is no longer an issue between the parties on that question, and nothing is expected from the next Legislature. The excise question seems, also, to be at rest for the present, and it is difficult to discern anything to arouse the interest of the voters with special reference to the future action of the Senate and Assembly.

It is a matter of course that there should be a general desire to raise the standard of ability and integrity in our legislators and escape the scandals that are apt to attend the sessions at Albany, but that is too vague a consideration to excite much ardor now, and it is too late, after nominations have been made, to do anything toward accomplishing such an end. Neither party has made any effort to improve the quality of the candidates. There is also the general question of economy and honesty in appropriating public money and avoiding unnecessary taxation, but here there is little ground for a party issue or preference, for while each party lays claim to superiority neither can support its claim with substantial evidence. There is one important and long-neglected task of legislation that may be taken up—the revision of the tax laws. The Republicans have tinkered with the subject for years, but the general system of assessment and taxation remains practically unchanged. The most promising effort toward reform was that made last Winter, but it got no further than the report of a joint committee on the results of an investigation.

It is difficult to see any reason for desiring a change in the political control of the Legislature at present. It would give no promise of improvement, and so long as there was a Democratic Executive it might lead either to wrangles and obstruction or to deals and no definite responsibility. If the Republicans, as is sometimes said, are making a special effort to get the Senate, their success is undesirable because it could serve no better purpose than to put them in a position to extort terms from their opponents for some sort of bargaining with legislation and patronage. If there is anything worse than absolute control by one set of politicians, it is the truck and dicker of two sets to divide profits where neither can do anything without the consent of the other.

THE ISSUE IN BROOKLYN.

The people of Brooklyn are every day becoming more clearly informed in regard to the exact nature of the Mayoralty election there. There is very little attempt at direct defense on the part of Mr. BOODY and his friends, while the Republicans and independents who are supporting Mr. SCHIEREN are pushing his canvass actively, systematically, and intelligently at every point.

The McLaughlin machine relies on three things—first, Mayor BOODY's personal popularity with certain classes of citizens; second, its own power to get votes honestly or dishonestly through the men it has favored or can favor or can coerce, and third, the blind partisanship of a very large portion of the Democratic Party. The first resource is legitimate enough. Mayor BOODY is entitled to all the help he can get from those who still retain confidence in him, either in his wisdom or in his fidelity and courage. The second resource—the peculiar power of the McLaughlin machine—is undoubtedly great. It involves a great deal of direct bribery, a still larger amount of indirect bribery, a good deal of bulldozing, and all the fraudulent voting that can safely be arranged for. So far as the immediate corruption of the voters is concerned in this election, there is no help for it. Men who have sold their manhood for the favors of the ring, whether for a ton of coal for the Winter or the ring's consent to a street railway franchise or stock in enterprises sustained by the ring, will probably carry out their bargain, unless in the secrecy of the voting booth they cheat the men who have bought them.

The most serious danger to good Government lies in the partisanship of men who will sustain the ring because it controls the regular Democratic organization, and who are unwilling to believe what they hear against the ring, and will not weigh the evidence made public regarding it. The number of these will be smaller this year than usual because so many well-known and respected Democrats are openly fighting the ring and exposing the iniquities of which it has been guilty and the evils which it has brought upon the city and will surely increase if a chance is given. Still the number is disgracefully large, and the rescue of the city falls upon the shoulders of the voters who—whatever may be their views in national politics—are independent in city elections. These men have a very serious duty to perform, but they have also a very promising and inspiring opportunity. We hope that they will not neglect it. The first thing for them to do, if they have not already done so, is to register to-day or to-morrow, without which they cannot vote. The second is to see that every one whom they can influence, and who has not registered, does so to-day or to-morrow. Then let them devote all the time they can spare to getting out the vote for an honest, independent, and courageous Mayor.

REASONS FOR REGISTERING.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days for the registration of voters in this city and Brooklyn to entitle them to vote at the coming election. While this is an "off year" in national politics, in the sense that neither Presidential Electors nor members of Congress are to be elected; an "off year" in State politics in the sense that no Governor or Lieutenant Governor is to be chosen, and an "off year" in "city politics" in this city, inasmuch as there is no contest for Mayor, there are many reasons why the class of citizens most apt to be negligent in this matter should register and vote. It is, of course, the duty of every citizen to do so on general principles, but those who complain of the existing state of things and denounce the action of parties or politicians are doubly bound to use the one means they have for checking evil tendencies.

The ignorant, the subservient, and the corrupt, who are directly controlled by politicians for their own ends, will be fully registered and will vote. The politicians and their minions will see to that. Those who do not like to see such forces prevail should do what they can to multiply the forces against them.

Those who believe that villainy in the manipulation of election returns should be rebuked and that the purity of the bench should be shielded from the stain that would come of making high judicial office the reward for such villainy should register to vote against MAYNARD for Judge of the Court of Appeals. That alone affords an object and a motive sufficient for any honest citizen.

In Brooklyn every man who has any pride in the city, any desire to retrieve its good name and have its affairs managed with a decent regard for the welfare of its people, every one who would save the value of his property from the injurious effect of impaired municipal credit, should register for the purpose of voting against Mayor BOODY and the despotic and corrupt ring that binds him to its service.

Every citizen who prefers one party to the other or one candidate to another owes it to himself and to his fellow-citizens to make his influence felt at the election. Even if it helps to no immediate practical result, it will help in the tendencies and forces by which evils are checked or remedied.

AMERICAN CARPETS IN LONDON.

Carpet manufacturers, here and in England, are deeply interested in the recent exportation to London of a considerable quantity of Moquette and Axminster carpets from the largest carpet factory in America, which is situated a few miles from this city. The appearance of these goods in the English market has greatly disturbed the manufacturers in Kidderminster and other English towns where carpets are made. The Kidderminster *Shuttle* exhibits its anger in a long article, in which it says that the American exporters "are playing a bold and, we venture to say, a not very scrupulous game," and asserts that the carpets in question "are the dregs of surplus stock left over after they have been hawked all over the United States and Canada." We quote the following:

> "Fair and legitimate trading no Englishman is afraid of. But this is an attempt to swamp our industries with the unsalable balance of the American mills, aided by the Governmental bounties. It is an act of purely unprovoked war, and as such will be met as long as there is a shot left in the locker. English manufacturers and traders may be wanting in the swagger and bounce and spread-eagleism of their transatlantic cousins; but they have certain dogged qualities that will carry them through a worse crisis than this.
>
> "For our part, we are inclined to think that too much has been made of the incident. A great deal of it is the mere bluff and bounce of restless men who carry on business in the gambler's spirit, and with the gambler's love of excitement, regardless of consequences. But Englishmen always exaggerate possible disasters and calamities, and at the slightest check to their progress feel that they are going to the dogs. But as this tendency to panic never causes them to turn tail, but seems to stir up all the sleeping bulldog within them, it does good rather than harm.
>
> "The situation no doubt is serious enough, if only a few thousand pieces are thrown upon the market at slaughter prices, since they bring down the value of all the stocks in the country. But that the Yankee will effect a permanent footing here is not probable until the capital of our carpet manufacturers has been expended in the struggle. The American agent will find that he can offer no inducement to buyers that the British manufacturer will not cap, though it may mean for the next three years an absolute loss on every yard of cloth made."

The same trade journal makes the absurd assertion that these exporters receive a bounty on exports from our Government, and even estimates this bounty at about 8 cents a yard, in addition to rebates to compensate for duties on raw material. The cause of all this disturbance and display of bad temper is not that the carpets were exported, but that they were actually sold in open competition with the English goods.

The *Shuttle* and the Kidderminster manufacturers ought to know that the American manufacturers and merchants directly interested in this export venture are conservative men of the highest standing, whose reputation both at home and abroad cannot be affected injuriously by such malicious and untruthful statements as those we have quoted. The *Wool and Cotton Reporter* has made an inquiry about this shipment, and has been assured by the agent of the manufacturers that "the carpets sold by his house in England were of exactly the same grade and quality as those which they were offering to the home trade"; that these manufacturers have "entered the English market in earnest and are there to stay"; and that every yard of the goods in question was sold before the goods were shipped, so that the carpets "were not sent to England to seek a market."

Of course the exporting manufacturers have seen that this venture must direct attention to the American tariff on carpets. The McKinley duty on Moquettes and Axminsters is 60 cents per square yard plus 40 per cent. of the value. That is to say, the duty on a square yard of imported carpet valued at $1 is $1, or 100 per cent. If the value per yard be $2, the duty is $1.40. If the value be 75 cents, the duty is 90 cents. If American carpets of this kind can be sold in England by the manufacturers in open competition with English carpets, the average citizen will ask why so high a duty is required to protect the American manufacturers against the sale of the same English carpets here at home, or even why there should be any duty whatever beyond a rate that is sufficient to compensate for the absurd duty on the wool which is the manufacturers' raw material. That duty on carpet wool will soon be removed, and then the question as to the duty on carpets will be relieved of certain complications. In the consideration of it, such incidents as this sale of American carpets in London will inevitably be taken into account.

LA BELLE CREOLE.

An enterprising manager, of Chicago antecedents, has just been acquiring a small piece of philological information at a very large price. He had organized a "troupe" of American citizenesses of African descent, mulattoes and quadroons and octoroons. The unhappy thought struck him of taking this half-bred organization to the South, and the still more unhappy thought of calling it "La Belle Creole" Company. Any person of local knowledge could have told him what would happen if he took such a company, under such a title, into Louisiana. In Louisiana, when one calls himself a creole, he commonly smites his breast and crows. He means by so designating himself to declare that he is descended from the old settlers before the Jefferson purchase, and before the foot of the Yankee had sunk in the alluvium of Louisiana. He says he is a creole, as who should say in Boston that he is a CABOT, or in New-York that he is a STUYVESANT, or that in Philadelphia he is a RITTENHOUSE-cum-BIDDLE. It is true that the word creole denotes merely a native who is not of indigenous stock. There are creole horses and creole cows and creole chickens. There are even creole negroes to distinguish the native negroes from those imported from Africa. There might be Dutch creoles and German creoles, as there are Spanish creoles and French creoles, though in practice the use of the term is confined to representatives of the Latin races. As it is used in respect to men and women, it designates white persons whose ancestors were settled in Louisiana before it was acquired by the United States.

The most express image that we recall of the Louisiana creole is a delightful old gentleman who keeps writing letters to our esteemed contemporary, the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, solemnly warning the French Canadians against permitting themselves to be beguiled by American promises into annexation, and holding out to them the awful warning of the French creoles of Louisiana, who have been merged into the loathsome Anglo-Saxon mass, and have thereby lost their individuality. He has not, by the way, in the least lost his own. He is still a true Frenchman of the Louis Quatorze period, and he has a noble rhetoric. He is the articulate representative, we may be sure, of a great many hundreds, if not of some thousands, of creoles who do not express themselves with facility in writing the French or any other language, but who are quite determined not to bow the knee to the Yankee Baal. Imagine a community of this kind invaded by a company of brown and yellow females in tights that emphasize the deficiency of their calves, the flatness of their feet, and the protrusiveness of their heels, and which calls itself "La Belle Creole" Company. What could happen but what has happened? What could happen, that is to say, but that the company of African descent should be austerely avoided by the population of Lake Charles, that it should give over its proposed appearance at New-Iberia, and that at Lafayette it should be met at the station by a deputation of indignant citizens, headed by the Mayor, who informed it that it would not be allowed to exhibit itself in the town? What could be expected but what has happened? To borrow the expressive phrases of our esteemed French contemporary, "the impresario has at last comprehended the folly that he has done, and he has prudently renounced to make to play his troupe in Louisiana." Succeeding managers will find some ready-made experience, and it is not at all likely that anybody will hereafter lead a "Belle Creole" company of African actresses, or a "Creole Christy's Minstrels," into the State of Louisiana.

The Secretary of the Navy had no option but to remove Commodore STANTON, after that officer's recognition of an insurrection of the existence of which our Government has never taken notice. If the Brazilian insurgents had assumed to fly the Brazilian flag, Commodore STANTON's action would have been explicable; but this is not the case. It must be owned that since the creation of the "new navy" naval officers have more than once assumed to commit the Government in accordance with their personal sympathies. It is high time that this tendency were checked, and an exemplary lesson administered; and the misconduct of a gallant officer offers an opportunity for this which should not be suffered to pass.

Unlike nearly all of the recent railroad accidents, the collision on the Pennsylvania Road in New-Jersey Wednesday afternoon was not caused by disobedience of orders, the carelessness of employés, or the lack of proper safeguards. A train of box cars moving on one of the freight tracks was wrecked by the breaking of a locomotive axle just before the passage of the limited express upon the adjoining passenger track was due. Some of the derailed box cars were thrown upon this passenger track, and the advancing passenger train could not be stopped before it reached them. Fortunately there was no loss of life on the limited express, but the passengers had a very narrow escape. It is probable that the exceptional strength and weight of the passenger cars were a defense for those who were in them. It has been shown more than once in the last two or three months that vestibuled trains of strong and heavy cars can with comparative safety withstand a shock that telescopes and demolishes ordinary coaches, especially when these coaches are of an old style and have long been in use.

Cherokee Nation Merchants Sell Out.

FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, Oct. 26.—Every retail merchant in the Cherokee Nation has sold out his stock of goods on credit to the Indians. To-morrow it will be known whether the English syndicate which offered to take the Cherokee Strip bonds at par, with interest, will complete its contract. Over $6,000,000 are involved in the deal. Just after the contract had been signed a delayed bid of $60,000 larger than the one accepted was received from a St. Louis syndicate. It had been delayed twenty-four hours on its way.

Will Work for a Bank Dividend.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court heard to-day the petition of the Trustees of the Merchan'ts Savings Bank for permission to wind up its affairs. The depositors desired the appointment of a receiver, but the Treasurer of the bank stated that he believed that if the bank was allowed to wind up its business a dividend of 10 per cent. could be paid in six months. The court decided that the situation was not such as to permit of the appointment of a receiver, and the petition of the Trustees was granted.

The Rev. David Fennessy Goes to Rome.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—The Rev. David Fennessy, for many years President of St. Mary's College, one of the most noted Catholic educational institutions of the South, has been called to Rome to become Vicar General of the Order of Resurrectionists.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—David H. Moffat of Colorado is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Baron Winckler, German Ambassador to Mexico, is at the Waldorf.

—Gen. Canevaro, Peruvian Minister at Washington, is at the Plaza.

—Mr. de Mezey, Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington, is at the Victoria.

—Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Gen. E. W. Rucker of Alabama are at the Windsor.

—Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, is at the Savoy.

"THE ALGERIAN" SUCCEEDS

DE KOVEN AND M'DONOUGH'S NEW OPERETTA PRODUCED.

An Evening of Humor and Music at the Garden Theatre—A Story Taken from Alphonse Daudet's Noted Novel—The Music Is Light and Agreeable—Marie Tempest in a New Part—Plenty of Applause and Numerous Encores.

Another new operetta made by Americans was introduced to the New-York public last night. It was at the Garden Theatre that the introduction took place, and it was unquestionably an occasion of no little pleasure to a considerable number of persons and personages. The name of the operetta is "The Algerian," and the composer is already more than favorably known to the lovers of light music. Mr. Reginald de Koven, however, unlike Sir Arthur Sullivan, is not tied to one librettist. His new associate is Mr. Glen McDonough, a young newspaper writer of this town, hitherto unknown to fame.

Though buried in the secrecy of anonymous journalism, Mr. McDonough was awake to the possibilities of French literature. He read with admiration the veracious history of the most puissant Tartarin of Tarascon, written by Alphonse Daudet. In that peculiar novel Mr. McDonough discovered a gentleman who had the unspeakable happiness to possess a lion, educated to a fondness for captivity. He also discovered that this lion escaped, not that he wished to escape, but the door was open and he lost his way. But Tartarin of Tarascon, who desired to pose before the world as a mighty hunter, slew the lion and presented the skin to a certain beauty whom he admired excessively. The owner of the lion recognized the skin, and thus found the murderer of his dear Roland. Perhaps it was an auspicious omen that a real, live lion escaped from captivity in this town yesterday. And, of course, it may have been a shrewd advertising dodge on the part of the managers of "The Algerian." It was not much of a lion, anyhow.

But around this incident from Daudet's novel Mr. McDonough has built an amusing libretto. It is not a well-constructed book—such are, indeed, rare—nor is it a gem of literary workmanship—such are rarer. But it is a good, working libretto, with a fair amount of rollicking fun, a large measure of quiet and enjoyable humor, and a touch of romance. Without meaning to signify that Mr. De Koven's music is not engaging, we should say that in some respects the book has been sacrificed to it. There is too much music. If the dialogue scenes were allowed a little more room, the development of the story of the operetta would undoubtedly be clearer to the audience. None of Mr. De Koven's numbers, if unextended by encores, would be too long in themselves, but there are too many of them, and the encores are a foregone conclusion.

The construction of the book is faulty, perhaps, because of condensation in the wrong spots. Certainly there was no necessity to give Miss Tempest two solos immediately after her entrance, especially as the first is much the prettier of the two. Again, Mr. McDonough's humor is not of the kind to which this public, unfortunately, has become habituated. There is very little horse play, and there are no cheap contemporaneous jokes about race tracks and poker. These things always create laughter, and produce an appearance of success which is certainly only skin deep. It may be that Mr. McDonough's tasteful humor, which moves on the lines of good farce, will find a growing and substantial favor.

Mr. De Koven's music is very far superior to that which he gave us in "The Knickerbockers." It is fresher in melody, brighter and more buoyant in mood, more facile and simple in rhythm, and altogether more dainty in vocal and instrumental treatment. It is always light and at times frothy, but it is the froth of good champagne, and has an inspiriting fizz to it. Even Mr. De Koven, however, did not escape falling into the unaccountable error of writing two successive waltz movements. The composer is not at his best in this style, and, if he had been, one of his numbers would have destroyed the effectiveness of the other.

No benefit would come of going through the score in detail and pointing out the merits and defects. It may be said, however, that among the beauties of the operetta are the charming quartet for women early in the first act, the really delightful entrance song of the Countess, the song of the Prince and his four operetta singers, the solo of Paul in the second act, his duet with the Countess, and the uncommonly pretty solo of Suzette. There are other good numbers, most of which were redemanded last night. It should be added that the harmonies are warm and changeful, and the instrumentation always tasteful and solid.

The performance was generally good, though it possessed few striking excellences. Indeed, these were mostly to be found in the artistic work of Miss Marie Tempest, who was the Countess de Monvel. Miss Tempest has not now to make her reputation as a clever actress. Her singing is always judicious, but her voice shows the results of long and arduous labor. Miss Adele Ritchie, the Suzette, had the misfortune to become suddenly ill and faint on the stage immediately after her entrance, but she recovered in time to go on with her part in the second act and to sing her solo very well. Miss Rose Figman, as Marie, showed great coolness in taking up Miss Ritchie's lines as well as her own in the first act, and acquitted herself generally with credit.

Mr. Julius Steger, the baritone, as Col. Paul Lagrange, proved to be a decidedly uninteresting person, with a vicious vocal method. It might be said in his defense, however, that his voice was apparently in bad condition. Frank David was a doughty and vocally sonorous Tartarin. Joseph Herbert was amusing as the Prince, and Benjamin Lodge was very successful as Mitaine. The chorus was sufficiently large and comely, and the orchestra was excellent. The veteran J. S. Maffit displayed his fine pantomimic skill as Seffi, Tartarin's servant. The cast:

Celeste, Countess de Monvel	Marie Tempest
Colonel Paul Lagrange	Julius Steger
Macquart	A. H. Wagner
Suzette	Adele Ritchie
Claire	Bertha Bayliss
Marie	Rose Figman
Joan	Nellie Braggins
Tartarin of Tarascon	Frank David
Prince Gregory	Joseph Herbert
Mitaine	Ben Lodge
Seffi	James S. Maffitt
Hassan	Frederick Kelly
Dancing Girl	Nanette Lascelles

NUGGETS.

—It is a good thing that the papers refrain from publishing what the Senate is not doing, for if they did America would have a paper famine.—Augusta (Ga.) News.

—Mrs. O'Dule (to next-door neighbor)—So yer goin' to do sum washin', is ye?
Mrs. O'Grady—Yis; an' hev ye anything ter say 'gin it?
Mrs. O'Dule—No; only don't ye think ye orter commence on yer childer fust?—Harper's Bazar.

—Clara—Do you know, people are actually beginning to call me an old maid.
Maude—You mean that you are just beginning to hear them.—Vogue.

—Posselius—Never marry for looks, my boy.
Crapo—Did you?
Posselius—Yes. If ever a man appeared to be worth a million it was my wife's father. As a matter of fact, he didn't have $10 to his name.—World's Fair Puck.

—Mrs. Treetop—Did you think to ask what time the train goes to Jonesville?
Uncle Treetop—Yes, yes; I asked the ticket agent, intelligence feller, the gateman, a conductor, and two trainmen.
Mrs. Treetop—Go back and ask the Superintendent; these understrappers is paid for lyin'.—Puck.

—Mr. Hill's destiny seems to be the scattering of bomb shells in the Senate and peanut shells in New-York.—Washington Star.

King Lobengula Is Angry.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—Lobengula, King of the Matabeles, is reported to have been greatly angered by the news that Mr. Selous, the English hunter and South African traveler, has arrived at Tati and will lead a British column against the Matabele warriors. He has offered a large reward for the capture of Selous, dead or alive.

Heavy Failure in Cassel.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 27.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that a banking house in Cassel has failed for 4,000,000 marks. The senior partner has absconded.

LOLO'S WEAK FATHER.

In German at the Irving Place Theatre

Adolph L'Arronge made his greatest hit with a rather short character piece from the life of the burgher class in Germany, and then left that field for more ambitious ventures. But hitherto the piece in question, which is "Mein Leopold," has been the most popular of all his plays. And it will remain the most popular, although "Lolo's Father" is a return to the same kind of comedy.

Those who visit the German theatre here cannot fail to remember the doting father who sacrifices himself and his daughter to "My Leopold," the spoiled son. It was played last year in the Amberg Theatre on Irving Place. Now we have a similar theme. It is not Leopold, the son, but Lolo, the daughter, who is ruined by injudicious affection on the part of the father. The scene is in Vienna, not in Berlin; the uneducated father speaks Viennese German, and under excitement breaks into Hungarian, instead of talking the dialect of Borussia; but the moral is the same. Both plays are warnings to parents not to spoil a favorite child at the risk of ruining the peace and fortunes of the whole family.

Adolph L'Arronge is an experienced playwright and a director of theatres. He does not indulge in very original situations, but freshens up the old ones. Charlotte, or Lolo, the spoiled daughter, has a passion for comforts and enjoyments, and is a creature with plenty of laziness and indifference to the well-being of others. As a contrast to her, Sister Hedwig works hard to supply the deficiencies of the household, which depends chiefly on the pension of Father Klemm, a postman retired with a broken leg. It is Mary, if not exactly Mary Magdalen, opposed to Martha; laziness to industry; frivolity to earnestness; treachery to true love.

Both girls are engaged to be married, but Lolo jilts her lover as soon as he loses all his fortune, while Hedwig sticks to her poor bookbinder. Lolo then tries the stage, and captures an aged nobleman. She takes her parents to her house, but when the latter criticise her flirtation with another man she turns them out, as King Lear was ejected, and they find refuge under the humble but honest roof of Hedwig and her worthy spouse.

This is all of the plot; the curtain falls on the parents at the lowly board of their good daughter, having experienced for a time the splendors and viewed the corruption of the bad daughter's home. It's a little flat, this ending. But the piece is a character piece after all, and, like "Mein Leopold," depends on the way in which the part of the weak father is played.

Herr Adolf Link gives many quaint turns to this part and produces hearty laughter; he is not so successful in the pathetic moments, when his petted Lolo has bidden him leave her house. But that is not the actor's fault so much as the playwright's, for the get-up of the retired postman is not that of King Lear; this in itself is mirth-provoking. As Lolo the heartless there is Fräulein Charlotte Durand, and as Hedwig the good there is Fräulein Josephine Nebauer, actresses of some talent. The theatre was well filled with a pleased, but not every enthusiastic, audience. "Lolo's Vater" will be repeated on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. Compared with "Mein Leopold," it is less rounded in plot and less earnest, but there is more fun in the newer play owing to the greater grotesqueness of the character of the father.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, it is said, will make an extended tour through the Southern States soon after the November election.

—Major Gen. James W. Latta of Philadelphia has been placed upon the retired roll of the Pennsylvania National Guard, after long and distinguished service. Gen. Latta entered the volunteer service during the war as Captain in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was afterward placed on the general staff of the army and served as Assistant Adjutant General in the Sixth Army Corps, then in the Military Division of the Mississippi, and finally on the plains in the Military District of Colorado.

—Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney says she hopes Mrs. Annie Whitney's bust of Lucy Stone, now in the Women's Building at the Columbian Fair, will go after the close of the fair to the State House in Boston—"not, however, until the Woman's Suffrage bill has passed."

—The Rev. A. H. Keigwin of Wilmington, Del., refuses to believe that his nephew, John Verhoeff, met death in Greenland when he left Lieut. Peary on his first expedition. He says he has great respect for Lieut. Peary's opinion, but believes he was mistaken in thinking that Verhoeff was lost in the glacier. He himself believes that Verhoeff, angry with Peary, voluntarily abandoned the party and started off alone, intent on discovering the continent he believed to exist about the north pole.

—Dr. John S. H. Fogg of Boston, who died not long ago, was prevented by illness from active practice of his profession in his later years, and solaced himself in part by interesting himself in the collection of autographs of distinguished persons. His collection is one of the largest and most valuable in the country.

—The Chattanooga Times has endeavored vainly to verify the assertion that Senator Harris of Tennessee is seventy-five years of age—vainly, so far as any recent authorized statement has been made. It finds that away back in 1879 the Senator permitted the Congressional Directory to say that he was born in 1818, but that valuable publication has since been silent on that point, giving the place of his birth, but not the time. "It is generally believed in Tennessee," says The Times, "that he is if an age somewhere between 13 and 140. Whether he became frisky and coy about his age, after 1879, or whether he lost the family Bible when he rushed off to Maximilian's dominions, in 1866, and isn't quite certain about his longevity, we cannot pretend to say; but it is certain that he has not given the date of his arrival on this mundane sphere in any authoritative way for nearly twenty years."

—Everett Chauncey Bumpus of the freshman class at Harvard has been totally blind since he was six years of age. He is a son of Judge E. C. Bumpus of Quincy, and is twenty years of age. He has been a student at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston, and at the Thayer Academy in Braintree, Mass., and took high rank in his class at the latter, where he prepared for college.

SMALL TALK.

—Reports come from Maine that the Rev. Dr. Henry Blanchard of Portland, an eloquent Universalist preacher, is at the head of a movement designed still further to liberalize that religious denomination, and that he has interested a number of the leading members of the organization to act with him. Dr. Blanchard has been pastor of the Congress Square Church, Portland, for the past ten years. The projected movement is said to be of quite a revolutionary character, and, if successful, will result in the organization of a body holding even more liberal views of Christianity than those now entertained by Universalists.

—The Harvard Club of San Francisco ate its twentieth annual dinner on Thursday evening of last week, Judge James Many Seawell presiding. After the dinner, Prof. Le Conte, Prof. Moses, President Hyde of the San Francisco Board of Education, and others made happy speeches. There were about forty members of the club present.

—The Rev. W. H. Lyons rather startled some of those present at the last meeting, known as ladies' night, of the Norfolk Unitarian Club, in Boston, by saying that he was not certain that all their churches had dignity, and that a dignified church does not devote itself to coaxing and teasing people into it. In the old Unitarian Church, he said, there was reserve, culture, and scholarship; the new Unitarian Church would as soon think of leaving out the pulpit as the kitchen. He had been told of a real sociable church, he added, where they had a cook stove at one end, on which they cooked griddle cakes.

—A writer in The Chicago Open Court makes a vigorous protest against the growing custom, which he calls an imposture, of having "papers" read in literary gatherings by other persons than their authors, owing to the latter's "unavoidable absence," especially when the author has been advertised as positively to be present and read his paper himself. No substitute reader, this complainer says, however graceful an elocutionist, can put into any "paper" the magnetic presence of the man who wrote it, his meaning, his feeling, and that personality which gives to an essay a special interest of its own.

TAMMANY HALL RATIFIES

STATE AND LOCAL TICKETS INDORSED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Gov. Flower and the Other Speakers Defend Judge Maynard—Cheers for Cleveland and Hill—Col. Fellows and Lieut. Gov. Sheehan Attack the Bar Association—Representatives Fitch, Brown, and Cummings Talk of National Politics—Big Crowds and Plenty of Fireworks.

With great enthusiasm, plenty of red fire, a score or more of orators, and two brass bands, Tammany Hall ratified the Democratic State and local tickets last night in the vigorous manner in which Tammany always supports its nominees. There were three meetings in progress at the same time—one in the great hall of the Wigwam and two out in Fourteenth Street, where large stands had been erected on either side of the entrance to the hall.

Senator Hill had been advertised to speak, but a telegram was received from him early in the evening stating that his duties in Washington would not permit him to leave the national capital.

The hall was generously decorated with flags, bunting, and banners. The boxes on each side were filled with women, whose tasteful gowns added a charming bit of coloring to the scene. The hall itself was densely crowded with one of those cheering, enthusiastic assemblages that are incident of Tammany ratification meetings. The committee had done its work well, and excellent order was maintained.

While the big meeting in opposition to the candidacy of Judge Isaac H. Maynard was in progress only a few blocks below, in the Cooper Union, this one in Tammany Hall was a distinctively Maynard meeting. The applause that greeted every mention of Mr. Maynard's name indicated very clearly the hard work which the local machine is doing in the direction of securing his election.

Almost all of Tammany's big men of to-day were on hand to ratify and to cheer. Richard Croker was not in his usual seat in the front row of chairs, but he was about the building, seeing to it that the various details of the triple ratification meeting were carried out. It was nearly 8:30 o'clock before any one appeared upon the platform, and when the folding doors to the platform entrance were thrown open Gov. Flower, arm in arm with Speaker Sulzer of the Assembly, walked upon the stage followed by an interesting group of men well known in local, State, and national politics. Among them were Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Congressman Amos P. Cummings, Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, candidate for Controller; Congressman John R. Fellows, candidate for Dictrict Attoreny; Congressman Jason Brown of Indiana, who was substituted in the list of speakers for Senator Voorhees of Indiana; John H. V. Arnold, candidate for Surrogate; Recorder Smyth, Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Thomas J. Dunn, Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, W. J. K. Kenny, Supervisor of The City Record; William J. Ellis, W. D. Dusenberry, ex-Register John Reilly, Commissioner of Public Works Daly, Police Commissioner Martin, Matthew F. Neville, Judge James M. Fitzsimons, Lewis J. Conlan, William H. McDonough, and John J. Gilroy. As the crowd came upon the platform Bayne's Band, which had been working hard to keep the big audience in patience, played "Hail to the Chief." Then the audience set up a chorus of welcoming cheers, red lights from without flashed in through the windows, and in a spirit of enthusiasm the big meeting was begun.

The audience gave very respectful attention to the orators. Whenever the name of President Cleveland was mentioned there was hearty and earnest applause. As usual, Senator Hill's name was cheered generously, but when a man away up in the gallery, just at the opening of the meeting, yelled "Three cheers for Senator Hill, our next President," only half a dozen others joined in with him, and a laugh went through the hall. Later in the proceedigs, when Jason Brown of Indiana mentioned Senator Hill's services in the silver debate the cheering was very vigorous.

Michael J. Mulqueen, Chairman of the Ratification Committee, opened the meeting in a few terse sentences. He introduced Gov. Flower, who was elected Chairman of the meeting with great enthusiasm.

Gov. Flower spoke about half an hour. In the main, he followed his prepared speech, the manuscript of which he held in his hand. He referred to it frequently, and at times confined himself to reading from it.

Judge Maynard's name did not appear in the printed copy, but when the Governor reached the section of the speech which had to do with Mr. Maynard's candidacy, he departed slightly from his text, and said:

"The movement to smirch the character of Isaac H. Maynard has obtained impetus from the desire of the Republicans to have a man upon the bench who will do as they think best."

He said that the Republican officials had violated their constitutional oaths by not bringing about the reapportionment which a Democratic victory finally secured to the people.

Gov. Flower said:

"Exactly one year ago to-night I had the honor of presiding over a great political meeting in this hall, from which went forth a note of enthusiasm and harmony that cheered every Democrat in the country and heralded the triumphant election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency. I regard it as a good omen that upon the anniversary of that occasion we are here again as Democrats engaged in another campaign in behalf of Democratic principles and Democratic candidates.

"There are recent events which connect that meeting of a year ago quite vividly with this meeting to-night. I remember at that meeting drawing a contrast between Mr. Cleveland's economical Administration and the Harrison Administration, and I said that if the books of the Treasury were properly examined they would disclose a deficit of $46,000,000—as the result of bad Republican financiering. The other day Secretary Carlisle examined the books and found a deficiency of $50,000,000.

"A year ago, also, we stood in this hall and denounced the Sherman silver law, against which every Democrat in Congress had voted, and for whose repeal the Democratic State and National platforms had declared, and we asked you to place Grover Cleveland in the White House and Democrats on guard in Congress so that the evils which the Sherman law and other products of Republican statesmanship were bringing on the country might be averted. You responded nobly, but before a Democratic Administration had got fairly into office the evils which we predicted came.

"Tens of thousands of men were thrown out of employment, thousands of business failures were reported, fortunes and small savings were swept away, and to-day business is stagnant, men and women cannot get work, families are destitute—all because of that unwise piece of Republican legislation known as the Sherman law. Who were the safe advisers of the people in that campaign a year ago—the men who advocated and urged the speedy repeal of that bad law, or those who defended its vicious provisions? To-day practically the same question is presented to the voters of this State again. The panic, although subsiding, has not been forgotten.

"The cause is generally admitted, but the Republican Party, in the midst of prevailing distress, apparently continues to indorse the Sherman law, and the platform adopted by that party at the recent Syracuse Convention has not one word to say in favor of repeal. The Democratic Party comes out strong and brave, as it did a year and two years ago, and demands that the obnoxious provisions be wiped from the statute books.

"Therefore, there is a very important issue in this campaign, whether the people of New-York will declare for the repeal of the Sherman law or against it, whether they are in favor of sound money or against it, whether they will sustain President Cleveland in his financial policy, or whether they will rebuke him. We made Grover Cleveland President a year ago because we business men wanted a strong man there to stand up for an honest dollar, and we want to show him in this election that the people of New-York are again behind him, and that they indorse his Administration.

"A Republican victory in New-York this Fall would be heralded to the country as a rebuke to the Democratic Administration, and would mean that the people of the Empire State believe in perpetuating the law which has done so much mischief. Do not let the Empire State be so misrepresented. Let us stand with the Democratic Party for an honest dollar, for the protection of the savings of its working people, for a policy which will not cut down the wages of employes or produce a panic that will close up all our factories.

"That is one of the issues in this campaign, and it is an important one to the business interests of the State. But this is a campaign for the election of State officers and a State Legislature, so State issues figure to some extent. The 'extent' seems to be limited by lack of Republican arguments. Never did a party go before the voters of this State with a better record of achievements than the Democratic Party does to-day. Never did a party go before the public with fewer claims to confidence or less reasons for asking a change than the Republican Party does to-day. Democrats for two years have controlled both administrative and legislative branches of government, and the record of their achievements is unsurpassed.

"To-day, thanks to Democratic management of finances, the State is entirely out of debt. It has paid off over six millions of debt during the last ten years. A Democratic Legislature has given the people the lowest tax rates since before the war. A Democratic Controller has increased the revenues from corporation and inheritance taxes in two years by three and a half millions.

"Nearly all the principal departments and bureaus of the State Government are managed so that they do not cost the people a penny in direct taxation. The Executive Department since 1886 has yielded to the State Treasury more in notary fees than its total expenses and salaries. The fees taken in the office of the Secretary of State are nearly double the expenses and salaries of that office.

"The work of the Attorney General and his deputies has saved the State millions of dollars in contesting unworthy claims and defending tax assessments before the courts. The State Treasurer has so deposited the State funds as to earn an interest for the State more than three times the amount of the salaries and expenses of his office. The State prisons are nearly self-supporting. The expenses of the Railroad Commission are paid by the railroads; those of the Banking Department by the banks; those of the Insurance Department by the insurance companies. Indeed, practically all our direct State taxation is for schools, charities, and canals. There never was so good a Government managed at so little cost to the people as is the Government of the State of New-York to-day.

"The Democratic Party has given to the people for the first time in more than fifteen years the opportunity of fair representation in the Legislature. No longer are 80,000 people in St. Lawrence County allowed to be represented by three members of Assembly, while 100,000 in New-York had to be content with one representative. The great City of New-York is now represented in the Legislature in accordance with its population. The people of the State are now represented according to the census of 1892—not according to the census of 1875.

"The Democratic Party has carried out the will of the people by arranging for a Constitutional Convention. The people directed the Legislature to do this in 1886 by a majority of over 300,000, but the Republican Party refused to make provision for it.

"The Democratic Legislature has passed an unusually large number of good laws. It has saved to the State hundreds of thousands of acres in the Adirondack forests and has established the Adirondack Park on a practical and economical basis. It has successfully inaugurated the policy of State care of the dependent insane and has carefully guarded against extravagance in hospital management by a rigid system of audits and accounts. It has enacted legislation against trusts. It has provided a simple and practical way for securing good roads. It has created a Department of Agriculture. It has abolished certain kinds of manufactures in State prisons which brought convict labor into competition with that of free men. It has strengthened and extended the scope of the factory laws. It has abolished the 'sweating' system. It has given women the right to vote for School Commissioners. It has liberally provided for the canals. It has given the State a new excise law, which seems to give general satisfaction. It has enabled New-York to be properly represented at the World's Fair and to rank first in the display of her products and resources. It has regulated the sale of oyster franchises. It has established a prison for female felons. It has enacted a Federal apportionment bill and many additional laws of general interest.

"New-York City ought to feel particularly grateful for the change in the political control of the Legislature, for it has not only given her six more Assemblymen and one more Senator, but it has authorized nearly all the recent public improvements which have added to the city's beauty and comfort.

"In the face of such a record of well-doing, who will deny the justice of continuing the Democratic Party in control of the State offices and the State Legislature? Certainly no citizen who has the best interests of the State at heart—no citizen who believes in low taxes, economical government, and wise laws. By what right does the Republican Party, tainted as its record is with years of political crimes, guilty, as the Court of Appeals unanimously decided, of willfully denying to the people fair representation for seven years, in spite of constitutional commands, refusing, as it always has, to give the people the laws they wanted, hanging, on as it desperately has, as long as it could to legislative control for base political purposes, beaten as it has been in every State election for ten years—by what right does such a party come before the people with a State ticket of men whom nobody knows, and ask popular indorsement? What guarantee do they give of their reformation? What record do they put forward to justify the election of Republican candidates? Who wants to trust them with political power again? Are the City of New-York and its great corporations willing to be turned over again to the ravages of this desperate crew?

"These are some of the questions which are to be determined in this election. I have no doubt how the people will answer them. I believe the people like to reward faithful servants, not unfaithful ones. This is a time when Democrats particularly should stand together. Do not be deceived by false misrepresentations. Do not let the Republicans get control of the State by false pretenses. Do not let them deceive you with their malignant abuse of a single candidate. That is their only stock in trade. They dare not try to get into the fold by the straight door. They dare not meet us on the real issues of the campaign.

"They seek to divide our party by raising side issues. They have tried this same trick before. They have depended before on Democrats for success. They banked their hopes a year ago, and two years ago, on that kind of support, but the election returns showed that they had clung to ropes of sand. So it will be this year if every Democrat does his duty.

"Let us all stand by our party. Stand by the party which has given good administration and good laws. Stand by the party which has given low taxes. Stand by the party which advocates an honest dollar and an honest tariff.

"Stand by the party of Grover Cleveland. Strengthen his hands by a rousing Democratic victory. Sustain him in his determination for unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Let the country and Congress know that the people of New-York are behind him. Vote the whole Democratic ticket from top to bottom. Elect your State candidates and your local candidates. All are strong, able, and honest men. Give them all your earnest support, and on election night we shall cheer once more for Democratic success."

When Gov. Flower had finished his address, Reading Secretary John B. McGoldrick read a long list of honorary Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and then the Assistant District Attorney offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

The Democracy of the City and County of New-York, in mass meeting in Tammany Hall assembled, do resolve as follows:

We reaffirm our devotion and allegiance to the principles of Democracy as contained in the National and State platforms, and pledge our hearty support to President Grover Cleveland in his able and courageous efforts to carry out those principles and to administer the duties of his high office for the welfare of the Nation and the good of the people; and we urge him to continue his efforts, which seem about to be crowned with success, to secure the repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act.

We congratulate the people of the State of New-York upon the able administration of our worthy and efficient Governor, Roswell P. Flower, whose ability, integrity, and vigilance have been shown by every act of his official life.

We heartily indorse the nominations made by the Democratic State Convention of Cord Meyer for Secretary of State, Frank Campbell for Controller, Hugh Duffy for Treasurer, Simon W. Rosendale for Attorney General, Martin Schenck for State Engineer and Surveyor, and Isaac H. Maynard for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and pledge them our energetic and earnest support, feeling confident that the entire ticket will be elected by a majority so decisive as to administer a lasting rebuke to those who, either from purely partisan motives or as alleged political reformers, have made an attack upon the character of an honorable citizen, a faithful public officer, and an upright Judge.

We approve and ratify the nominations made by the Democracy of the City and County of New-York of Miles Beach for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, James M. Fitzsimons and Lewis J. Conlan for Justices of the City Court of New-York, John H. V. Arnold for Surrogate, Ashbel P. Fitch for Controller, Charles M. Clancy for Sheriff, John R. Fellows for District Attorney, and Edward T. Fitzpatrick and William H. Dobbs for Coroners, and pledge them our hearty support.

The increased efficiency of every department of the City Government, the many public improvements of every character inaugurated and completed, the enlargement of the scope of our public school system, and the high standard of the city's credit all bear witness to the faithful public service of our honored Mayor, Thomas F. Gilroy. They are all fruits of Democratic administration, and have been secured without increasing the phenomenally low tax rate which for the past five years our citizens have enjoyed.

The fulfillment of their pledges to the people entitles the Democracy to the support of every good citizen. Our past record is the best guarantee of our future action, and we promise to the electors whose suffrages we ask a continuance of the same fidelity to the trusts confided to us by the people.

Representative Jason Brown of Indiana, a forceful and vigorous speaker, was introduced as the next orator, and the audience welcomed him with vigor. He did not refer to the candidacy of Judge Maynard. At the opening of his address, which he read from manuscript, he confined himself to a general discussion of national politics, and at the conclusion he paid eloquent tributes to two of his colleagues in the House, Representatives Fitch and Fellows. He regretted that their certain election as Controller and District Attorney would remove them from the scenes of their labors in Washington. Mr. Brown said:

"I like Tammany because it is partisan, and I like it because it is so Democratic. Indiana has always been loyal to New-York. It was New-York that in 1884 gave us that great statesman, Grover Cleveland, and it was Indiana that placed alongside of Mr. Cleveland's name upon the national ticket of that year the name of the illustrious Thomas A. Hendricks."

He then told how New-York and Indiana had stood side by side in working for the Democratic cause. In the Senate and in the House the Democrats of New-York and the Democrats of Indiana worked together for unconditional repeal of the silver law. Mr. Brown gave Senators Hill and Voorhees great credit for their work in the Senate, and congratulated the President upon his firm stand for unconditional repeal.

He said that the Nation's money, whether gold, silver, or paper, must be of equal value. It was the workingman who would suffer most if cheap money was foisted upon the people.

"The struggle for unconditional repeal," he said, "is now practically over. Repeal by the Senate is now an assured fact."

Mr. Brown talked on the tariff issue at some length, and predicted that before the end of this session the McKinley law would be off the statute books. "Congress," he said, "should measure the tax on the revenue standard, and on no other. It is the business of Congress to provide for the welfare of all the country, and not for any special part of it, or for any special class." No one, he said, could point to a single just benefit from the McKinley law.

Mr. Brown also denounced the Federal Elections law, and, when he mentioned John I. Davenport's name in connection with it, the hissing sounded like a boiler letting off steam.

Before concluding, Mr. Brown said: "I have been told that I must stand up straight and testify to the character of John R. Fellows." He then proceeded to do so, with elaborate praise of Mr. Fellows, and concluded with a worthy tribute to Mr. Fitch.

Gov. Flower then introduced Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee. The audience recognized that Mr. Sheehan was the man at the wheel in the State campaign, and cheered so long and so loud that he had to wait for some seconds before being permitted to say a word. He never looked in better trim. He praised the speakers who had preceded him, and said that he had also expected to hear a speech from New-York's senior Senator, who had been detained in Washington. While speaking in praise of Senator Hill, he said: "We have already heard from him in this campaign, and we will hear from him again."

Mr. Sheehan talked on the subject of State taxes, and said that New-York did not owe $1 of State debt. He asked that this Democratic record be compared with the record in Pennsylvania, and other Republican States.

Then he took up the Maynard end of the canvass. He said that the party was being attacked because it had the courage to nominate "as good and pure a citizen and as upright a Judge as Isaac H. Maynard. [Cheers.] There is to-night being held in this city a meeting of lawyers, or, rather, of certain lawyers of the Bar Association, which has 1,100 members out of all the lawyers in this city. To-morrow you will read in the Republican papers and some so-called Democratic papers what these gentlemen have to say by way of denunciation of Judge Maynard. Some of these papers will paint them as Democrats. They cannot be called Democrats. They are of the same kind as the members of that Committee of Nine of the Bar Association which met in secret and condemned Judge Maynard. I deny that they are Democrats. I deny that more than one of the members of that Committee of Nine voted for Gov. Hill in 1888. To the press I say: 'Go and interview the members of this Committee of Nine. Ask them whether they are Democrats; ask them if they voted for Gov. Hill in 1888.' With one exception, they will not say that they did. Democrats should not be fooled into believing that the Democratic members of the bar of New-York are opposed to Judge Maynard. They are not. They are anxious for his election."

Mr. Sheehan predicted success for the whole ticket.

Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, candidate for City Controller, came next on the list of speakers. He was received with prolonged cheers. He called the attention of those who were inclined to criticise to the condition of New-York after one year of Mayor Gilroy's administration, and to notice the great progress which the city has made. Next year, those inclined to criticise the men who will be elected this Fall, he said, will be answered in the same way.

"We are prouder of the record of the Democratic Party," he continued, "than ever before. In point of administration, New-York is superior to all the States. New-York's Democratic Congressmen, her two Senators, and the President have been the very centre of reform. Every one of her Democratic votes was thrown for repeal. No voice was so strong as that of the men sent by Tammany. It was Mr. Hill who first called attention to the fact that there was more involved in the question now before the Senate than the mere repeal of the Sherman bill. It was Mr. Hill who first called attention to the fact that there was a change threatened in the Government. He showed that there was a veto power which threatened to become established by which five or six members of the Senate could impede the action of that body. From the day Senator Hill made his speech against Senator Morgan the repeal of the Sherman law became certain."

Mr. Fitch said that the local candidates of Tammany Hall had already been tried, and could be judged by their records. In closing, Mr. Fitch paid high tribute to Col. Fellows and Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Fitch was frequently interrupted by applause.

Congressman Fellows followed Mr. Fitch. He was received with great applause.

"We must do our best this Fall," he said, "for the eyes of the entire Nation are upon us, and our action will be taken as our verdict on the Administration we have helped to establish. Last year we rolled up a 45,000 majority for change in the Government, and we have no need to be discouraged if all the reforms we advocated have not been brought to pass in the few short weeks that have passed. The fact that the country seems to have passed under a cloud can in no way be attributed to the Democrats. The Sherman law stands as the ill-born child of Republicanism. We should no more reject a gold standard, because it is the standard of other countries. We share other countries' school systems and religions. We should share everything that is good. Thank Heaven for a President and House that dared to attempt to strangle the law as soon as it could get its hands on it."

Col. Fellows then took up the fight for Maynard, and entered upon a vigorous denunciation of the Bar Association. He compared it to the organization of the White Caps in the South. Here, he said, they assemble in a back room and whip Maynard, just as the White Caps whip their victims in some secluded grove.

"What do you think of an organization that denounces a man in the prime of life, who has always lived quietly in a village where every act was open and where he had a reputation for a most unblemished character? In the affair for which his enemies are denouncing him he only did what nine-tenths of our honest and brainy lawyers claim was a legitimate act. It was in the power of the Legislature to judge his act, and it vindicated him. We will not stand White Caps here, and we will elect Judge Maynard along with the rest of the ticket."

The last speaker of the evening was Amos J. Cummings, who was introduced by Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Gov. Flower having left in order to catch the 10:30 P. M. train for Syracuse, where he is to speak to-night.

Mr. Cummings expressed his hearty indorsement of all that had been said by the other speakers, and proceeded at once to add his share of denunciation against the Bar Association.

"Where was the Bar Association," he asked, "when St. Lawrence County drew $27,000 more from the Treasury than she paid in? Where was it when the Force bill was enacted?"

Mr. Cummings continued for some time to attack the Bar Association, and at the conclusion of his speech the meeting adjourned.

Hundreds of people listened to the speeches that were made from the two platforms on the Fourteenth Street sidewalk. Adolph L. Sanger presided at Stand No. 1 and Thaddeus Moriarty at Stand No. 2. Among the speakers were Bartow S. Weeks, Michael F. Blake, John F. McIntyre, Register Levy, Thomas J. Bradley, John J. Delaney, Police Justice Simms, ex-Judge Stephen S. Blake, Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, and Civil Justice Goldfogle.

While the fireworks were displayed, William Hart, a boy, was struck on the face at Irving Place and Fourteenth Street by the stick of a skyrocket, and received slight injuries. He was taken to his home at 200 First Avenue.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAST DAY. THE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

CHANGES IN CITY TICKETS.

The Moorehead and Bahan Certificates Sent to the Grand Jury—Fraud Charged.

Police Commissioners Martin, Sheehan, and MacLean held a special meeting yesterday to transact election business. Local nominations were acted upon as follows:

Nomination Passed.—James A. Donegan, Independent, for Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District.

Declinations.—Theodore W. Myers, Democrat, for Controller on City Party's ticket; Edward C. Chrystie, Republican, for Civil Justice, Third District; Louis F. Haffen, County Democracy, for Commissioner of Street Improvements, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; Samuel H. Jacobson, People's Party, for Constitutional Delegate, Ninth Senatorial District.

To Fill Vacancies.—Assemblymen—Samuel Oppenheim, Republican, Twenty-ninth Assembly District, in place of Andrew D. Parker; Theodore Weberg, Republican, Thirtieth Assembly District, in place of John J. Brady; Richard B. Sheridan, New-York Democracy, Twenty-sixth District, in place of John V. McEvily. Constitutional Delegate—Townsend Wandell, Republican, Thirteenth Senatorial District, in place of William H. Ten Eyck.

Rejected Nominations.—James A. Moorehead, for Assembly, Eleventh Assembly District; W. W. Bahan, for Assembly, Ninth Assembly District.

Change of Name.—Benjamin L. Fairchild, Republican, candidate for Constitutional Delegate, Fifteenth Senatorial District, to Ben L. Fairchild.

The members of the board were served with legal papers requiring them to appear to-day before Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court to show cause why official ballots should not be printed for Otto Kempner, candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District, and for Herman H. V. Klinker, candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-fifth District, whose nominations were rejected on the ground of informality.

In the case of James A. Moorehead, an objecting committee stated that it had looked over the 286 signatures to the certificate of nomination. Four foreigners were found, 6 signers gave false addresses, 32 did not make oath to the certificate, 11 declared that they signed under false and fraudulent representataions, and 20 signatures were in doubt, while 100 persons signed before J. D. McMurray "suggesting fraud." Mr. Martin said that the best way would be to reject the certificate so as to put the case in a court of record. He and Mr. Sheehan voted to do so, but Mr. MacLean voted in the negative.

Chief Deputy Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared for a committee of the regular Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District and made a like objection to the certificate of nomination for Assembly of W. W. Bahan. Seventy of the 309 signers had declared that they wished to withdraw and support the Tammany Hall candidate. Mr. McIntyre called the attention of the board to what he characterized as "gross and grievous violations of law" by the notaries who attested the signatures, and suggested that such notarial doings be reported to the District Attorney. The board rejected the certificate by a vote similar to that in the case of Mr. Moorehead, and then ordered the papers in each case to be sent to the Grand Jury.

NEEDS NO MORE MONEY.

Mr. Brookfield Says the Republican State Committee Has Enough for the Campaign.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee met at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and talked over the situation. Eleven out of the seventeen members of the committee were present. Chairman Hackett presided, and Thomas C. Platt was on hand to steer things according to his liking. Chairman William Brookfield of the State Committee was also present. Of course the executive members of this big cogwheel in Mr. Platt's "machine" don't tell the public of all the things they talk about in these regular Thursday meetings, but they were willing, after yesterday's council was over, to say they had received reports from all the committees in the State, and they all showed that Judge Maynard was losing ground with great rapidity.

"Why," said Chairman Hackett, "if just one half of the Democrats who, it is now said, will vote against Mr. Maynard, do vote against him, he will be defeated by a plurality of 100,000 votes."

Mr. Hackett was buoyant with hope. He had just returned from a trip to Utica, where he said he went on private business and he could see no chance for Mr. Maynard at all. He said all the things he heard up in the country indicated the election of Mr. Bartlett by a big majority.

Chirman Brookfield said the committee had all the money it needed to carry on the campaign.

LAST DAYS OF BROOKLYN REGISTRY.

If you fail to register to-day, Oct. 27, or Saturday, Oct. 28, you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate, Mayor Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WEDDINGS.

Ten Eyck—Osborn.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 26.—Miss Hattie P. Osborn of Amherst, Va., and Frederick H. Ten Eyck of Westervelt Avenue, this city, were married in the Trinity Reformed Church at 6 o'clock last evening by the Rev. Cornelius Schenck. N. C. Sender of New-York was best man. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were A. W. Ten Eyck, Robert Boore, and Robert Blumburg of New-York. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. H. P. Osborn of New-York. She wore a traveling dress of golden-brown cloth, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bridegroom. The invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. D. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. M. McGuire, and Mr. and Mrs. an Ronk and family of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Downer, G. A. Spencer, Mrs. S. Voorhees and family, and Mrs. M. P. Small of New-York; O. W. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Simpson and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. W. Miller, Miss C. E. Benedict, Miss Hattie Rockwell, William Rockwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Coward and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Miller, Miss Noll, Miss Annie Miller, Miss Hattie Powelson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Van Emburgh, Miss Vroom, Mr. and Mrs. John Abbott, Mrs. James Morgan, and George Houseman of Plainfield; Mr. Silas Miller and family, Mrs. R. Dodd and Miss Lyle Dodd of Newark; Mr. Silas Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Kinch, William Lloyd, and Miss Lloyd of Westfield. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ten Eyck will make their home at Garwood.

Hartford—Corwin.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Linden Place on Linden Avenue, this city, the home of Banker John E. Corwin, was the scene this evening of one of the most brilliant social evnts of the season. At 6 o'clock Miss Pauline Augusta, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corwin, was united in marriage to Mr. John Augustus Hartford, son of ex-Mayor George Hartford of Orange, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. Gordon of the First Presbyterian Church in the presence of the relatives and most intimate friends of the contracting parties. Immediately following the wedding ceremony a reception was held. The wedding party left for New-York in a private Pullman car at 10:30. They will make an extended trip, and upon their return will take up their residence in New-York. Among the guests from abroad were President Smith of the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad and other friends of Mr. and Mrs. Corwin from Scranton, Penn. The party came by private car, as did also a company from Orange, N. J.

Gold Coming to New-York.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Bar gold to the amount of £102,000 was sold for shipment to New-York yesterday.

The Times says in a financial article: "It is somewhat risky as yet to enter into engagements, as some people yesterday were inclined to do, on the assumption that other shipments would probably follow immediately."

Victoria Cordage Company Absorbed.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 26.—Chancellor McGill granted an order to-day authorizing the receivers of the National Cordage Company to take the property of the Victoria Cordage Company of Ohio upon assuming responsibility for the debts of the latter concern, which aggregate $400,000.

CITY OF NEW-YORK ASHORE.

Pacific Mail Steamship will Probably Be a Total Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The Pacific Mail steamship City of New-York, which sailed from this port this afternoon, went on the rocks at Point Bonita in a dense fog. She will probably be a total wreck. Point Bonita is at the entrance of the Golden Gate on the northern side.

It is expected the cargo will be jettisoned to-night. Two hundred men have been taken out on tugs, and more will follow. Most of the cargo will be a total loss.

Among the cargo was about 20,000 barrels of flour and 15,000 pounds of beans for China and Japan. She also carried a large and valuable cargo of dried shrimps and other Chinese supplies forwarded by Mongolian merchants to China.

Of treasure she carried $191,290 for China and Japan, of which three-quarters was in Mexican dollars. The total value of the cargo was $132,000, which, added to the treasure, made $323,090. The vessel was valued at $300,000. There was no insurance on her.

The City of New-York sailed at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon on her voyage to China and Japan, and proceeded down the bay under a full head of steam. The fog was very heavy, and from Meiggs's Wharf the heads could not be seen.

About 4:30 o'clock the big ocean steamer was lost sight of, and half an hour later the booming of her cannon could be heard and the signal rockets could be seen as they burst above the fog. The signal station at Point Lobos at once sent a message to town and soon every tug in the bay was racing for Point Bonita. On arriving there it was found that the steamer was hard and fast on the rocks, having gone on them under a full head of steam.

At a late hour this evening the New-York was hard and fast on the rocks. There is eight feet of water in her hold and the tugs cannot move her. All the passengers have been taken off and will be brought back to the city.

ORDERED TO APPEAR IN COURT.

Staten Island "Ring" Election Inspectors Called Upon to Explain.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 26.—The Richmond County Democrats made their first move to-day for the punishment of the "ring" Inspectors of Election, who have neglected to perform their duty and committed fraud.

An order was secured from Justice Landon of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, directing that James F. Tully, Thomas Cleary, and Simon J. McLeod, Inspectors of Election in the Third District of Castleton, show cause to-morrow why they should not register the names of forty-nine citizens of the district, who voted there last Fall, but whose names were not copied upon the new registry lists.

One of the names omitted was that of Howard E. Bayne, President of the Independent Democratic organization, who makes an affidavit that he personally visited the polling place on the first registry day, and saw his name registered.

The "machine" will make a hard fight to have the order vacated, as it is understood that more complaints are to follow. McLeod is the Republican Inspector. He says that Tully and Cleary called off the names from the old book. He declares that the book furnished them as the poll list of last Fall's election was not what it was represented to be. He was an Inspector at that time. He called the attention of the Inspectors to this fact on the morning of the first registry day, and protested that something was wrong. The "machine" Inspectors paid no attention to his protest.

In the Fifth District of Castleton the anti-ring men have found that the names of dead men are upon the registry list. Some of the men have been dead for years. Names are registered from vacant lots, and the owners of the names have never been known in the district, and do not live there now. There are forty-eight names in all that do not represent legal voters in the district. The same condition of affairs has been found in many other districts, but not to such an extent.

The Fifth District is the one in which "Boss" Muller lives. It has always been his boast that it was "solid" for him.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Many thanks for your exposure, in to-day's New-York Times, of ring rule and Coroner rascalities in Richmond County. The improprieties of the late Coroner, Dr. Wood, and the present Coroner, Dr. Whitman, would fill a book and read like a dime novel. Here's a case that shows the Whitman style of doing business. William Norton, son of the late well-known banker, Eckstein Norton of New-Brighton, met with an accident.

Harry Tainter secured an ambulance at St. George, in order to convey him to his home. News of the accident had spread quickly and was heard by Capt. Stephen Whitman, father of Dr. Whitman. The Captain made his way to the ambulance and asked if the man was dead. He was told that he was not.

"Well," he said, "if he dies, let my son know; he's a Coroner."

Young Norton, from the interior of the ambulance, inquired what was going on, and Mr. Tainter said:

"Not much; only a Coroner looking after your body."

Norton smiled and said he "hoped it would be a long while before he would get it." Mr. Norton has recovered and is likely to live many years and make a good man, like his eminent father.

ANTI-RING MAN.

The truth of the statements as to the above incident will be vouched for by Mr. Norton, Mr. Tainter, and others.

New-Brighton, S. I., Oct. 26.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Signs of Improvement as the Month Draws to an End.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Treasury situation as the month draws to a close shows signs of improvement. The receipts still lag behind those of last October, but pension payments are beginning to show a substantial decrease, and for this month will not probably exceed $11,000,000. With the interest which was paid Oct. 1 taken out of the cash, the net excess of expenditures over receipts for the month will probably be not more than $6,000,000, or about $26,000,000 in excess of receipts for the first four months of the fiscal year.

An encouraging sign is the increase of the gold reserve, which to-day stands nearly $83,000,000. This increase has been brought about, not by increased gold payments on account of customs, but by less gold being paid out in the ordinary course of Treasury business. This has been made possible by the fact that the Treasury, by working an extra force over hours, has caught up to some slight extent with the accumulated paper currency awaiting redemption. The amount thus tied up has now been made available, and has been paid out, where, had it not been on hand, gold would have been used to meet current expenses. It is believed that the redemptions will keep ahead of the needs for the currency, and thus give the gold reserve an opportunity to strengthen itself.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Evidence of impending defeat for the Brooklyn "ring."
Launch of the battle ship Oregon.
Suicide of Frederick A. Lovecraft.
Ambassador Runyon received by Emperor William.
Why Controller Myers will not be a candidate.
To test the Cunningham torpedo.

Page 10.

Financial and commercial.
Markets.
Financial and insurance advertisements.

Page 11.

Sporting news.
Vaccinations on the Stock Exchange.
War on prize fighters.
United States Supreme Court proceedings.
New-York court calendars.
Markets.

Page 12.

Railroad news.
Markets.
Post Office notice.
Legal notices.
Shipping, steamboat, and railroad advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

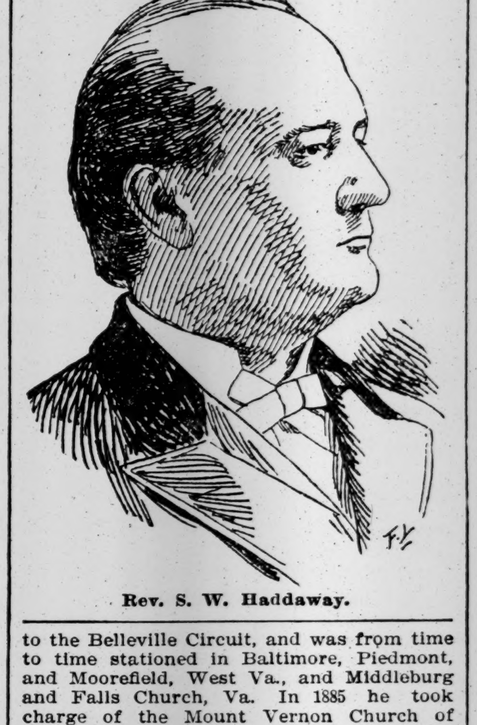
This morning The New-York Daily Times consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway.

The Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway, Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington and pastor of the Marvin Methodist Episcopal Church, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He had been for many years suffering with Bright's disease, and about two weeks ago was forced to abandon his duties at Congress and in his church. His condition was not critical until last Tuesday, when he became unconscious.

He was born in August, 1850, at St. Michael's, Talbott County, Md. Dr. Haddaway entered the ministry in 1868 and preached his first sermon when only nineteen years of age, at Freedom, Carroll County, Md. Later on he was transferred to the Belleville Circuit, and was from time to time stationed in Baltimore, Piedmont, and Moorefield, West Va., and Middleburg and Falls Church, Va. In 1885 he took charge of the Mount Vernon Church of Washington, and during four years' stay raised the church to a prominent position. Then he went to the Central Station, in Baltimore, where his health broke down and he was obliged to take a year's rest.



Rev. S. W. Haddaway.

Last March he went to Washington, founding and dedicating the Marvin Church, of which he became pastor, as well as the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on Capitol Hill. In August, at the meeting of the extra session, he was the choice for Chaplain of the House. He was married in February, 1874, to Mollie E. Thompson, and his wife and a daughter of thirteen years survive him.

As a preacher, Dr. Haddaway was a man of great force and magnetism. The Rev. C. M. Haddaway of the Philadelphia Conference and T. D. Haddaway, the General Manager of the New-York Life Insurance Company for the District, are his brothers.

The funeral will take place from the Marvin Methodist Episcopal Church, at Washington, at 4:30 this afternoon. Dr. Smithson, the Presiding Elder of the District, will conduct the services, and to-morrow morning the body will be taken to Freedom, Md., and buried just opposite the hall where he preached his first sermon twenty-four years ago.

When the House assembled this morning Mr. Richardson of Tennessee offered a resolution declaring the profound regret of the House at the death of Dr. Haddaway, and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven members to attend the funeral, as a mark of respect. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Compton, Richardson, Dingley, Cockerill of Texas, Kyle, Curtis of New-York, and Cobb of Alabama. The members of the House contributed a handsome floral offering for the funeral.

Peter Notman.

Peter Notman died yesterday at his home on Brooklyn Heights. He passed peacefully away, as the result of an acute cold, caught while out in Monday's storm. Mr. Notman was one of the best-known and most highly-respected of our citizens. He was in his seventy-fourth year. Not long ago he virtually retired from his long career of active and prosperous business life. He was, for many years, the President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and of the Sanborn Publishing Company, and he had also been twice President of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, besides being interested in other concerns.

Mr. Notman bore, through all the walks of his life, the purest and highest character and honor, and, with his wide reading and rare memory, enriched by his fine mind and taste, he was a model among his many friends of a modest Christian gentleman and a scholar. He will long be affectionately remembered by all who knew him.

Mr. Notman was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Aug. 14, 1820. He received a fine education, his family being an old one. He came to America a young man, with his elder brother, John, a prominent architect, with a fine European training. The latter went to Philadelphia, where he became, and was for over a generation, the leading architect, his pupils being now the most prominent of their profession in this country.

Peter Notman also established himself in Philadelphia in business for ten years, coming to New-York in 1850, where he became a friend of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, rector of the Old Reformed Church, on Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, which he joined.

Mr. Notman was a life member of the Brooklyn Historical Society, the Brooklyn Library, the Brooklyn Art Association, and other institutions, and has, for over forty years, been identified with the life of New-York and Brooklyn, where his unsullied reputation and nobility of purpose have always brought him the esteem and love of all who came in contact with him.

He was of an unassuming manner and disposition, and was gifted with an extraordinary memory, which made rich avails of the information derived from his delight as a great reader. In conversation he had a charm and simplicity of style and purity of language which gave him a strong, quiet influence as a presiding officer, while his unfailing gentleness, courtesy, and kindness, especially toward young men, were marked traits of his character.

Mr. Notman's widow, five sons, and two daughters, together with a number of grandchildren, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

—Capt. A. P. Loud, a retired shipmaster of Hampden, Me., died yesterday. He was Special Treasury Agent in Alaska under the former Cleveland Administration, was a highly-respected citizen, and had commanded many fine ships.

—Dr. Isaac N. Kerlin, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Training School for the Feeble-Minded at Elwyn, Penn., died Wednesday. He had been ill with heart trouble for several weeks.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Thursday to 1:30 A. M. Friday.)

2 A. M.—2,014 Second Avenue; H. Goltmeir; damage trifling; cause, lighted candle.

9:10 A. M.—11 Stanton Street; Julius Genston; damage trifling; cause unknown.

9:40 A. M.—725 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; Michael J. Griffin; damage trifling; insured; cause, children and matches.

9:45 A. M.—21 Essex Street; Samuel Michallonsy; damage trifling; cause, gas explosion.

5:40 P. M.—79 Ridge Street; Adam Andie; damage trifling; insured; cause unknown.

6:22 P. M.—19 Rose Street; Sackett & Williams; damage, $200; cause unknown.

6:40 P. M.—396 Greenwich Street; J. Gottschalk; damage, $200; cause unknown.

6:50 P. M.—230 and 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; owned by Lachmann, Morganthau & Goldschmidt of 154 Nassau Street; damage, contents, $7,000; buildings, $300; insured; cause unknown.

TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.

If you fail to register to-day or Saturday, Oct. 28, you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate, Mayor Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Special Notices.

A.—25 TO 40 PER CENT. SAVED ON GROCERIES, Wines, Liquors, Canned Goods, Provisions, Produce, Butter, Fruits, &c.

Best California Fruits, 25 cents; the Best Canned Vegetables, 10 to 15 cents; Best Teas, 20 to 42 cents.

Best Mocha and Java Coffees, 25 to 32 cents; Potatoes, $2 barrel.

Goods delivered free in and out of the city.

ASPELL & COMPANY,
314-316 Greenwich St.

VALUABLE for nervous weakness, night sweats, CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
When the head feels dull and heavy, use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
When the skin appears sallow and greasy, use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
When the stomach refuses food, take CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE. REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

MILHAU'S CALISAYA has an immediate and beneficial effect in toning up one's strength, appetite, and nerves. Get the genuine. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Flint's Fine Furniture.
A great display is FLINT'S FURNITURE EXHIBIT at 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.—*Adv.*

Wilson's Calisaya, a pleasant elixir; highly impregnated with the bark. 106, 387, and 1,311 B'way.

Keneshu. E. & W. Leota.
TWO NEW COLLARS.

MARRIED.

BROKMAN—LEAVITT.—In Venice, at Casa Foscola, Thursday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Arthur Cary, LILY LATOW, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. and the late Capt. Thomas R. Leavitt of New-York, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., to HENRY J. BROKMAN of Copenhagen, Denmark.

CLARK—DRAPER.—At Grace Church Chantry on Wednesday, Oct. 25, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, EDITH, daughter of the late John H. Draper, to LOUIS VAUGHAN CLARK.

LAROCQUE—DUER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25 at Grace Church, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., assisted by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Jr., to ELEANOR THEODORA, daughter of James G. King Duer, Esq.

LOESER—THOMAE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1893, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., MARY CRAVEN THOMAE, granddaughter of Charles Jenkins, to VINCENT LOESER, all of Brooklyn.

VERNON—ERDMAN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, in the South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Albert Erdman, D. D., ALICE CLINTON, daughter of the Rev. Albert Erdman, D. D., to WILLIAM BRYAN VERNON.

DIED.

Forsyth, Charlotte W.
Hauselt, Charles Otto.
Lovecraft, Frederick A.
Nichols, Claudius B.
Notman, Peter.
Paige, Mary W.
Rose, Frances S.
Scott, Sarah A.
Tucker, Esther F.
Woodward, Clara R.

FORSYTH.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 26, 1893, CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS, widow of Robert A. Forsyth.

Funeral from her residence in Balmville, near Newburg, on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry in Newburg on arrival of the 10:30 A. M. Hudson River train from New-York, and the 12:15 P. M. train from Poughkeepsie. Kindly omit flowers.

HAUSELT.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, CHARLES OTTO HAUSELT, aged 4 months.

Interment at convenience of family.

LOVECRAFT.—Oct. 26, 1893, FREDERICK A. LOVECRAFT, age 42 years.

Funeral services and burial in Rochester, N. Y.

NICHOLS.—At his home, 251 Dean St., Brooklyn, CLAUDIUS BERAN, son of the late Robert Nichols, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

NOTMAN.—Suddenly, of acute bronchitis, on the 26th inst., at his residence, Brooklyn Heights, PETER NOTMAN, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PAIGE.—On Oct. 25, at her residence in San Francisco, MARY WARREN, wife of Timothy Paige, and only sister of George Williams Warren of this city.

ROSE.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., Oct. 26, 1893, FRANCES STANTON ROSE, widow of Joseph Rose, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Matawan, N. J., Saturday, 11 A. M. Trains leave via Pennsylvania Road at 9:10 A. M.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on Oct. 24, at Chicago, SARAH ANN, wife of John Miller Scott of New-York.

Funeral service at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Granville F. Dailey, 20 West 127th St., Friday, Oct. 27, at 8 P. M. Please note change of hour.

TUCKER.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 24, ESTHER F., widow of James W. Tucker and daughter of the late George S. Fox of this city.

Funeral at 35 Ravine Av., Yonkers, at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning, Oct. 27.

WOODWARD.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 26, CLARA REED, wife of the late James L. Woodward.

Funeral services from her late residence, Saturday, the 28th, at 12 M. Train leaves foot of Christopher or Barclay St. 9 A. M. and 10:10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

[Official.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1893.—Information has been received at this department from Mr. John Steel Twells, the Consul of the United States at Naples, Italy, of the death, on the 2d of August, 1893, at Naples, of Mrs. Gertrude Ware of New-York. Per dispatch No. 72. Dated Oct. 2, 1893.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

New Publications.

THE FORUM.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

Shall the Senate Rule the Republic?
Prof. H. von HOLST.
The Senate in the Light of History.
The New Moral Drift in French Literature.
PAUL BOURGET.
Hamilton Fish: The Old School and the New.
Gen. ADAM BADEAU.
Negro Outrage No Excuse for Lynching.
Hon. L. E. BLECKLEY.
Chief Justice of Georgia.
The Last Hold of the Southern Bully.
WALTER H. PAGE.
America's Battle for Commercial Supremacy.
JOHN R. PROCTER.
Canadian Hostility to Annexation.
J. CASTELL HOPKINS.
The United States for French Canadians.
LOUIS FRECHETTE.
Municipal Sanitation in New-York and Brooklyn.
Dr. J. S. BILLINGS.
What a Daily Newspaper Might Be Made.
WM. MORTON PAYNE.
Associate Editor of "The Dial."
IS CHRISTIANITY LOSING GROUND?
The Alienation of Church and People.
Dr. C. A. BRIGGS.
Modern Skepticism and Ethical Culture.
Prof. FELIX ADLER.
The Dawn of a New Religious Era.
Dr. PAUL CARUS.

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An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Pamphlet edition, 10c. Address THE WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, New-London, Conn.

BOOK.—"French Conversations," 25c. at FRENCH ACADEMY, 853 Broadway. French conversation rapidly taught. Trial lesson free.

Special Notices.

THE HOLBEIN COMPANY,
NO. 576 5TH. AV.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION
TO
AN EXPENSIVE COLLECTION
OF
CURIOS FROM INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN
consisting of
Fine Bronzes, Carved Ivories, Exquisite Cloisonne,
Nankin Blue, and White Vases.
Rare Temple Hangings and Embroideries and other
articles of vertu
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
THE HOLBEIN GALLERIES,
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(Near 47th St.) (opp. the Windsor.)
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
AND SATURDAY.
NOV. 1, 2, 3, 4,
at 3:30 P. M., by
C. WALTER CUSHIER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
NO. 366 5TH AV., NEAR 34TH ST.

SALE THIS FRIDAY
AT 3 O'CLOCK.

Mahogany Furniture, Chippendale, Colonial, and Empire Sideboards, Sofas, Chairs, Dining, Card, and Work Tables, High-Post Bedsteads, China Closets, Bridal Chest, High-Case Clocks, Lowestoft and Staffordshire Platters, Plates, Tureens, Cups, and Saucers.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ORGIES & CO., Managers.

ADMIRAL STANTON'S ERROR

LAMENTABLE IGNORANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Admiral Mello, Without Recognition as a Belligerent, Is Simply a Pirate in Law—The Authorities Were Within Reach of Stanton, and His Blunder Is Inexplicable to Naval Men—Secretary Herbert Declines to Make Any Further Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—There is probably more news about Rear Admiral Stanton and his error at Rio de Janeiro in saluting the rebel Admiral, Mello, than can be given at present, or than the Navy Department cares to publish until Admiral Stanton has a better opportunity to meet the charges that have been made against him. All the naval officers who knew Admiral Stanton speak of him in terms of unqualified praise, and his blunder seems totally inexplicable. It is known that he first visited Admiral Mello, and that having been saluted as he left the ship of that officer, he responded, after the visit of Admiral Mello, with the salute due to an officer of that rank. There does not appear to have been any mistake made about saluting the flag, as some friends of Admiral Stanton hoped might be the case.

Not one officer who has been heard to make comments on this matter has failed to refer to the well-known international law governing the course of nations toward insurgents. By strict interpretation of law Admiral Mello, now being in command of forces not recognized as having belligerent rights, was a pirate. That an officer of the United States should have neglected to use care on his first encounter with the insurgents, when he was fully acquainted, before leaving the United States, with the relations of the rebels to the Government, is considered most extraordinary. The cabin of the Newark is supplied not only with Wharton's, which would have instructed the Commodore fully, but with Glass's works on international law, prepared for the express use of the navy. In the last work there are instructions so plainly against the recognizing of rebels in any country with which we may have relations, that not a cadet on the Newark who had read the first chapter would have dared to hold any but unofficial communication with the rebel commander.

Secretary Herbert declines to give any further details to the public beyond those contained in the memorandum furnished yesterday. Mr. Herbert was asked this morning if he would say whether Admiral Stanton had been ordered back to the United States, and he answered that such action was implied by the fact that the Admiral had been detached from the command of the South Atlantic station. As to whether Admiral Stanton had cabled the department requesting a court of inquiry or a court-martial to pass judgment on his action, the Secretary said he could say nothing about that phase of the case.

"I have no further statements to make at present," said Mr. Herbert, in conclusion.

A careful search for precedents to the action of Admiral Stanton, made by officials of the State and Navy Departments, fails to disclose a single instance where an insurgent Government has been recognized by a formal salute, unauthorized by the Government of the officer who ordered it. Solicitor Dabney of the State Department explains international custom to be that a salute from a vessel of one nation to armed vessels claiming to represent another Government implies a formal declaration that the first-named Government recognized that of the other.

Stanton's action continues to be regarded as thoroughly inexplicable by naval officers. That he had a perfect right to exchange visits with the rebel Admiral is not denied. In fact, the State Department affirms that this would have been no discourtesy to the Peixoto administration, but the formal salute can be construed to mean nothing less than a recognition of the rebels as belligerents. The general impression at the Navy Department of the American Admiral's blunder is best illustrated by a remark made by a prominent officer, that "if an experienced midshipman had done as Admiral Stanton has done, we would have been astonished."

Admiral Stanton's blunder was made still more inexplicable this afternoon by a perusal of the roster on the Newark, his flagship, which showed that at least two men of standing on board are well acquainted with the intricacies of international law, and presumably knew that the salute to the rebel fleet was an affront to the regular Government of Brazil. This knowledge seems to confirm the almost general belief at the Naval Academy. Capt. Terry was on Stanton has some reasonable explanation to offer for his unfortunate action.

One of the officers, who is known to have some acquaintance with observances connected with courtesies due one nation from another while they are on terms of mutual friendship, is Capt. Silas Ferry, the Commander of the Newark, the other is Lieut. Underwood of that vessel, who was until recently an instructor in international law at the naval academy. Capt. Terry was on duty in Washington for some time as a member of the Board for the Examination of Line Officers, and the questions include a series on the law of nations, so that, presumably, Capt. Terry is posted on such a matter as the recognition of insurgents. In addition to Lieut. Underwood, two other officers of the Newark had recently been on duty as instructors at the Naval Academy. That these officers allowed Admiral Stanton to salute Mello without suggesting to him the impropriety of such a course, officials here are unwilling to believe.

Naval officers have had much instruction in international law during and since the threatened hostilities with Chile. Secretary Tracy gave express instructions to Admiral McCann, commanding the United States vessels in Chilean waters, to be exceedingly careful not to do anything while the Balmaceda and the insurgent Governments were at war that could be construed into a show of favor to either side. These instructions were printed in one of Secretary Tracy's annual reports, and it is said that they were given Admiral Stanton for his guidance during the present Brazilian revolution.

The Stanton incident has called attention to the fact that many naval officers have seen very little sea duty in proportion to their actual service in the navy, and are therefore inexperienced as to the course of conduct that should be pursued when assigned to duty in connection with international or national difficulties of a hostile character. Admiral Stanton is pointed out as one of the officers whose term of and service has greatly exceeded the time he has spent at sea.

Doings of the Dock Board.

J. Sergeant Cram, President of the Dock Board, did not introduce at the meeting of that body yesterday his plan for the acquirement of the wharf property on the East River, between Perry and East Eleventh Streets. He notified the Commissioners that the subject would be submitted for discussion at the next meeting of the board. The nautical school ship St. Mary's, which, owing to a lack of appropriation, has been compelled to make her Summer cruise alongside the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street, East River, will have to shift her berth. So the Dock Commissioners decided yesterday. A place will be found for her and for the Naval Reserve ship New-Hampshire at either One Hundred and Fortieth Street, East River, or somewhere above Ninety-seventh Street, North River.

Social Democracy and Trades Unions.

COLOGNE, Oct. 26.—At to-day's session of the National Social Democratic Congress a resolution was adopted, which was supported by Herren Bebel, Singer, Auer, and Liebknecht, declaring that it was the duty of every Social Democrat to belong to a trades unions, such organizations forming the nucleuses around which the masses may gather with a view of obtaining better labor conditions. One of the delegates, in speaking in support of the resolution, evoked much applause by declaring that trades unions were schools in which Social Democrats were educated to political maturity.

Irish Mills Shutting Down.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26.—Owing to falling off in American orders the mills in Armagh that weave the superior kinds of damask are running on short time. Some mills in Lurgan making the same kind of goods have stopped entirely. Many hands have consequently been thrown out of work and there is much distress. The mills manufacturing the ordinary grades of damask have not been affected.

—Joseph Richardson, General Passenger Agent of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railroad, has issued a dainty little volume entitled, "Florida Beauties of the East Coast." It contains about a score of fine illustrations, with descriptive text, by Mrs. H. K. Ingram.

FERRY DISPUTE AT AN END.

Union Company Gets Leases at Reduced Rate—$20,000 a Year Less for City.

The controversy between the city and the Union Ferry Company is at last settled. At noon yesterday Controller Myers sold the leases of the Fulton, Wall, Catharine, South, and Hamilton Ferries to the Union Ferry Company at the upset price of 7¾ per cent. of the gross receipts. As a result the city will receive about $20,000 a year less than it has received from these franchises. The reduction is due to the fact that the company insists that it had suffered from the competition of the bridge and that had not the lease gone to the Union Ferry Company the city would, under the old lease, have been obliged to buy the ferry company's property in at the appraised valuation. There is no such clause in the new lease, which will date from Sept. 8, 1893, and run to May 1, 1901.

The sale took place in the Controller's office, and Peter F. Meyer was the auctioneer. The Union Ferry Company was the only bidder. Treasurer Knapp of the ferry company deposited the necessary twenty-five-thousand-dollar guarantee.

Controller Myers will soon readvertise the Staten Island and Bay Ridge ferry franchises for sale. He was enjoined from making this sale in May, but the injunction has since been dissolved. The ferries are now under the control of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, and at the Controller's office it is said the company has paid no percentages to the city since May last, when the old leases expired.

The company refuses to pay more than 5 per cent., although the rate on two of its old leases, those of the Staten Island North Shore and the Bay Ridge Ferries, was 14¼ per cent. It denies the city's right to examine its books since May, on the ground that no contract exists between it and the city. Controller Myers has referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel. He has also written to the company that he will at once order a resale of the leases and will refuse to accept a bid from it on the ground that it is in default to the city. The amount claimed by the city is about $25,000.

STRUCK OUT OF SYMPATHY.

Work Was at a Standstill on Two Big Broadway Buildings.

Work on the new buildings of the Postal Telegraph Company and the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was at a standstill yesterday, the workmen having gone on strike.

The trouble arose over a Saturday half-holiday. This half-holiday was conceded to the plasterers without any decrease in their pay, the arrangement to continue through the Summer. The plasterers' laborers necessarily got a half-holiday, too. It was decided by the plasterers that they would keep up the half-holiday through the Winter, but they were to get $2 less a week. The plasterers' laborers objected to having their pay reduced. All the firms in the city except the firm doing the plastering work on the Mutual Reserve and Postal Telegraph Buildings agreed that the plasterers' laborers should get the same pay they had been receiving.

This firm last Saturday docked the plasterers' laborers for the Saturday half-holiday.

Then the Plasterers' Union ordered its men out on strike. The other men employed on the two buildings struck yesterday, out of sympathy.

That the plasterers' laborers should receive full pay was conceded. Then the men demanded that union plasterers who had gone back to work while the strike was in force should be discharged. Finally a compromise was reached, and the men will go back to work to-day.

Of Interest to Cherry Hill Society.

All the fair members and the gallants of Cherry Hill society are discussing with much interest the rumor that James P. Divver, son of Police Justice Patrick Divver, is soon to become a Benedict. The rumor says that Miss Lizzie Viola Elwood, daughter of Capt. Colbert Elwood of 240 Madison Street, is the fiancée, but the families of the young people profess total ignorance of any engagement. Mr. Divver lives at 7 Madison Street. The son of the Police Justice, who, because of his high social standing on Cherry Hill is constantly watched by Fourth Ward residents, has been "keeping company" with the pretty Miss Elwood for a year, and she has been very proud lately of a fine diamond ring. The rumored engagement has become a very absorbing side issue in the campaign in the Eighth and Fourth Wards, and Justice Divver is reported as having said to his popular son that he "had better put his love affairs aside until after Nov. 7."

Dupuy Threatens to Resign.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Le Jour says that Prime Minister Dupuy has threatened to resign unless the Radical element in the Cabinet be eliminated. The paper adds that as a matter of fact M. Dupuy did offer his resignation to President Carnot, but that the latter refused to accept it.

Vanderbilt Presidents Meet.

The Presidents of the several railroads in the Vanderbilt system assembled in Cornelius Vanderbilt's office, Grand Central Station, yesterday, and discussed the situation with Mr. Vanderbilt. Each President made an encouraging report of the present outlook. While freight business has been comparatively light the past Summer, the World's Fair passenger traffic on the Vanderbilt lines has been very heavy. The daily twenty-hour train, "the Exposition Flier," on the New-York Central and Lake Shore Roads, has been carrying its full complement of passengers for several weeks. It is probable that this train will be discontinued after the close of the fair.

Among those in attendance at yesterday's conference were President Chauncey M. Depew and Vice Presidents Horace J. Hayden and H. Walter Webb of the New-York Central, President John Newell of the Lake Shore, President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central, President Caldwell of the Nickel Plate, General Manager J. D. Layng of the West Shore, and President Bliss of the Boston and Maine.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Upon the application of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, the jurisdiction of the receivers appointed for that road in Ohio has been extended to the Southern district of New-York by Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court. The receivers are J. W. Wardwell of Cleveland, Ohio, and Frederick K. Swift of New-Bedford, Mass. The company has securities in this State valued at $184,000, and pledged as collateral upon loans.

—At a meeting of the North Hudson Railway Company held in Hoboken, N. J., last evening Director H. J. Bonn resigned on account of ill health, and John C. Besson and John F. W. Mangles resigned as Directors because they have disposed of the greater part of their stock. The vacancies were filled by the election of Allan L. McDermott, William C. Heppenheimer, and Col. E. A. Stevens.

—The committee of first mortgage bondholders of the Maryland Central Railroad have prepared papers to go into court and ask for a foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the property. In the terms of the mortgage the bondholders can foreclose ninety days after the company has defaulted in interest payments. The July coupons were not paid, and the ninety days expired Oct. 1.

—W. J. Crosby, for five years the Assistant Division Superintendent of the Harlem Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, has resigned. His successor will be Peter E. Bowman, Freight Agent of the New-York Division. Mr. Bowman will be succeeded by C. M. Conklin.

—A war of rates is waging bitterly between the merchants of Houston, Texas, and Traffic Manager Polk of the Santa Fe. The former are boycotting the road, and Manager Polk threatens to divert all the business he can to Galveston and make Houston a way station.

—The Lake Superior Branch of the Mesaba Railroad connecting Ore Junction and the Lake Superior mines at Hibbing, has been completed and was inspected by the Minnesota State Railway Commission yesterday.

—Corporation Counsel Kraus of Chicago began ejectment proceedings yesterday against the Chicago and Western Indiana Railway Company and the lessee roads that use its tracks and depot at the Chicago terminal.

—George Bliss, H. McK. Twombly, J. D. Layng, W. P. Anderson, and John T. Dye were elected Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad last Wednesday.

—Robert B. Campbell, General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad lines west of the Ohio River, has been appointed to succeed J. T. Odell as General Manager of the Company.

—Third Vice President Garrett of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is authority for the statement that the New-York and New-England people have made overtures for a traffic alliance.

—The annual meeting of the Atchison stockholders will be held in Topeka, Kan., to-day. George C. Magown, Chairman of the board, and President Rheinhart will be present.

—George J. Gould is making quite an extended tour of railroad inspection in the West and Southwest. He left Denver for Pueblo yesterday.

—Samuel Little was elected President of the West End Street Railway in Boston yesterday to succeed H. M. Whitney, resigned.

—A syndicate has been formed to guarantee the floating debt of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad.

—George J. Gould is inspecting portions of the Gould system of railroads in Colorado.

—S. N. Aldrich has been re-elected President of the Central Massachusetts Road.

—John Newell, President of the Lake Shore Road, is in this city.

STATE DAIRY LAWS DISCUSSED.

Merchants Want Better Protection Against the Sale of Counterfeits of Butter.

The New-York Mercantile Exchange held another meeting yesterday to discuss the oleomargarine and butterine question, and to devise some means to prevent their sale in this city and vicinity under the guise of butter. The sale of oleomargarine and butterine as butter has been increasing largely of late, and there have been murmurs of dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the metropolitan district of the State Department of Agriculture had been conducted by Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture B. F. Van Valkenburgh, and it was also hinted that the office was being used for political purposes.

State Commissioner of Agriculture Frederick C. Schraub and Mr. Van Valkenburgh were present at the meeting. Mr. Schraub said he believed that Mr. Van Valkenburgh had been doing his duty faithfully. Mr. Duckworth also defended Mr. Van Valkenburgh and said he had been hampered in his efforts to stop the sale of oleomargarine and butterine. The Legislature, Mr. Duckworth added, had appropriated only $100,000 for the entire Agricultural Department, of which only $10,000 went to the metropolitan district.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh himself then spoke and stoutly denied that he had used his office for political purposes. The criminal portion of the law prohibiting the sale of counterfeits of butter as the genuine article did not become operative until Oct. 1. If the Agricultural Department had published the fact some time ago the manufacturers would have flooded the markets of the State with the articles, and the department would have found it very difficult to control the matter.

The Exchange indorsed Mr. Van Valkenburgh for the efficient work that he had done during the year in prosecuting dealers who sold oleomargarine for butter.

The Exchange then adopted resolutions calling attention to the injury done to the dairy industries of the State by the sale of counterfeits of butter, and pledging the members to do all in their power to assist the Dairy Commissioner in the detection and punishment of offenders against the dairy laws. The resolutions also requested the Legislature to appropriate at least $100,000 a year for the especial protection of the dairy interests of this State.

TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.
FRIDAY, OCT. 27,
SATURDAY, OCT. 28,
Are the last two days for the registration of Brooklyn voters this year.
Hours—From 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady going to Europe desires to find a situation for an excellent chambermaid; can assist with sewing or waiting; five years' reference from present employer. E. V. B., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a reliable colored girl in private family, or as lady's maid. A. L. Hubbard, 330 West 37th St., third floor, front, west side.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl, or would do the entire work of two in family; good reference. K. C., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent German Protestant woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with laundrywork; best city reference. S. S., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl; competent chambermaid and seamstress; or as parlormaid; is willing and obliging; good city reference. F. S., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; also, one as cook and laundress; good reference. 243 East 10th St., care Roberts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 121 West 56th St.; ring Williams's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, with first-class city references; will also wait on lady; last employer can be seen. 300 West 51st St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or light laundry work; excellent reference. 209 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant as competent chambermaid, do sewing, or would take a situation as waitress; city or country; city references. 163 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best references; family going to Europe. 7 West 58d St., two days.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young English girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call Friday on present employer. Mrs. Dexter, 222 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references; no cards. 234 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; good city reference. 242 West 67th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent French girl as chambermaid; three years' references. J. S., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; best city references. 59 West 38th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly competent; best city references. M. G., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and sewing; is a splendid seamstress. D. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a private family; best city references. A. G., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to make herself generally useful. 25 East 7th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid in an apartment house. 332 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best city reference. C. N., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman, as first-class chambermaid; best city references. J. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed; would do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging. L. C., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; best city references; willing to assist in other duties. C. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and general housework; no objection to country. 219 West 28th St., rear.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl in a small private family; good city reference. S. H., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 158 West 28th St., Room 4.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat young girl, recently landed, to do chamberwork and waiting, or light housework. 419 West 56th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—Call at 14 East 36th St., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, and desserts; personal city reference. 120 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; competent in all capacities; unexceptionable reference from first-class families; seen for two days. 236 West 35th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an excellent cook, and capable woman; three years' reference from one of the best families; wages, $40. H. H., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference; wages, $40. J. U. L., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class English cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference; wages, $40. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; best city references. 241 West 30th St.; ring bell twice; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; good bread baker; best city references. 348 West 49th St., two days; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a trustworthy person, to do cooking, without washing; understands all branches; English Protestant. Present employer's, 254 West 85th St., first flat.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable young woman as good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference. 224 East 29th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; in private family only, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class reference. 269 West 22d St., rear.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; in a private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference from last place. 256 West 31st St.; ring 22d St. bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and good baker; understands the care and management of kitchen; good city references. G., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; best reference. 231 East 122d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; does all kinds of made dishes; gets up lunches and dinners equal to a chef; gives unquestionable city and Newport references; will be disengaged Nov. 1. A. B., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an economical South German; excellent baker; makes all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, and desserts; no objection to country; excellent reference; in a fine private house. 106 East 84th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, and desserts; best personal city reference; wages, $20. R. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a girl as first-class cook in private family; can make all kinds of fancy dishes; city reference; wages, $25. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; city or country; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. A., 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; no objection to plain washing; best reference. 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; as first-class cook; good reference; wages, $40. M. J., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook and carver; first-class references. Florist, 65 West 14th St.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best city references. 130 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a capable and faithful cook. Call at late employer's, 27 West 34th St., where lady can be seen; no cards.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant woman as good family cook; good city references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; good city reference. V. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; all kinds of soups and deserts; coarse washing; best of references. 145 West 51st St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By an excellent cook, and capable woman; three years' reference from one of the best families. H. H., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; highest of reference; wages, $60. M. H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-rate cook; trained under chefs; high-class English and French cooking; excellent manageress; $50 a month. M. A., 821 6th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman, as cook in private family; best city reference. A. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class city reference; willing and obliging; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands meats, soups, and pastry; good baker; good city reference. 162 West 103d St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept. Present employer's, 133 West 70th St.

COOK.—By a French cook; first-class; best city references. C. D., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in an American family; city references. 744 3d Av.

COOK.—By good family cook; in the city; good city reference. 209 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. 147 East 3d St.; ring Bell 2.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; coarse washing; best city references. 1,111 1st Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do housecleaning or plain washing and ironing by day's work. Mrs. Ford, 1,127 2d Av., second floor, rear, right-hand side.

DAY'S WORK.—By young colored woman to go out by the day in private family; do any kind of housework; good city reference. St. C. Jiles, 145 West 30th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, cleaning, or to do any kind of work; good city reference. N. T., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By experienced paint cleaner and first-class laundress by the day or week; first-class reference. Mrs. Kerrigan, 555 West 57th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to wash and iron, Mondays and Tuesdays. 163 West 19th St., front house, two flights.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles; sealskin sacques repaired and made over in fashionable styles. Call and judge for yourselves, at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-experienced dressmaker, a few more customers at her home; costumes, coats, and wraps in all the latest styles made on short notice; tailor-made suits a specialty; a perfect fit is guaranteed, and prices moderate. Smith, 431 Park Av., near 56th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced children's dressmaker and sewing machine operator; desires additional engagements by day or week; city or country; infants' fine work a specialty; city reference. J. A., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; stylish trimmer, and cuts by McDowel's system; best reference; city or country. 241 East 25th St. Preston.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Seal garments redyed, repaired, relined, remodeled, or made up into latest style capes; estimates given; $3 a day. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker from Felix, (Paris;) wants engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; references. Biette, 148 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—In private family as first-class seamstress; can cut, fit, and remodel ladies' and children's dresses; willing and obliging. W. Kavanagh, 208 East 96th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Seal garments redyed, repaired, relined, remodeled, or made up into latest style capes; estimates given; $3 a day. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A Vienna dressmaker wishes a few more customers; stylish fitter; perfect cutter. Miss Bleyer, 1,340 3d Av., between 76th and 77th Sts., one flight up.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker wishes a few customers by the day or at home. Dressmaker, 210 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; cut and fit and make over; terms reasonable; good reference. K. A., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young Swiss lady (diplomee) as governess or companion in good American family; fluent French, German, English, music, drawing; highest references; no objection to traveling. H. B., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated young North German as governess or lady's useful companion; teaches English and German; understands kindergarten; best city references. N. R., 230 3d Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined German lady, good needleworker, as governess for children. M. L., Box 199 Times.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as housekeeper in a widower's family, or to take charge of bachelor apartments. 268 West 39th St., De Long's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework or chamberwork and waiting in a small family; willing to learn. 48 Greenwich Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced housekeeper, with no children, to take care of a house; first-class references. 11 East 26th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework and assist with children; willing and obliging; good city reference. 334 West 49th St., bell four.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework in private family; reference. 167 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swedish girl in a small family; city preferred. C. Jacobson, 408 West 48th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl in private family; best references. Caroline Larsson, 15 West 57th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework; willing and obliging. 703 9th Av., bakery.

Lady's Maids.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French; thoroughly competent in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist in light chamberwork; town or country. Jonhsson, 242 West 16th St.

MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman to elderly or invalid lady; several years' experience; or as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class city reference. K. D., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a neat young German girl; first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking; able to take entire charge of wardrobe. German Maid, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS AND TO ASSIST with Chamberwork.—Is first-class in every respect; capable of taking charge of lady's wardrobe. 35 West 43d St.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress or to take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, from 10 to 12 to-day, 17 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a competent German as maid or nurse to grown children; speaks French and a little English; good sewer; first-class city reference. 44 West 39th St., present employer's.

MAID.—Lady desires a position for her maid, whom she as seamstress highly recommends. Call, between 5 and 6, Grosvenor Hotel, 10th St. and Broadway.

MAID.—By an experienced French maid, dressmaker, and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; good references. A. B., 1,075 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a German girl; is good dressmaker and hairdresser. Hormer, 350 East 42d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE TO GROWING Children.—By competent German person; good seamstress; best city references. M. K., 241 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent German; good hairdresser; good reference. Clara, Box 287 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid; speaks English; good city references. 30 East 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; first-class laundres; would assist with chamberwork if required; first-class city reference. 152 East 52d St., between 3d and Lexington Avs.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as laundress in a private family; has three and a half years' city reference; is willing and obliging; wages, $20. F. K., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; first-class laundress; would assist with chamberwork if required; has very best of city reference for five years. 798 6th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to find situations for her laundress and waitress. Apply Friday, Oct. 27, between 11 and 1, 327 West 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; would assist with chamberwork; in a small private family; best city reference. 123 East 88th St., Costello's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. 271 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city references. 260 East 43d St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. C. Y., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. K. F., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference; wages, $20. Downing, 200 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her laundress to do laundrywork and chamberwork. 24 East 33d St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress to work by the day or take fine washing home; city reference. 230 East 42d St., Marrin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; city reference. C. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as first-class laundress; is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. F. S., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. A. G., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress and chambermaid in private family; city reference. 311 West 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; by a competent laundress; can give satisfactory reference. 100 West 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. C. M., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; private family; best city references; will go out by the day or week. 116 East 53d St.

Nurses.

INVALID NURSE OR ATTENDANT TO AN Elderly Lady.—By an English Protestant; read, write and sew; make herself useful; city or country; good references. Invalid Nurse, 62 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—An experienced nurse, with long sanitarium experience, wishes charge of an invalid; mental or chronic diseases preferred; best references. Call, two days, Mrs. Guildford, 212 East 85th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; competent with bottle-fed babies; thoroughly understands babies' foods; good sewer; first-class city references. 446 West 53d St., confectionery store.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, as nurse to growing children; willing to assist with sewing or chamberwork; can come well recommended from present employer. 516 5th Av., corner 43d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; competent with bottle-fed babies; thoroughly understands babies' foods; good sewer; first-class city references. S. J. T., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By American young woman as infant's nurse; understands bringing them up on the bottle; understands medicine; will be found willing and obliging. M. M., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse to grown-up children; good sewer; best of references; wages, $18 to $20. Competent, Box 272 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an American woman as nurse to child two to three years old; understands children perfectly in all respects; best reference. 125 West 24th St., bell 3.

NURSE.—Bya thoroughly-experienced infant's or child's nurse; take entire charge and bring up on bottle; English-speaking, Parisian French. E. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to children out of arms; handy with the needle; best city reference for many years' service in above capacity. 359 West 33d St., upstairs; two days.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced German nurse to baby or growing children; good French; best city references. M. O., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—Scotch; in private family; good reference. Gotterson, 136 West 89th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Understands children's sewing; can cut by S. T. Taylor's system; would wait on grown children or invalid; would assist with chamberwork; city or country; reference. 359 West 40th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; by the day; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishes dresses; repairing; alterations; very neat sewer. Davis, 463 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a family seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; makes over ladies'; willing to assist with other work; good references. Seamstress, 459 7th Av., top bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced German seamstress, to wait on grown-up children or lady; best of references; wages, $20. D. K., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as excellent seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking; three years' personal city reference. Immediate, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; perfect operator. 76 West 46th St., 10 to 2; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking; willing to assist with other work; best city references. 111 East 87th St.; Doran's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, work by the day in private houses. Mrs. B., 202 West 83d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress by the day or month. 151 East 43d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a good private family; takes a butler's place; will take care of first floor; best city and country reference; wages, $20. 424 3d Av., near 30th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as competent waitress or chambermaid; best of city references. M. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as waitress; will do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; three years' best city reference from present employer. 263 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishwoman in small first-class family, or would go as parlormaid; city or country. H. E., 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid; reference if required. 789 Columbus Av.; ring McIver's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress, with best personal city reference. M. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in private family; carve; understands salads; city reference. E. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant, filling butler's place; best city references. S. S., Box 46, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; references. 209 East 25th St.; no cards. Killeen.

WAITRESS.—By a competent woman waitress; understands wines and salads; city or country. 8 West 44th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a French waitress or chambermaid; best city reference. L. B., 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Galaz.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress, in private family; city or country; best city reference from last employer. E. M., 397 5th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a widow; private family washing to do; ten years' reference. Mrs. Reilly, 329 East 37th St.

WASHING.—Family and gentlemen's washing done at home; open-air drying; at short notice. L. Williams, 136 West 27th St.

WASHING.—A private family laundress wishes to do a family washing at home; best city reference. 343 East 35th St.

WASHING.—By a widow; family washing by month or week. Mrs. Henevry, 310 West 49th St.

Miscellaneous.

KITCHENMAID.—By neat young girl in private family; first-class city references; willing and obliging. 124 East 41st St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a smart young girl as kitchenmaid. 276 West 117th St., Graser's bell.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By a young lady as private secretary; would read aloud or address reception cards, &c. H. H., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

SUITS STYLISHLY MADE AT SHORTEST NOTICE; latest Parisian styles; moderate prices; dresses renovated and redraped equal to new; also competent person by day. Address French Dressmaker, 225 East 89th St.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portieres, mantel boards, &c.; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 272 West 143d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER AND VALET.—English; thoroughly understands his duties in all branches; disengaged 29th; good personal city reference; in a first-class family; height, 6 feet. H., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced man and wife; age 37; both are thoroughly competent in their duties; have excellent references from first-class city families. J. J., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID.—By Englishman and wife; ages, 32 and 30 respectively; tall and of good address; as butler and parlormaid; excellent references. C. J., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; age, 28; understands his duties; five years' references from first-class families; last employer can be seen. J. B., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID.—By father and daughter in small family; good personal city reference; willing and obliging. E. G. W., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID OR GOVERNESS.—By a young French couple in a good family; country or city; best references. T. R., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thorough butler; Frenchman; age, 30; has best of personal references; a steady place; just disengaged. G. G., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; a steady place; understands his work thoroughly; best of personal city references; last employer can be seen. D. M., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Scotch; where a parlormaid or second man is kept; leaving through family going abroad. A. F., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent and reliable young man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; personal city reference. J. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, experienced Englishman; height, 5 feet 9 inches; age, 38; wages, $55; good recommendations; last employer seen. D. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; single; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; strictly sober; good references; city or country. A. B., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a Protestant man; has best of city reference; thoroughly understands his business. A. P., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age 37; in private family; thoroughly competent; good valet; has excellent references from first-class city families. J. J. C., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young colored man in private family; thoroughly understands his business; good references; last employer seen. Giles, 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Would take a good second man's place; good English and American reference; tall; age, 28. B., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly competent in his duties; can furnish good English and city references from last employers. H. C., 941 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—Lady wishes to recommend man and wife; man as butler and generally useful; wife as cook. Present employer's, 148 West 82d St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; 25 years of age; understands all the duties of butler; willing and obliging; highest city references. G. H., care Mrs. Cornaz, 168 Court St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—English; in private family where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references. Butler, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an Englishman and wife; are thoroughly experienced; city or country. H. S., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Wife as cook; thoroughly understand their duties; English; five years' city reference. A. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; just landed from England; has first-class butler's references. A. E. B., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR SECOND MAN.—Where three are kept; English; height, 5 feet 11 inches; single; lately landed. J. W., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-experienced man, with good city references. A. B., 149 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—A lady would like to secure a situation for her butler. 11 East 56th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to procure a situation for his coachman; has been in his employ three years; leaving on account of turning out horses; is married; a good, careful, and stylish driver; honest, sober, and industrious. J. C., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; vegetables, flowers, greenhouse, &c.; keeps carriages and harness in good order; careful driver; generally useful; single man; strictly temperate; city reference. 460 Pearl St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Thoroughly understands best care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; runs furnace; is attentive to his duties, obliging, and strictly temperate; best city references; wages moderate. Coachman, 101 West 42d St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By Englishman and wife in private family; can take full charge of horses, carriages, and harness; wife good cook; good references; country preferred. Coachman, 333 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man, without family; best city reference; thoroughly understands the business; strictly temperate; well accustomed to handling young horses. M. F., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—By a single man; thoroughly capable and efficient; ten years' best city reference from one family; careful, stylish driver; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; city or country. J. B., 988 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single, capable young man; understands care of horses, carriages, &c.; careful driver; city or country; late and former employers can be seen. James Murphy, 418 West 49th St.

COACHMAN-GROOM.—By a young man; Protestant; thorough horseman; good, careful driver; strictly temperate; willing; obliging; last employer seen; highest city references. A. B., 509 10th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can highly recommend him; thoroughly understands his business; sober; honest; married; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; English; age 28; single; best references; 18 months with last employer; four years previous. E. T., 35 East 47th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires to find a position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to present employer, John L. Lamson, 46 Wall St.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; thoroughly understands his business; reliable, capable, and honest; best city reference. Coachman, 102 East 40th St., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Disengaged owing to gentleman leaving horses in country; has first-class references from former and last employers; city or country. T. Walsh, 255 West 87th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; will be found honest, willing, and obliging, as ten years' best city reference will certify. M. C., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 311 West 43d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man as first-class coachman in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. J. C., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; city driver; first-class reference. Coachman, 644 6th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced in care of horses; city or country; excellent references. F. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; three years' excellent city reference from last place. T. Kirby, 1,875 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; three years' excellent city reference from last place. Coachman, 121 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced in care of horses; city or country; excellent references. F. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; experienced in the care and management of fine horses, carriages, &c; careful driver; city or country; personal city reference. W., 140 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; thoroughly competent; ten years' reference from last employer; former employer can be seen. 2 East 70th St.

COACHMAN OR SECOND MAN.—City or country; five and a half years' references; good, careful driver, and not afraid of work. Coachman, 40 West 10th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; disengaged on account of family traveling; stylish driver; thoroughly experienced; twelve years' reference from last employer. J., 1,385 3d Av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—Thoroughly understand their business; good references; country preferred; references. Address, two days, Coachman, 70 8th Av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Understands his business; a good man on a gentleman's place; good reference from last place. P., Box 200 Times.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory testimonials from last and former employers, in city, who can be seen. E., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

OUR "SHORT AD." CORNER.

—The chrysanthemum comes late and even then doesn't seem to have had time to comb its hair.—Philadelphia Times.

—That usually interesting and original figure in this city, the new member of Congress, was enjoying the hospitality of one of the most amiable and attractive women of the capital, and was doing admirably as a conversationalist until she led him into trouble with the remark:

"I am afraid you find Washington rather dull at present. There is very little excitement, excepting what you find in the way of duty at the Capitol."

"It is rather monotonous," he asserted.

"No doubt you have an occasional mauvais quart d'heure?"

"No," he replied, and then leaning over confidentially, "I haven't tasted anything stronger than tea in a year."—Kate Field's Washington.

—"It's a very happy little family, isn't it?"

"Oh, dear, no! Her husband is jealous of her poodle, her poodle is jealous of her baby, and the baby cries for its father all the time."—Vogue.

—Rosalie—Have you chosen any of your bridesmaids yet?

May—Yes—Fanny Lyon.

Rosalie—Why, I thought you hated her.

May—No, not exactly; but the bridesmaids are to wear yellow, and you can imagine how that will go with Fanny's complexion.—Harper's Bazar.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAST DAY. HE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

Situations Wanted—Males.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes to procure for her coachman, whom she is parting with through turning her horses out, a situation as coachman; he understands his business thoroughly; is a stylish, but careful city driver, and a thorough horseman; is absolutely sober and honest and always most respectful, willing, and obliging. Gustave, care of Miss Combs, The Chestnuts, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single Protestant young man, (Swede;) thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; sober; willing and obliging; will give good satisfaction; a trial solicited; city or country; excellent reference from last employer. Charles, 104 East 27th St., carriage factory.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; thoroughly understands best care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; careful driver; attends furnace; is dutiful, obliging, and strictly temperate; wages moderate; best city reference. Coachman, 101 West 42d St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single man; Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; city or country; first-class city references. S. A., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man as coachman; can give first-class city reference from last place. 56 West 67th St., fourth floor, rear.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man as coachman or groom; good references from last employer. John McCarthy, 153 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class city reference; married; present employer can be seen. 42 East 62d St., private stable.

Furnacemen.

CARE OF FURNACE.—By a licensed fireman, having fifteen years' experience, or would take charge of furnaces; can furnish best of city reference. Janitor, 116 Waverley Pl.

FURNACEMAN.—A colored man, sober and competent, wants the care of a furnace between West 35th and 40th Sts.; excellent references. Douglas, 53 West 37th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; with thorough practical experience in all branches of the business; greenhouse fruits and vegetables and care of gentleman's place; is strictly sober and most industrious; first-class city reference. Inquire or address K., 35 Cortlandt St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; single; 28; thoroughly experienced in growing orchids, palms, roses, carnations, fruits, and vegetables; can undertake entire management of large establishment; first-class references. F. G., seed store, 114 Chambers St.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; drive milk wagon, &c.; very best reference; last employer can be seen. N., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By a single man; Scotch; thoroughly experienced in all branches of the profession; best references. R. B., care of Mrs. Hanlon, 614 3d Av.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; first-class, practical, experienced in all branches. Box 253, Babylon, L. I.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no family; up in all branches of the business; excellent testimonials. 504 West 24th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good rider and driver; first-class reference. P. D., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

GROOM OR SECOND MAN.—Medium height; good appearance; willing and obliging; well recommended for a short time in this country; last employer can be seen. A. C., 152 East 55th St.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—In town or country; age, 25; height, 5 feet 9 inches; first-class reference from last employer. 409 West 53d St.

GROOM.—By a single man as groom or useful man; three years' personal reference; city and country. J. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his duties; height, 5 feet 8 inches; first-class references. D. C., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man; understands his business thoroughly; first-class city references. E. M., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR WAITER.—In private family; first-class city references. M. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED.—By an Englishman; 25; well experienced; good city references. R. N., 650 3d Av.

SECOND MAN.—By a Swede, age 24, in a private family; sober and willing; best references. Oscar T. Osterberg, 345 West 43d St.

SECOND MAN.—By young man (English) as second man in private family; good reference. J. B., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Swede; light work in private family; understands waiting, salads, wines, cleaning silver, brass, and windows; wages no object; references. Field, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By North of Ireland Protestant young man; understands horses, cows, and gardens; lately landed; moderate wages; country preferred. 124 East 41st St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; understands attending furnace, cleaning windows, brasses, &c.; willing in any capacity; best references. H., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—About a house; understands furnaces; single; sober; three years' personal reference. D. J. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By a middle-aged man of experience as accountant; reference furnished and required. S. C. L., Box 192 Times.

GENTLEMAN FROM THE SOUTH, EDUCATED and refined, desires employment of any kind, manual or literary. M. E., Box 198 Times.

GOOD WORKMAN DESIRES JOBS TO RENOVATE and polish parquet floors. M. Endelkofer, 61 West End Av.

MAN COOK.—By first-class chef, with best reference from private family and clubhouse. Werner, 239 East 30th St., third floor.

NURSE AND MASSEUR.—Graduate awaiting engagement; best references. M. D., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

RIDING MASTER.—In private family; competent to give full instruction; best reference. Rider, 947 3d Av.

VALET.—As valet to a few gentlemen mornings and evenings; small wages required; would take a good permanent place; English; age, 28. Valet, Box 403 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

COOK WANTED—Kitchenmaid kept; must be thoroughly competent, sober, and honest. Only those whose references can bear the strictest investigation need call, this afternoon, between 1 and 4 o'clock, at 7 West 35th St.

WANTED—An experienced, educated Protestant (20) as maid and to push invalid's chair; wages, $20; sleep home; reference. Call, only after 10, at 115 East 65th St.

WANTED—First-class Protestant laundress and chambermaid; Swedish preferred. Apply, 10 to 12 o'clock, at 85 Park Av.

WANTED—A competent waitress for first-class boarding house. Call, after 10 o'clock, at 34 West 17th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Coachman, single, desiring good home; one who understands some indoor work; with best of references from last employer. Temperate, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

SOLDIERS BRUTALLY TREATED

STARTLING STORIES FROM THE WESTERN HOME IN LEAVENWORTH.

Thousands of Inmates Driven Out by the Cruelty of the Governor—The Experience of Capt. James A. Vaughan of the Fourth Kentucky Infantry—Arrested Without Cause and Convicted Before Trial—The Horrors of the "Sweat Box" Described.

TOPEKA, Oct. 26.—Little by little the peculiar methods of government adopted at the Western branch of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth come to light and do not appear to add lustre to the reputation of the Governor, who seems to have terrorized the 2,000 men who make their homes there. Capt. James A. Vaughan of Blackburn, Saline County, Mo., who served as an officer in the Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, tells his story. Capt. Vaughan's credibility as a witness can be established by Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, who served during the war in the same brigade, and who knew him after the war in Kentucky. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, member of Congress from Kentucky, has known Capt. Vaughan since they were both boys, and is referred to. Col. James B. McCreary, member of Congress from Kentucky, has also known Capt. Vaughan since 1873, and gives evidence as to his trustworthiness.

Capt. Vaughan entered the home because of four wounds incapacitating him from active work. He has been compelled to leave because of alleged brutal treatment on the part of the Governor. In less than seven years since its establishment over 1,000 soldiers have been forced to leave, and this, too, when the present accommodations are sufficient for but 2,000. It has long been evident that there has been something wrong, which the Western papers have persistently refused to call attention to. The Grand Army of the Republic has several times tried to obtain testimony, but in every instance those who even held ordinary conversation with the investigating committees have been dismissed for "drunkenness," even when it was well known that some of these men had never touched liquor in their lives as a beverage.

Capt. Vaughan says that in January, 1892, he was in line at the Post Office, with others waiting their turn for mail, when a policeman of the home, Miles by name, rushed in ahead of the entire line, inquired for mail, and purchased stamps. Some of the men expostulated with him for doing so; he left the office, but waited on the outside until Vaughan came out, abused him, caught hold of him, and tried to throw him off the porch in front of the dining room. Two members of the home rushed forward and caught him to prevent his falling on the brick pavement, covered with ice and snow. The policeman then collared him, choking him, and shoving him toward the police station. After going about fifty yards he threw Vaughan down, choking him all the time, jumped on him with his knees until the breath was nearly knocked out of him. After arriving at the police station he was searched and thrown into prison without examination, where he remained all night. He saw old men brought in and thrown down on the hard cemented floor, policemen on them with knees on their breasts and in their sides, and with hands throttling them. Others were put in straitjackets and then were thrown into the dungeon or sweat box. During the night the policemen at intervals would watch and peep through a peephole in the door; suddenly the door would fly open, a Sergeant and three or four policemen would make a charge on some unlucky inmate and pitch him head foremost into the sweat box.

Lieut. Mohr of the police talked with Vaughan next morning, and he stated the case. Mohr upheld the policeman, stating that no one had been mistreated since he had been in charge of them, and that the police had "a right to arrest at any time, with or without cause," and told Vaughan not to talk to the Governor, as the Governor would not like it and would be harder on him. He did try to tell the Governor, but he would not let him.

On or about the 26th of June, 1892, Vaughan states that he was fixing up the accounts of one Simmons, an old soldier, who owned a little restaurant on the home grounds, who was very sick at the time in the Home Hospital, and who died a few days afterward. On the day mentioned Vaughan came up from the restaurant to the home for dinner. After eating, in passing out, he halted to speak a moment to one of the Corporals, and while in conversation with him a policeman tapped him on the shoulder, told him the Lieutenant wished to see him, and took him to the guardhouse, where he was searched by four men, two holding him and two going through him. Without one word of explanation they threw him into prison. In about half an hour the Lieutenant of police came in and commenced talking to him very abusively and ordered him put into the sweatbox, a receptacle about four feet wide, perhaps six feet long, almost air-tight.

After two or three hours some one opened the door of the box and he was allowed to come out into the larger room, which he found crowded with men and not a single one of them drunk, the usual charge preferred against them. After dark some half a dozen men under the influence of liquor were brought in and thrown down on the boards as though they were logs of wood; the place was so crowded there was not room for all to lie down. Some had to sit up and some stand up. Vaughan says that he had to stand near the grated window nearly half the night to enable him to breathe easily. The stench was stifling and sickening. No fresh water was allowed them.

About taps the Sergeant on duty came in with his detail, picked out some fellow, and put him in the sweatbox. Some he would put in the straitjacket and drop them in the box, and after keeping them in for an hour or two would let them out. Sometimes the boxes—three of them—would all be full, and then they would put two in a box, and so it went on all through the night. The men were ordered, jerked, shoved, called liars, bummers, drunkards, dead beats. They had for trial that morning between seventy-five and eighty men. They were tried in the police station. Before their trial the men were all huddled together in the lower portion of the station. At the head of the steps the Governor stepped to the front and, with a countenance livid with rage, delivered himself of a tirade of abuse unmerited and uncalled for, winding up with the assertion that he intended giving every one of them at least thirty days on the dump. They were convicted before trial.

Capt. Vaughan came to Leavenworth for the purpose of testifying as a witness when the national board held an investigation, but was not permitted to appear. The fact of brutality has long ago been established by more than a thousand witnesses, American citizens of intelligence, who have been driven from the shelter of the home. The investigations have so far been farces. The only investigation that will be effective is a Congressional one, before which witnesses can be compelled to testify. The refusal of the present board to accept testimony whenever it approached too close to something tangible casts reflections upon the ex officio members, the President and the Justices of the Supreme Court. If the alleged rottenness exists, and the affidavits to that effect are very strong, then the demand that has been going up for an investigation will eventually be heard. More than a thousand men declare that there is something wrong, as well as their willingness to testify to that effect, while not a single one free from the intimidating influences of the Governor has yet declared otherwise. The West has long known this state of affairs, but the South and East have yet to learn what is being done with their disabled in the Western Home.

OPPOSED TO AMERICAN HAY.

A Well-Defined Scheme to Keep It Out of Germany.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Information furnished the State Department by Theodore M. Stephan, United States Consul at Annaberg, Germany, shows that opposition in that country to American products did not end with the removal of the restrictions on the importation of American pork, and that American hay is now under the ban.

Mr. Stephan says that the exclusion of Russian hay from Germany by Ministerial decree has been followed by a condemnation of American hay in the laboratories of the German chemists, and that the German press is publishing analyses with appended warnings against the American product. These analyses appear to show that there is less nutriment in American hay than in the hay of Germany, which is used as an argument to induce all agriculturists to keep hands off.

In addition to this, they raise the warning that the use of American hay is introducing new insects into Germany.

Crookedness Among Land Officials.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Oct. 26.—United States District Attorney Speed continued to-day his investigation of the Strip Land Office. Judge Kales's decision yesterday that Chief Clerk Handlan must testify before the Grand Jury brought things to a focus, and testimony is piling up rapidly tending to criminate many of the land officials. It has been shown that at the Perry office numerous bribes were taken, papers were received and filed ahead of the time without the filer appearing, places openly sold in the line, &c. The investigation will continue for some time, and a long list of indictments will follow.

NEARLY $500,000 TO START ANEW.

Arrests Upset Plans of the Madison Square Bank Reorganization Committee.

The stockholders of the Madison Square Bank had a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which a clash was threatened because some of those who had not been involved in the bank's management wished to take matters in hand independently of those of whom the District Attorney has taken notice. Lawyer Lauterbach's diplomatic skill, together with the threatened exposure of bitter differences and political complications, operated, however, to bring all interests into apparent harmony.

The Organization Committee, which had been at work for several weeks, reported that it had arranged last week for subscriptions for $400,000 for reorganization, of which R. T. McDonald was to contribute $125,000, Frederick Uhlmann $125,000, and James D. Leary $50,000. This provided for within $100,000 of the amount necessary to make good the impairment of the capital and re-establish the surplus. On Monday Messrs. McDonald, Uhlmann, and Leary subscribed $25,000 more each, and the meeting called for that night was to consider what might be done toward providing the other $25,000. Then the arrests came and upset everything. The committee asked to be discharged.

This request struck the stockholders favorably, for they agreed that nothing more could be accomplished through a committee of whose members several were under bail. A new committee having been decided upon, with no Director as a member, the stockholders appointed R. Stanord of the Imperial Hotel, Joseph Scheider, Henry Comstock, Louis Schwarz, and Joseph L. Buttenweiser. This committee will try to hold the promises of subscriptions which the former committee obtained and will confer with the receivers in the hope of preventing sales of collateral and of carrying through the reorganization scheme, it thought advisable. About twenty-five persons, representing 90 per cent. of the stock, attended the meeting.

Lawyer Untermyer, representing the receivers of the bank, called yesterday upon Assistant District Attorney Davis, who has charge of the case against the Directors, and went over in detail the affairs of the institution. To-day he will submit the books and papers to Mr. Davis for examination. Northing was presented to the Grand Jury yesterday.

It was said a number of arrests of men not directly connected with the bank would be made. Mr. Davis would neither confirm nor deny the report.

Lawyer Lauterbach also called at the District Attorney's office. He went there to inquire about the cases which he will defend. Bennett J. King of 12 West Fiftieth Street has been accepted as bondsman for F. A. Kursheedt, the Director who is ill at the Imperial Hotel.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The Details of Transactions and Offerings at Auction.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure yesterday, in the salesroom at 111 Broadway, a one-sixth interest in the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The flat is hatchet-shaped, 30 feet front on the avenue by 144 deep on the street by 99.6 by 100 by 99.6 by 41.5. On the avenue is a four-story stone-front building; on the street a two-story brick. Morris Littman bought the interest for $9,800.

The Stuyvesant leasehold until Nov. 1, 1905, of 239 Third Avenue, east side, 125.6 feet north of Nineteenth Street, 19.6 by 70, four-story brick tenement, with store, was sold under foreclosure by Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly to John A. Weeks, the plaintiff in the action, for $5,300.

At receiver's sale, Mr. James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold the northeast corner of Delancey and Goerck Streets. There are two parcels, the corner being 25 by 75, and the adjoining one on Goerck Street of similar dimensions, each having a five-story brick tenement on the lot. Albert L. Lowenstein was the purchaser, at $36,000.

The same auctioneer sold under foreclosure, for $20,240, the five-story brick tenement 441 West Twenty-sixth Street, 26.8 by 98.9, to Hirsch & Schwartzkopf. The amount is about sufficient to cover the mortgages.

Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold under foreclosure to J. H. Holland, at $5,750 each, the three-story frame, brick-front buildings on East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 70 feet west of Alexander Avenue, each 15 by 100. The amounts in this case just cover the judgments.

Under foreclosure, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Company, the five-story stone-front flat 112 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Park (Fourth) Avenue, 25 by 100.11. The price was $24,436.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold under foreclosure, for $17,600, to Walter E. Ward the three-story stone-front dwelling 496 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street, 16.11 by 90.

To-day's auction sales are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. L. Sanger, referee, the block front on west side of Fourth Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, 200.10 feet by 75, with six new stone stables and courtyard. The foreclosure is of the third mortgage, for $50,000. The first mortgage is $85,000, the second $80,000, and the fourth $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. Beach, Jr., referee, northwest corner of First Avenue and East Forty-fourth Street, 175 feet on street by 75.8 on avenue by irregular, three and four story brick brewery building. Due on judgment, $51,000.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 62 South Fifth Avenue, west side, 148 feet north of Houston Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement, with four-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $16,465.

By James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 123 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 572 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 16 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Bradley, referee, 36 Orchard Street, east side, 25 feet south of Hester Street, 25 by 44, with adjoining piece in rear 20.10 by 8, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,750.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Leicester Holme, referee, 37 West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 337.9 feet west of Central Park West, three-story brick dwelling, 17.9 by 100.8½. Due on judgment, $7,000; on prior mortgage, $16,500.

LAST DAYS OF BROOKLYN REGISTRY.

If you fail to register to-day, Oct. 27, or Saturday, Oct. 28, you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate, Mayor Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

New Buildings and Alterations.

In the Building Department yesterday plans for the following new buildings and alterations were filed:

By the City Real Estate Company of 146 Broadway, for the construction of six five-story brick dwellings on the north side of Eighty-ninth Street, west of West End Avenue, $104,000.

By Morris J. Maibrum of 10 East Seventy-second Street, for a two-story brick stable on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, north of Eighty-third Street, $4,000.

By D. H. Buttman of 10 East Seventy-second Street, for a five-story brick flat on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, $28,000.

By John B. Haskins, Jr., alterations to a two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Creston Avenue, north of High Bridge Road, $1,000.

By Sophia Bott, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling on the west side of Melrose Avenue, north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, $1,800.

By Henry Witker, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling on the southeast corner of Tinton Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, $1,500.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAST DAY. THE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 26.

Allen St, 19; Ellen Solomon to T. Solomon..	$1
Monroe St, 30; Charles Bloomelal to Louis Manheim	18,000
Madison St, n s, 52 ft w of Jefferson, 26x100; Samuel Goldstein to Pauline Goldstein	45,000
Waverley Place, 184, and 154, 156, and 158 West 10th St; Theodore Wood to F. E. Carraher	50,000
Same property; Georgiana Hardy to Theodore Wood	10
19th St, n s, between 8th and 9th Avs; Philip Abbott, executor, to Susie Denison	16,000
30th St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98; Emma B. Ritzler to Emma K. Ritzler	15,000
94th St, n s, 118 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x100; John J. Pulleyn to Susan A. Pulleyn	1
71st St, n s, 25x100; George Bauerdorf to William Rehling	1
72d St, 307 West; William Thomson to Louise S. Thomson	1
92d St, s s, 186 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x100; Sarah Lozier to Chancey Stevens	23,500
90th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; James Higgins and another to Bernard Polinsky	22,500
96th St, 132, 134, and 136 East; Mayer Jarmulowsky to Sender Jarmulowsky	1
Lexington Av, 1,055; Mordecai Kauffman and another to Kassel Oshinsky	23,000
58th St, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Daniel Kops and another to Robert Lambert and another	1
113th St, 63 w; George F. Picken to David Burnett	1
102d St, 312 w; Alphonse Hogenauer and another to Christen Geunerich	1
150th St, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 99.11x200; S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Company to Joseph Liebmann and others	1
134th St, n s, 84 ft e of 3d Av, 20x75; James Ferrier to Margaret S. Ferrier	1
Barretto St, n s, 256 ft n of Spofford Av, 28x89; The Pelhamdale Land Company to Marcello Dillon	992
Tinton Av, s w corner of 163d St, 18x95; John W. Decker to Phillipp Muller	9,700
Webster Av, e s, 75 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 25x100; Mary A. Thompson to Abby Bunk	1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Burnett, David W., and wife to F. N. Du Bois; n s of 113th St, e of Lenox Av, 3 years	$10,000
Culligan, Elizabeth, to Minnie Trautman; s s of 13th St., e of Avenue A, 3 years, (two mortgages)	6,000
Clark, Mary O., to the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of 8th Av, n of 122d St, 5 years	5,000
Cregier E. F., to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Arthur St, n of Jacob St, installments	3,750
Denison, Susie, to P. H. Abbott, executor; n s of 19th St, e of 9th Av, 5 years	11,000
Daniels, George S., to Mary J. O'Hara; n s of Southern Boulevard, e of Villa Av, 3 years	2,000
Dillon, Marcella, to Pelhamdale Land Company; e s of Barretto St, n of Spofford Av, 3 years	900
Fleming, John, to A. R. Van Woert; n s of 33d St, w of 9th Av, 1 year	6,000
Fleig, Ferdinand, to George Ehret; 534 8th Av, demand	500
Gemerich, Christian, to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; s s of 102d St, w of West End Av, 3 years	12,000
Greenwald, Joseph, and wife to Gertrude Jewett and others as executors; e s of Manhattan St, n of Houston St, 3 years, (two mortgages)	26,000
Hirsh, Jacob, and wife to C. R. Rhoades; s s of 71st St, w of West End Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year	23,000
Insiee, William F., and wife to George Roll; s s of 36th St, w of 9th Av, 5 years	15,000
Janssen, Virginia, and another to W. H. Mead as trustee; s s of 31st St, w of 6th Av, 2 years	5,050
Kahn, Leopold, to J. B. Stuart; Columbus Av, n e corner of 76th St, 1 year	30,000
Leitner, Jacob, to the New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Prospect Av, n of 156th St, installments	7,750
Mayenhoff, Frederick H., and another to George Ehret; 166 East 28th St, demand	10,000
Montgomery, Martha, to Union Trust Company; 199 Hester St, 5 years	11,000
Muller, Phillipp, and another to J. W. Decker; Tinton Av, s w corner of 163d St, 7 years	3,250
Reid, Walter, to Mary Bird; s s of 93d St, w of Madison Av, 3 years, (three mortgages)	46,000
Spies, Amelia L., to C. W. Hall and others; s s of 55th St, e of Madison Av, 3 years	22,500
Sturges, Anna J., to C. A. Concklin; River Av, s w corner of 150th St, 1 year	900
Sloane Hannah M., to C. E. Mapes and another; Samuel St, s corner of Honeywell Av, 5 years	2,000
Sheehan, Ann, to Michael F. McGoldrick; plot in 23d Ward, adjoining land of W. W. Fox, 50.4x irregular, 1 year	500
Von Tagen, Susan A., to Mary E. Townby and others; e s of Amsterdam Av, n of land of Charles Cheesebrough, 3 years	2,500
Wood, Theodore, to Georgiana F. Hardy; Waverley Place, s w corner of 10th St, 2 years	3,500
Weissmann, Kate M. G., to James Bilger; 180 East 114th St, 1 year	1,000

TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27,
SATURDAY, OCT. 28,

Are the last two days for the registration of Brooklyn voters this year.

Hours—From 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

80th St, West, 103; Joseph P. Ryan against John Zorn, owner and contractor	$353
116th St, West, 272; same against same	599
149th St, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Dimock & Fink against Andrew T. Judge, owner; Edward Donney, contractor	300
121st St, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 200 ft front; Patrick Donohue against William H. Donning, owner and contractor	190
116th St and Madison Av, n w corner; Elizabeth Geoghegan against Julius Lippmann, owner; James Dunn, contractor	24,863
77th St and 10th Av, s e corner; John L. Palmer against George R. Dunn, owner; McKnight-Chidester Company, contractors	1,188
Lexington Av, 1,797; Wolf Behrman against Michael H. O'Reilly, owner; Oscar Jungman, contractor	25
Main St, 1,593, L. Fortunato against Theodore L. Malcha, owner; John Cerussy, contractor	100
Clinton St, 220 to 224; Charles H. O'Neill against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor	4,800
Delafield Lane, about 400 ft e of Hudson River, (interior lot,) 400x1,000; Thomas J. Dunn against Cleveland H. Dodge, owner; W. H. Hoffman & Co., contractors	375
83d St, East, 113 and 115; Charles H. O'Neill against John W. Livingston, owner and contractor	680
59th St, East, 61 and 63; John Sheehy against Nathan Schwab, debtor; Sophie Schwab, lessee, Mary M. Stewart, owner	1,935
Columbia St, 117 and 119; Charles H. O'Neill against Charles Weinstein, owner and contractor	700
Lexington Av and 113th St, s e corner; Manhattan Plate Glass Company against William Lyman, owner and contractor	611
2d Av, 486; William J. Peck against Rosendorff & Sons, owners and contractors	1,243

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

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Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, and HEIRS, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
111 BROADWAY, AT NOON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1,
145 Choice Lots
ON THE POPULAR
FOX ESTATE,
23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
ALL FINELY LOCATED ON SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, HOME, 167TH AND ADJACENT STREETS AND AVENUES.
ON LINE OF WESTCHESTER AV. TROLLEY R. R., CONNECTING WITH L ROADS at 129TH ST.
CITY IMPROVEMENTS and CONVENIENCES, BUILT UP, PROGRESSIVE NEIGHBORHOOD,
WHERE VALUES ARE FAST INCREASING. EASY TERMS. TITLE INSURED FREE OF COST.
DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, LOTS SOLD SEPARATELY.
SEND FOR MAPS TO
JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER, 59 LIBERTY ST.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

HOTEL San Remo
Central Park West and 75th St.
A few very desirable apartments to rent from October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

Stores, &c., To Let.

FOR RENT—A very desirable Park Row corner office, Times Building. Apply to E. A. TREDWELL, Times Building.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST, MURRAY HILL.—Large, handsome second-floor front room; excellent board; reference exchanged.

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

24 EAST 70TH ST.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with a superior room, or suite, in a private house; best of service; good table; dining room and smoking room on parlor floor, with spacious accommodations; location excellent and convenient; home comforts supplied.

26 EAST 11TH ST.—Sunny rooms, single and double; excellent table; home comforts; also table boarders.

37 AND 38 GRAMERCY PARK.—Desirable rooms en suite and single; steam heat; private park.

45TH ST., 9 WEST.—Finely furnished second floor with private bathroom; excellent table; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 140 WEST—One large room, (fourth floor); also sunny hall room, with board; references.

148 ST. ANN'S AV.—A new home for respectable elderly people; $15 per month and upward.

337 EAST 65TH ST.—Large pleasant room for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; reasonable.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor front room; large closets; also small room; references.

HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE house; few other boarders; private bath; closets, dressing rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; select location near Park and L station. 26 West 91st St.

Furnished Rooms.

15 EAST 31ST ST.—Choice of elegant furnished suites; also, parlor floor; appointment first-class; references.

22D, 12 EAST.—Elegantly-furnished bachelor apartments, parlors, also small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; references.

31ST ST., 17 EAST.—Private residence; two new, elegantly-appointed apartments, suites and single rooms; references.

113 EAST 54TH ST.—A comfortable furnished front room and dressing room for a gentleman.

170 WEST 48TH ST.—Private family will let rooms, furnished or unfurnished; married couple or gentlemen.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, all conveniences, in very superior location and private family. Address A., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

MADISON AV., 69.—Handsomely-furnished bachelor apartments; light breakfast; private baths; also single rooms.

Autumn Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
PORTER & JUDD, Managers.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.
Special rates for October and November.
J. R. PALMER, Manager.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.
Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. An all-round-year resort. Closes this year Dec. 5. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus. Take N. Y. Central R. R. at 10:30 A. M., 2½ hours from New-York, or 3:45 P. M., 2¾ hours from New-York.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

Winter Resorts.

GEORGIA.

AN IDEAL WINTER HOME.
THE HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Owing to the unusual number of inquiries in regard to rooms and accommodations at The Bon Air, it has been decided to open this hotel Dec. 6, a much earlier date than heretofore. Mr. C. A. Linsley, Proprietor, is now at the 5th Av. Hotel, where he will remain until Nov. 20, and will be pleased to show diagrams and confer, either in person or by letter, with any one desiring information in regard to rooms, prices, &c.

Lost and Found.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 534,341, Bank for Savings, 67 Bleecker St., New-York; payment stopped; please return book to bank.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

NEW AMSTERDAM,
Corner of 75th Street and Amsterdam Av.
ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rents from $700 to $1,500, including elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Apply on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

STRATHMORE.
BROADWAY, CORNER 52d St.; $1,300, $1,700.
High-class apartments; suites ten all-light rooms, artistically decorated; hall attendance, telephone, &c.; new Otis elevators running day and night; newly finished and decorated.
TIM & CO., 58 and 60 West 34th.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 GRAMERCY PARK.
To let, one apartment, seven rooms and bath; one bachelor apartment, two rooms; rent reasonable. Call or address SUPERINTENDENT.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE AND BATHS, 926 6TH AV. BUNTING.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.—Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1893.—Sealed proposals are invited from parties carrying on the business of steel-plate engraving and plate printing, or who have had experience in conducting that business, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 15th of November, 1893, for furnishing adhesive postage stamps of the following-named classes, in such quantities as may be called for by the Department during a period of four years, beginning on the first day of July, 1894, viz.: Ordinary postage stamps for the use of the public; newspaper and periodical stamps; postage due stamps; special delivery stamps. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing adhesive postage stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank forms of proposal, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILSON S. BISSELL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF Boiler Shop, Building No. 10, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., October 19, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for Reconstruction of Boiler Shop, Building No. 10, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.," will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, November 18, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposal will be forwarded upon application to this Bureau or to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Bidders are expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the yard, or Bureau, where plans may be examined. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. A bond for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) must accompany bids for the work. N. H. FARQUHAR, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR WHARF AT BRIDGE Creek, Virginia.—Office Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until noon, Monday, Oct. 30, 1893, for constructing a wharf of cast-iron screw piles with a timber deck near the mouth of Bridge Creek, Virginia. The deck will be 1,050 feet long by 16 feet wide, the head to be 40 feet by 60 feet. The sum available for the work is $10,000. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be furnished. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. JOHN M. WILSON, Colonel, U. S. Army.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction, reasonable fee; term begins now.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 1,481 BROADWAY, (NEAR 43D ST.,) a superior preparatory school for boys; careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examination.
HENRY C. MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens Sept. 28. Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

GERMAN AND FRENCH.—By a high-school professor; graduate of French and German universities; coaching for Columbia a specialty. For particulars address A. K., 110 West 46th St.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
REOPENED OCT. 3.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MADAME MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; primary department. Fifty-third St.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
735 MADISON AV.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL.
1,010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten. Fourteenth year.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens Oct. 4. 55 West 47th St.

MISS GAYLER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 174 West 86th St., will receive a limited number of boarding pupils; exceptional advantages offered at moderate rates.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av. 36th year begins Oct. 3. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2. Classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, intermediate, academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 43 West 50th St., will reopen Oct 3.

Teachers.

VISITING TUTOR.—English university man (classical and mathematical honors) offers his services in this capacity; experienced teacher; best references. A. M. Cantab, Box 151 Times.

A YALE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED tutor, wishes private pupils; highest references. Address Yale, Box 130 Times.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—Best method; higest references. Mlle. DE LIDY, 330 Lexington Av.

35C. A LESSON.—North German lady desires few more scholars for German, French, and music; highest references. Address B. K., 134 West 48th St.

Dancing.

CARL MARWIG.
School for Dancing.
JAEGER'S BUILDING.
Corner Madison Av. and 59th St.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSsohn Assembly Rooms, 108 West 55th St. Class and private lessons daily in dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, No. 681 5th Av., Reopens Saturday, Oct. 21, class and private lessons. (New) Tuxedo Lancers.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR'S MENDELSsohn Assembly Rooms, 108 West 55th St. Class and private lessons daily in dancing.

Excursions.

LOW RATES
BY
FAST TRAINS
TO
CHICAGO
Until and including Oct. 29, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell CLOSING DAY EXCURSION TICKETS for $32.00 and $30.40, according to return route, good until Nov. 15, on all regular fast express trains.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILSON M. POWELL, as executor of the last will and testament of Dorcas S. Ketcham, deceased, plaintiff, against JOSEPH C. MORRELL and Ida B., his wife; Thomas K. Morrell and Kate C., his wife; Marianna Morrell, Frederick T. Berdan, John M. Berdan, Anna S. Berdan, James Secor, Hannah Smith, David Ketcham, Mary E. Berdan, Sarah Ann Morrell, Elizabeth Secor, Elizabeth M. Rhodes, and Mary Hatley, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you, by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 17th, 1893.

WM. H. WILLITS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, New-York City.

To the defendants, Frederick T. Berdan, John M. Berdan, Anna S. Berdan, James Secor, Hannah Smith, David Ketcham, Mary E. Berdan, and Elizabeth Secor: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1893.—Dated New-York, October 26th, 1893.

WM. H. WILLITS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, New-York City. o27-law6wF

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European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward. Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

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Orchestral music, morning and evening.

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Facing Midway Plaisance, 70 feet from exposition entrance; one-half block from N. Y. Michigan Central 60th St. Station; location unequaled; permanent hotel; 400 rooms; European plan; 100 suites, with private bath; moderate prices; Write or wire
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ABBEY'S THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.
Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau...Proprietors & Managers
Messrs. ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU beg to announce that seats and boxes for the opening night of Abbey's Theatre will be sold at auction, (without reserve,) on
MONDAY, OCT. 30, 4 P. M., (AT THE CASINO.)
OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8,
MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
AND THE LONDON LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY,
IN ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON'S PLAY,
BECKET.
The box office of Abbey's Theatre will be opened Thursday, Nov. 2 for the sale of seats for the first week, including seats for the opening night remaining unsold after the auction.

HORSE SHOW.
AUCTION SALE OF BOXES
for the season, to members only, will be held in the concert hall of the
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M. The Box Office at the Madison Av. entrance will be open to the public for the sale of reserved seats for the season, from the 2d until the 8th of November, each day from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. On and after Nov. 10 reserved seats may be secured for any morning, afternoon, or evening.

STAR THEATRE. Mr. and Mrs.
KENDAL. Last week of THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
At 8. Last Matinée Saturday.
Next Monday Mr. and Mrs. KENDAL'S farewell week—THE SILVER SHELL.

STAR THEATRE, NOV. 6.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
IN
RIP VAN WINKLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev's at 8. Mat. Sat at 2
THE GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
FRANCIS WILSON'S | Magnificent production of ERMINIE.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
HOYT & THOMAS................Sole Managers
EVE'GS AT 8:30. MAT. SAT'Y AT 2:15.
HOYT'S A TEMPERANCE TOWN.
Nov. 6, 50th Performance. Souvenirs.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL. 57th St. and 7th Av.
Symphony Society of N.Y.
Sixteenth Season of 1893-1894.
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
Soloists:
AMALIA MATERNA,
LILLIAN NORDICA,
VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN,
HENRI MARTEAU,
ADOLPH BRODSKY,
PLUNKET GREENE.
Six Friday Aft. Concerts and Six Saturday Evg. Concerts
Nov. 10, 11.
Dec. 8, 9.
Jan. 5, 6.
Jan. 26, 27.
Feb. 16, 17.
March 16, 17.
Season tickets for the afternoon and evening concerts now on sale at Music Hall, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address all business communications to Morris Reno, Music Hall.

Oratorio Society of N. Y.
Twenty-first Season, 1893-1894.
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
Four Friday Aft. Concerts and Four Satur'ay Evg. Concerts
Dec. 1, 2.
Dec. 29, 30.
Feb. 23, 24.
March 30, 31.
Subscribers of last season may renew their subscriptions at ticket office of Music Hall from Monday, Oct. 23, until Saturday, Oct. 28, incl., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On and after Tuesday, Oct. 31, unclaimed seats and boxes will be sold to new subscribers. For full particulars, address Morris Reno, Music Hall.

BOSTON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Mr. EMIL PAUR........Conductor
Soloists:
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and others.
FIVE CONCERTS on W'dn'y Evg., Nov. 8. THURSDAY Evenings, Dec. 14, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 29.
Subscription tickets for the series of five concerts now on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, 23 Union Square.

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FIFTY-SECOND SEASON, 1893-1894.
ANTON SEIDL..................CONDUCTOR
Six Friday Afternoon Rehearsals and Six Saturday Evening Concerts, on November 17, 18; December 15, 16; January 12, 13; February 9, 10; March 9, 10; April 6, 7, will be given at
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL.
Notice.—Subscribers of last season may renew their subscriptions at the Box Office of Music Hall, (main entrance to the right,) from Monday, October 23, till Saturday, October 28, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.—On and after Monday, October 30, unclaimed seats and boxes will be sold to new subscribers.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Sec'y of N. Y. Phil. Soc., Music Hall, 7th Ave. and 57th St.

5TH AV. THEATRE. H. C. MINER...Prop
LAST WEEK.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
"IN MIZZOURA."
MONDAY, OCT. 30.
JAMES A. HERNE in
"SHORE ACRES."
Sale of seats opens this A. M.

GARDEN THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. T. H. FRENCH
MARIE TEMPEST
IN DE KOVEN AND MACDONOUGH'S NEW COMIC OPERA,
THE ALGERIAN.
Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinées at 2.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Saturday and Sunday Mats.
ZIEHRER'S
IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN
INFANTRY BAND.
Sale of seats will begin Monday, Oct. 30.
Admission, 50c. Orchestra, 75c. Seats in Boxes, $1.

HERRMANN'S. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
Richard Mansfield
in Shakespeare's comedy,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

DALY'S THEATRE. Every Evening at 8:15.
Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES.
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 31,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
in Mr. Kidder's successful play
A POOR RELATION.
Last Matinée Saturday at 2.

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DANIEL FROHMAN..........................Manager
E. H. SOTHERN — in SHERIDAN;
E. H. SOTHERN — or,
E. H. SOTHERN — THE MAID OF BATH.
At 8:15. Matinées THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
THE LYCEUM STOCK COMPANY this week, Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, to-night, "Wife"; Sat. Mat. "Charity Ball."

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Belmont Gallery entire. Rare paintings and art objects loaned by H. G. Marquand, Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. P. Huntington, Jas. A. Garland, H. R. Bishop, S. P. Avery, Wm. L. Andrews, Henry Sampson, Mrs. Wm. T. Blodgett, Thomas B. Clarke, L. C. Tiffany, and others.

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Hammerstein's Comic Opera, THE KOH-I-NOOR.

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EUNICE VANCE, THE 3 HAYTERS,
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BEST VARIETY IN TOWN.
Mats. Mon., Thurs., and Saty.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A thoroughly American play.
IN OLD KENTUCKY.
Prices, $1, 75c., 50c., and 25c.
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STANDARD THEATRE. EVE. 8:30. MATS. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
CHARLEY'S AUNT

AMERICAN THEATRE. Sat. Matinée.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

NIBLO'S. Evenings, 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Lilliputians in LAST 2 WEEKS.
A TRIP TO MARS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMPANY. | THE YOUNGER SON.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. Hanley, Mgr.
Remarkable Success. | THE WOOLLEN STOCKING.
Five new songs by Dave Braham.
Wednesday | Matinées | Saturday.

CHICKERING HALL. De Pachmann.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31, AT 3:15.
DE PACHMANN.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square and at hall.

WORLD'S CANDY EXPOSITION,
LENOX LYCEUM,
WILL OPEN MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 6.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat.
RICE'S Surprise Party Continuing Its Enormous Success. New Music, Dances, Drolleries. 1492
150th Souvenir Performance Dec. 4.

EDEN MUSEE. DELMORE, Talk of the Town. | Grand Vaudeville Performance. Admission, 50c. | WORLD IN WAX. Matinées daily at 2:30 P. M. Every Evening at 8 P. M.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
HOUSES ARE PACKED.
The voice of the people praises
THE CORNCRACKER,
Joseph Arthur's new play.

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GUSAVE DORE'S
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10 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.

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TO-NIGHT, Ad. L'Arrange's | LOLO'S VATER. LOLO'S VATER.

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NEW-JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING, 1893.
OCT. 27, 28, 30, 31; NOV. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.
SIX RACES EACH DAY,
COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Special race trains leave foot of Liberty St., New-York, (via Central R. R. of N. J.,) at 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1, and 1:20 P. M. Round-trip tickets, including admission to grand stand, $1.50 for gentlemen; $1 for ladies.

TWO OF BROOKLYN'S WARDERS

MEN EXPECTED TO VINDICATE THE ELECTION LAWS.

ONE HAS CONTEMPT FOR "REFORMERS."

The Other Will Not Listen to the Federal District Attorney's Plea.

WHY GOOD MEN MUST REGISTER.

Judge Henry A. Moore Presides Over a Court of Naturalization to Which "Boss" McLaughlin's Nephew Brings Fifteen Earringed Italians Who Desire to Become American Citizens—Voters Made with Rapidity—They Are Not Subjected to Long and Wearying Interrogations—A Few Scraps of Official Biography from the Records of the Judge and District Attorney Ridgway—One Certifies Bills for $60,000 Worth of Books Which the Central Taxpayers' Association Declared to be "Useless, Wasteful, and Illegal Expenditure of Public Money"—The Other Saves Mr. Boody from Indictment and Says Bucket Shops Are Protected by Law.

The time has arrived for the use of plain and unmistakable language concerning not only the men at the head of the Municipal Government of Brooklyn, but also the men whose sworn duty it is to prosecute offenders against the law, men whose duty it is to punish violations of the law.

Mayor Boody has expressed the hope that the present campaign would be educational. The New-York Times will endeavor to make that hope a thing of reality.

It has already thrown a search light upon the men responsible for the misgovernment of Brooklyn, and is yet to bring out the dark records and official misdeeds of other public officers.

To-day, however, the attention of the voters of Brooklyn is invited to men who wear the judicial ermine and others invested with the grave responsibilities of public prosecutors.

It is well for the City of Brooklyn that among the Judiciary are such upright high-minded and resolute officials as Supreme Court Justices Edgar M. Cullen and Willard Bartlett. No scandal has ever smirched their judicial robes, no politician has ever had the hardihood to attempt to lay wires connecting their courts with the political headquarters of any organization. No politician has ever had the brazen effrontery to attempt to secure the judicial or personal influence of either of these honorable members of the bench.

Happily for the intelligent, yet outraged, citizens of Brooklyn, there are still unpolluted fountains of justice in that community.

I.

The Official Charged with Prosecuting Illegal Voters.

Hugh McLaughlin, Under Sheriff of Kings County and nephew to "Boss" McLaughlin, yesterday took a prominent part in securing naturalization papers for a number of Italians. He walked along the corridor of the Court House, and in his wake walked fifteen Italians. He stood at the side of the Judge's desk while the men were being sworn in. After they had obtained the papers, he left them and returned to the Sheriff's office with a pleased look upon his face.

It is explicitly charged by Foster L. Backus, ex-Assistant District Attorney and member of the Republican Campaign Committee, that there has been illegal registration in the City of Brooklyn.

The New-York Times has presented evidence to warrant the belief that gigantic frauds on the ballot box are being arranged for in the towns of Kings County.

For example, it has been shown that in one single election district, in "Boss" John Y. McKane's dominions at Gravesend, 2,238 votes have been registered in the face of the fact that, according to the election law, no more than 400 votes shall be registered in one district.

Naturally, while confronted with these charges, citizens unfamiliar with the antecedents, the personalities, or the records of the officials of Kings County, are anxious to learn something of the character and prepossessions of the men on whom devolves the responsibility for prosecuting those who shall be accused of willfully and deliberately violating the law.

One of the functionaries on whom this responsibility rests is District Attorney James W. Ridgway.

What is he doing?

Everything in his power to promote the election of the candidates of the Brooklyn "ring," whose members hope to profit by his official inaction and apathy.

If there is anybody in Brooklyn so credulous as to believe that Ridgway intends to make any great effort in the direction of purging the fraudulent registry lists, he cannot fail to derive information, at least, from an unqualified utterance of the District Attorney.

Here is what he is recorded by The Herald of yesterday as having said in the Democratic Headquarters in this city, where, according to that paper, he appeared "as the representative of 'Boss' McLaughlin":

"Oh, yes, we will win in Brooklyn. They can't beat us. We didn't learn politics yesterday, and we don't sleep at nights.

"By the way," went on Mr. Ridgway, reflectively, "there doesn't seem to be any opposition to Tammany at all. Strange how the reform movement petered out here, isn't it? It is the same gang of reformers in New-York all the time, and that is where you can beat us. We have new reformers now and then. But here you can always name the people who will run an independent meeting six months in advance—Wheeler H. Peckham, E. Ellery Anderson, and the rest."

It has been observed that Ridgway never hesitates to express his contempt for "reformers"—by which phrase he means to ridicule those public-spirited citizens of Brooklyn who have been active in trying to secure good government for Brooklyn, and rid it of the horde of official bandits who infest and plunder it.

It must be borne in mind that Ridgway is the District Attorney who, in company with Judge Henry A. Moore of the Court of Sessions, stood resolutely between Mayor Boody and a Grand Jury when the latter expressed its desire to indict the Mayor.

It must also be borne in mind by citizens looking about them to find officials willing to prosecute the persons engaged in illegal registration that it was the same James W. Ridgway who failed to take any action in the direction of preventing the seventeen brutal fights which took place under the auspices of the Coney Island Athletic Club.

It must be borne in mind, also, that it is the same James W. Ridgway who not only did not prevent those seventeen brutal fights, but has not attempted to prosecute a single person concerned with causing them to take place.

James W. Ridgway, moreover, is the same District Attorney who failed to secure a conviction of any of the seventy county and city officials indicted for participation in the Columbian and other frauds; the same District Attorney who failed even to place on trial Patrick Ross, the most deeply involved member and tool of the Columbian fraud "ring."

It was in reference to this same District Attorney, James W. Ridgway, that a Grand Jury complained:

"The Grand Jury sincerely regrets its inability to present an indictment against the members of the Board of Aldermen and his Honor the Mayor, but under the law, as interpreted by the learned District Attorney, we find ouselves precluded from so doing."

It was the same James W. Ridgway, District Attorney, who said, in July last, when The New-York Times called attention to the fact that bucket shops and gambling dens were allowed to flourish in Brooklyn:

"It is charged that I allow these places—bucket shops or gambling dens, they call them—to flourish in Brooklyn.

"Now, what are these places? Are they any worse than the New-York Stock Exchange, which is nothing but a gambling institution?

"Not a bit!"

Having thus officially stigmatized the Stock Exchange as "a gambling institution," and, by inference, all its members as common and lawless gamblers, this same District Attorney Ridgway went on:

"These people are open around here. They are carrying on their business, and the law says they have a perfect right to do so.

"The Supreme Court has held that they have a perfect right to keep open, and so long as the proprietors want to keep open they can do so without the slightest interference from the District Attorney's office. * * * Mr. Friedman (a bucket shop keeper) was a client of mine long before I received the nomination for District Attorney. He is still a client of the firm of which I am a member, and I want to say right now that, if he has 100 suits of the same civil nature, I propose to defend them all for him."

Commenting on these declarations of Kings County's most remarkable District Attorney, Recorder Smyth of this city said, in response to a question from a New-York Times reporter:

"I thought I knew a little about criminal law, but Mr. Ridgway has discovered something that had escaped my notice.

"If the Supreme Court has declared, at any time, that bucket shops were not illegal, I have yet to hear of it. I am quite sure that if such a decision had been rendered I would have known something about it. * * * I am surprised that at this time any lawyer should declare that bucket shops are legal institutions."

The decision referred to by Ridgway was rendered by the January General Term of the Supreme Court in 1889.

On June 11 of that year the gambling law was amended by Chapter 428 of the laws of 1889, designed expressly to put bucket-shop keepers in their proper class.

The amendment forbids, among other things, "making any wagers or bets, made to depend upon any lot, chance, casualty, unknown or contingent event, or upon the future price of stocks, bonds, securities, commodities, or property of any description whatever," or "making any contract or contracts for or on account of any money, property, or thing in action so bet or wagered."

These are fragmentary excerpts from the record of an official whose biography abounds with kindred episodes.

They enable the voters of Brooklyn to judge for themselves whether they can expect any material assistance from him in the prosecution of the desperate criminals who hope to accomplish the debauchery of the franchise in Kings County.

LAST DAYS OF BROOKLYN REGISTRY.

If you do not register to-day or Saturday you cannot vote against the Brooklyn Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

II.

The Judge Who Is to Punish Illegal Voters.

The naturalization mill in Kings County has been trying for the past few days to surpass its most exceptional record. The court in which aliens become, with feverish and irresistible impetuosity, fully-privileged citizens of the United States, is presided over by Henry A. Moore, Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

Candidates for citizenship have been pouring in increasing volume through its capacious hoppers ever since Oct. 4, when the machinery began to revolve with a group of fourteen applicants for naturalization papers.

A great majority of applicants are conducted in to the august precincts of justice by agents of the "ring" Democratic General Committee. They are provided with tickets by the General Committee, by which they are saved the fees and costs of being transmuted into citizens. The same disinterested arrangements are provided by the Kings County General Committee.

It is a fact, however—unknown to the Judge, perhaps—that men holding Republican tickets entitling them to free naturalization have been enticed from the long line and sent away on fools' errands, only to have to fall in at the tail of the line when they returned.

This is done with the hope of discouraging such Republican applicants.

Many of the men naturalized during the past few days are Italians, so little assimilated, as it would appear, to their new country that they wear earrings and, some of them, the garb of immigrants but newly landed.

In some instances they do not seem to have been long enough in the United States to have had occasion to replace their heavy Italian shoes with American foot gear.

In every case they not only speak English imperfectly, but require that all phrases, cautions, questions, &c., shall be translated into their mother tongue.

The astounding mechanical rapidity with which these people are being naturalized attracted the attention of United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson. This gentleman, who is not only a lawyer of the highest class and a most courteous and modest citizen, but the representative of the majesty and dignity of Federal law in Brooklyn, visited Judge Moore's court for the purpose of asking that, in accordance with the statutes, the work should go on under the eye of the Judge himself, and not of an unqualified clerk.

United States District Attorney Johnson, however, was not permitted to make any statement to the Kings County Judge, but, on the contrary, was peremptorily ordered by that severe and upright magistrate to take his seat and keep silent.

The following list will show the enormous and increasing celerity with which the work of naturalization has been going on in the court of his Honor Judge Henry A. Moore:

Oct. 4	14	Oct. 16	110
Oct. 5	10	Oct. 17	297
Oct. 6	7	Oct. 18	198
Oct. 9	48	Oct. 19	269
Oct. 10	72	Oct. 20	218
Oct. 11	7	Oct. 23	155
Oct. 12	37	Oct. 24	260
Oct. 13	32	Oct. 25	213
Oct. 14	109	Oct. 26	112

Last night a New-York Times reporter saw four Italians naturalized in Judge Moore's court inside of three minutes and thirty seconds. There was a long line of Italians and Polacks waiting for their papers, and the court sat until late at night making American citizens.

III.

A Strange Oversight on the Judge's Part.

It may be that Judge Moore has been deceived and his ingenuous trustfulness imposed upon by the men who vouch for the candidates brought to him to be naturalized. The Judge is an old man who has nearly attained to the age when, according to at least one inexorable and inevitable law, he will have to retire from the bench.

It may be, also, that his studious habits of abstraction prevent him from taking any interest in the petty details of his office. He is too busy grappling with vast intellectual problems to concern himself with the minor functions of his lofty position.

If such be the case, it will not be the first time his guileless credulity has been taken advantage of—as it was, for instance, when a grasping and avaricious County Clerk prevailed upon his amiable Honor to overlook certain extraordinary constructions of a law which the County Clerk had caused to be passed for his own benefit.

The law thus created for the gigantic emolument of the County Clerk—and for no other reason—was as follows:

CHAP. 402, PAGE 482, LAWS OF 1878, PASSED JUNE 8, 1878.

Section 1.—The Clerk of Kings County is herewith authorized to arrange, assort, and repair all judgments, decrees, orders, and other papers filed or deposited in the Kings County Clerk's office. and to employ a person therefor at an expense not exceeding four dollars per day for each day actually employed.

Section 2.—The said Clerk shall record in THE book of records in said office all such MUTILATED OR INJURED writings affecting the title to real estate in said county which, IN THE OPINION OF THE COUNTY JUDGE of said county it may be necessary to have copied for preservation, and shall certify each record to be a complete and perfect copy of the writing so recorded, which record, when so certified, shall, for all purposes, have the same force and effect as the original writing.

Note these facts:

There was to be but "one" book of records.

The law says plainly, "the said Clerk shall record in 'the' book of records" the "mutilated or injured" writings.

The County Judge, Henry A. Moore, was to say what "mutilated or injured" writings should be copied in "the" book of records.

Each record made in this book was to be certified to as a complete and perfect copy.

"Boss" McLaughlin was in power in those days as now. John Delmar, "boss" of the Twenty-second Ward "machine" Democracy, was County Clerk. He it was who secured the passage of the apparently innocent law quoted.

Instead of making one book of records, County Clerk John Delmar caused 127 to be made.

The making of these books was sanctioned by Judge Henry A. Moore.

Day and night gangs of clerks were set to work to copy "mutilated" and unmutilated documents. Concerning the character and condition of the documents thus copied, Supervisor Henry S. Rasquin, now a prominent lawyer of Brooklyn, but then a clerk in the employ of Delmar, said, when questioned:

"An order to copy 'all' writings affecting the titles to real estate was issued. I was directed to hand over to the copyists these papers. I obeyed orders."

"Were not a large number of these judgment rolls in a good condition and not mutilated?" Capt. Rasquin was asked.

"Yes, but I was there simply to obey orders. I think that all of the papers of this character should be copied, however, because the copies would be useful in case the originals were injured through much handling."

"But the law did not provide for the copying of papers not mutilated or uninjured?"

"I believe not," responded the Supervisor, dryly.

Here is the list of the books of record made by John Delmar, and the amounts he charged the county for them:

No. 4	$413.50	No. 5	$418.00
No. 6	371.00	No. 7	370.00
No. 8	396.00	No. 9	408.00
No. 10	388.00	No. 11	440.00
No. 12	413.00	No. 13	456.00
No. 14	442.00	No. 15	448.00
No. 16	482.00	No. 17	448.00
No. 18	432.00	No. 19	450.00
No. 20	424.00	No. 21	448.00
No. 22	438.00	No. 23	445.00
No. 24	458.00	No. 25	410.00
No. 26	474.00	No. 26½	478.00
No. 27	493.00	No. 28	416.00
No. 29	448.00	No. 30	539.00
No. 31	445.00	No. 32	455.00
No. 33	450.00	No. 34	473.00
No. 35	478.00	No. 36	498.00
No. 37	498.00	No. 38	450.00
No. 39	442.00	No. 40	456.00
No. 41	446.00	No. 42	468.00
No. 43	452.00	No. 44	456.00
No. 45	418.00	No. 46	394.00
No. 47	420.00	No. 48	460.00
No. 49	545.00	No. 50	443.00
No. 51	455.00	No. 52	408.00
No. 53	426.00	No. 54	410.00
No. 55	400.00	No. 56	438.00
No. 57	420.00	No. 58	428.00
No. 59	435.00	No. 60	435.00
No. 61	432.00	No. 62	454.00
No. 63	458.00	No. 64	438.00
No. 65	438.00	No. 66	440.00
No. 67	465.00	No. 68	450.00
No. 69	458.00	No. 70	402.00
No. 71	465.00	No. 72	445.00
No. 73	462.00	No. 74	432.00
No. 75	478.00	No. 76	456.00
No. 77	423.00	No. 78	465.00
No. 79	450.00	No. 80	450.00
No. 81	476.00	No. 82	460.00
No. 83	450.00	No. 84	450.00
No. 85	464.00	No. 86	460.00
No. 87	440.00	No. 88	476.00
No. 89	450.00	No. 90	435.00
No. 91	436.00	No. 92	458.00
No. 93	455.00	No. 94	508.00
No. 95	470.00	No. 96	468.00
No. 97	575.00	No. 98	503.00
No. 99	493.00	No. 100	452.00
No. 101	496.00	No. 102	475.00
No. 103	480.00	No. 104	468.00
No. 105	450.00	No. 106	453.00
No. 107	468.00	No. 108	452.00
No. 109	468.00	No. 110	486.00
No. 111	484.00	No. 112	456.00
No. 113	478.00	No. 114	482.00
No. 115	515.00	No. 116	480.00
No. 117	470.00	No. 118	490.00
No. 119	530.00	No. 120	420.00
No. 121	476.00	No. 122	472.00
No. 123	484.00	No. 124	496.00
No. 125	485.00	No. 126	475.00
No. 127	465.00	No. 128	465.00
No. 129	520.00	No. 130	450.00
No. 131	483.00		

For these books and seven others not noted in this list County Clerk Delmar received **$60,704.10.**

The copying, the making of these books, attracted public attention and elicited public condemnation.

A committee of taxpayers investigated the job before it was completed, and in a communication to the Board of Supervisors said, among other things:

That the Book of Miscellaneous Records referred to in the copying act was still in the County Clerk's office.

That papers had not been copied in the Book of Miscellaneous Records, but were copied into books, each containing as many as 600 pages.

That 110 new books had already been completed at a cost to the county of over $50,000.

That the work was poorly done, was useless, and was illegal.

That there had been copied in these new books sound and uninjured judgment rolls, decrees, orders, and other papers.

The communication concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Central Taxpayers' Association, the copying of judgment rolls, decrees, and other papers by John Delmar is simply for the personal benefit of the said Delmar, is unauthorized by law, and is unprecedented, and that the money appropriated to pay for such copying is a useless, wasteful, and illegal expenditure of public money.

In the face of these protests, Judge Henry A. Moore continued to certify to the correctness of John Delmar's bills.

Judge Henry A. Moore certified to the correctness of bills for copying which enabled John Delmar to draw, from the Treasurer of Kings County over $60,000—"a useless, wasteful, and illegal expenditure of public money," according to the Central Taxpayers' Association.

Had these books, in spite of their illegality, been so made that they could have been publicly and profitably used, there might have been some excuse for their making.

As a matter of fact, however, according to the statement of Daniel M. Nedwell, official searcher for John Delmar, these books, these worthless records, were not placed in the racks of the County Clerk's office, but were stored in a garret.

Sixty thousand dollars' worth of useless books for which the county would not have paid had not Judge Henry A. Moore certified to the correctness of John Delmar's bills.

It is a damning fact that papers copied fourteen years ago into these so-called books of record are still in the pigeonholes of the County Clerk's office, are still in use, and are still in a state of good preservation.

But the $60,000 worth of books are still useless.

Capt. Henry Rasquin, ex-Deputy County Clerk Barnard, and Daniel M. Nedwell—former employes of John Delmar—are living witnesses to the absolute veracity of these charges.

IV.

Was Judge Moore Deceived?

When Judge Henry A. Moore was asked in 1889 to explain why he had certified the correctness of John Delmar's $60,000 bills, he said:

"I cannot remember the details of all that occurred in this matter. You must remember that this work was done some years ago. All the papers which I saw were mutilated. My orders were made on the supposition that all the papers copied were mutilated or injured. I will say now, I believe that all of those papers which were lying around loose should have been copied."

"The original papers are still in use in the pigeonholes, and the copies are in a storeroom unused," said the inquirer.

"I don't know anything about that," said the Judge, curtly, as he moved away. "I know that every order I made was honestly made."

And yet the Central Taxpayers' Association had publicly announced that sound and uninjured papers had been illegally copied, and that the copying was "a useless, wasteful, and illegal expenditure of public money."

V.

Why Delmar Escaped.

It may be asked by an astounded community why some one was not punished for the violation of law set forth in this story; why John Delmar was not made to disgorge the $60,000 which he had received for books that had never been indexed, and were, consequently, worthless.

Well, James W. Ridgway was District Attorney then, and Judge Henry A. Moore had certified to the correctness of John Delmar's bill.

VI.

A Solemn Duty Which Devolves on Good Citizens.

The purpose of this article is to give the voters of Brooklyn information concerning two officials of Kings County who will be called upon to prosecute and chastise outrages on the election law.

The New-York Times, during the progress of this campaign, has thrown some light on the personality of such an official dignitary as—for instance, Justice Tighe.

He is an official who has made his courtroom a branch office of the Coney Island Athletic Club. It will be remembered that complaints of misdemeanors, according to the rulings of District Attorney Ridgway and Judge Moore, must be made before a Police Justice.

And James G. Tighe is one

There is a remedy for the deplorable condition of affairs existing in Brooklyn. That is the fearless and honest use of the ballot.

Unless this weapon, which belongs to every man, is thus used, all that has been done by this paper in the way of exposing the outrages that recall the days of Tweed, only to eclipse them by their greater magnitude, will have been done in vain.

To-day is the last day but one of registration. If you do not register to-day or to-morrow you tacitly sanction and indorse the misrule which makes the City of Churches a hissing and a by word among all the cities of the continent.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE. REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

MAYOR BOODY HAS A "MASTER."

The "Ring" Organ of Brooklyn Creates Consternation by Stating the Fact.

There was a great deal of trouble in the campaign headquarters of the "machine" in Court Square last night. Register Kenna and Secretary Furey were furiously angry.

The cause of their feeling blue was that the ring organ, The Brooklyn Citizen, had published the fact last night, which the Republicans have been telling every citizen of Brooklyn, that Mayor Boody had a master and that he had to do just what his master told him.

The Citizen published an interview with John Y. McKane regarding the resolution adopted by the Methodist Preachers' Association of New-York, and which denounced prize fighting at Coney Island.

Then the paper referred to the resolutions, and, commenting on them, said:

> There was one thing which seemed to have slipped the minds of the Methodist ministers. That is, that while Mayor Boody somewhat pompously announces that there will be no international prize fight at Coney Island, where he has no authority, he does not say a word against the brutal exhibitions which he allows to be held in Brooklyn, where he has authority, at least, to consult his master as to his course.

The cause of the bitter feeling at Democratic headquarters was due to the latter portion of the above, which says, in referring to Mayor Boody, that "where he has authority, at least, to consult his master as to his course."

This sentence caused a great amount of bitter feeling, coming as it does on top of the feeling among the Democrats that Mr. Schieren is gaining votes every day, and that Mayor Boody is losing.

All it was necessary to do at the "machine" headquarters last night was to quote the sentence, "where he has authority, at least, to consult his master as to his course," and many unkind remarks were made by the leaders in attendance.

Ten Men Go to State Prison for $3.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—Eleven men were arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant was Washington Reeves (colored) of Richmond, Va. He was passing under the Pennsylvania freight trestle, near Newark Avenue, on the night of Oct. 8, when the gang knocked him down and robbed him of $3. The court convicted ten of the gang and acquitted one, Frank Burke, because the evidence showed he was too drunk to have taken an active part in the robbery. The penalty for the offense is not to exceed fifteen years in State prison.

Burglaries at Yale College.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—A large number of burglaries are reported at Yale College. Three of the leading dormitories of the university, Welch, Lawrence, and East Divinity Halls, have been entered and valuables taken. The thefts have been reported to the local police authorities, and detectives are on the track of the culprit. About $1,000 worth of property has been taken.

Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden Buried.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 26.—The body of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, son of the late Senator John J. Crittenden, was buried from the cemetery chapel this morning. Gov. Brown issued an order requesting all public offices closed between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and many other distinguished men were present at the funeral.

Hiram Berdan's Will.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The will of the late Hiram Berdan, the inventor of firearms, who died some months ago, was filed to-day. He leaves his entire estate to his wife. This will was signed and sealed at the American Legation in Constantinople, Turkey, on Dec. 16, 1885, and is witnessed by S. S. Cox, then Minister to Turkey.

Weekly Pay Law Unconstitutional.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Justice J. P. Shope and filed to-day, reverses the decision of the lower court in the test case of the People against the Braceville Coal Company, and declares the weekly pay law passed by the last Legislature unconstitutional.

THE STOCK OF FURNITURE at FLINT'S, 14th St. and 6th Av., is replete with surprises in the way of new things; the prices are also attractive; every article is marked in plain figures.—*Adv.*

A LION "ESCAPES" IN A STABLE

WALLACE THE MONSTER TERRIFIES EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.

His A-a-awful R-r-roar Attracts Excited Thousands, Who Are Told that He Is Devouring a Horse, Menacing the Lives of His Keepers, and May Break Into the Street at Any Moment—A Circus Lion, but Not an Advertising Scheme—Oh, No.

An awful lion with an awful roar entertained the populace in the vicinity of Eighteenth Street and Irving Place nearly all day yesterday. Very few persons saw him, but he was declared to have "escaped," and all could hear his roar.

It would be worse than uncharitable to suggest that the awful lion and his awful roar were worked for advertising purposes. He is a veteran show-business lion, to be sure, whose name has often appeared on one-sheet posters for the edification of dime museum and circus patrons. But that his "escape" yesterday could have been an advertising scheme—never!

You could hear his a-a-awful roar.

Besides, it would be worse than cruelty to hint at advertising, thus depriving some credulous thousands of men, women, and children, and a few policemen of the delightful afterthrill of terror over having heard his r-r-roar and expected at every moment to see him rage through the street, devouring a few dozens or so of helpless human beings as he went.

"Wallace, the Monster of the Jungle," as the lion is known in professional life, is a coy young thing of about thirty years. The only thing about him that is particularly lusty is his roar. Any dentist willing to take the job might get a large contract with Wallace, as most of his teeth have dropped out. Wallace's eyes are filmy and his walk suggests rheumatic twinges, but his roar is unimpaired. Otherwise he is considered to be almost as harmless as the lions which escaped from Central Park some years ago—in a newspaper "fake."

It was his roar that kept a crowd of several thousand excited people together for hours in front of a stable in Eighteenth Street, just east of Irving Place, where Wallace the Monster was supposed to be eating horses alive, menacing human life, and threatening every moment to break through the door which screened his terrible movements.

Wallace is owned by an enterprising English showman named Stockob, (that is not his name, but it will do; to give his real name might look like advertising,) who, it is to be hoped, will make his home in America, as the worthy successor of the late lamented Barnum.

Traffic on Eighteenth Street and around in Irving Place was blocked by eager curiosity-seekers, the great Metropolitan Police force was stumped, and Mr. Stockob, roaring Wallace was made the hero of double-leaded articles in the evening newspapers.

Barnum never did better than that. Yet Mr. Stockob was not looking for a free "ad," not he.

The general public was content to listen to the roaring of the "escaped" lion behind the wooden walls of the stable. But for newspaper reporters, Mr. Stockob considerately (but not for advertising purposes) arranged front seats, so to speak, from which they could safely view the Monster of the Jungle at his frightful work of devouring a live horse, or, rather, a horse which he had, so it was said, freshly killed.

The newspaper men were at first somewhat chary of exposing their precious persons to the sight of the ferocious wild beast, but when Mr. Stockob, with several of his brave retainers, led the way they followed into a loft above the stable where Wallace the Monster had "escaped" from his cage, and in which he was "at large."

Mr. Stockob and his lieutenants, chief of whom was "Bronco Bocacio, the Great Lion Tamer," all armed to the teeth with pitchforks and horse pistols, entered fearlessly, yet with caution, as became brave men, the stable where Wallace the Monster was exercising his awful roar. At first the reporters ventured only to the head of the steps which led from the loft to the space below. Then, growing bolder, they descended the steps.

Then they beheld what one of the evening newspaper writers of an original turn of mind had graphically described as a "most bloodcurdling sight."

Wallace the Monster was feeding on the carcass of a horse. A few steps away from him, crouching for a fearful spring, with horse pistol presented ready for business in one hand and a pitchfork poised in the other, was "Broncho Boccaccio, the Great Lion Tamer." On top of a big cage, eagerly clutching the drawpin of the open trapdoor was the great Mr. Stockob. As he afterward explained to the bewildered reporters, he was waiting for Wallace to go back into his cage when he meant to spring the trapdoor without delay. The other retainers were scattered about in attitudes affected by Allan Quatermain and other mighty Nimrods.

And Wallace the Monster continued to take an occasional bite at the dead horse right before the eyes of the horror-stricken reporters. He stopped regularly between bites to emit an awful roar, just as if he had been trained to it.

For several minutes after the representatives of the press arrived on the scene this programme was unvaried. Only Wallace's jaws and his roar were in action. Then "Broncho Boccaccio," slinking toward the Monster, jabbed at him with his pitchfork, but Wallace continued to munch at the dead horse nonchalantly. The great Stockob then moved forward stealthily, and the retainers shifted cautiously about, but Wallace only chewed and roared alternately.

Finally "Broncho Boccaccio," becoming disgusted apparently with Wallace's lack of activity, plunged his pitchfork full in the face of the "Monster of the Jungle." Then for the first time Wallace forsook his meal and glanced around sleepily. The reporters moved upstairs, and presently "Broncho Bocaccio" came up, exhibiting a torn trousers' leg, and asseverated that the Monster had leaped upon him and rent him with his awful roar—that is, teeth. Mr. Stockob was pale and breathless, but neither of his trousers' legs was rent.

He said, however, that Wallace had leaped upon him, too, as he tried to rescue Broncho. Neither knew exactly how he had escaped alive.

Mr. Stockob at 6 P. M. decided to give up the job of trying to "recapture" the Monster until this morning, and the stable was securely locked. Then Mr. Stockob told the reporters the story of Wallace's escape. The Monster formed—and still forms, for that matter—(though not for advertising purposes) a part of his owner's "Great English Circus." He had been lodged with the other animals in the stable at 129 East Eighteenth Street. Yesterday it was arranged to send Wallace to Central Park. A transfer cage on wheels was backed up to the cage ordinarily occupied by the Monster, the doors of both cages were opened by an attendant, and the attendant's wife, who "tames" lions for a living, proceeded to drive Wallace into the transfer cage. Her two children and a nurse were present watching the operation. No one else was in the stable.

Suddenly Wallace "flung himself violently against the side of his cage," according to modest Mr. Stockob, shifting it to one side. Out jumped the Monster, letting out a roar.

Those in the stable fled, and Wallace leaped upon, slew, and began to devour "a valuable trotter," Mr. Stockob said, which was in a stall in the rear of the stable.

Then began the roars, and then came the crowds, and they kept coming—both roars and crowds, the roars at such regular intervals that the impression grew that somebody was systematically stirring up the Monster with a stick.

An idea that there was any free-advertising scheme afoot was dispelled late in the day, when it was said that after a brief stay in Central Park Wallace was to be exhibited in a dime museum, together with the Great Lion Tamer.

Up to a late hour last night the police had heard of no one who had lost "a valuable trotter," and it was denied at the offices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that any dead horse had been disposed of for lion's food.

At the same hour Wallace, the Monster, was said to be still "at large" in the stable, but his a-a-awful r-r-roar had ceased, there being no crowd outside.

LECTURE ON FRENCH AFRICA.

Prof. Levasseur of Paris Tells Columbia Students of His Country's Colonies.

The students and professors of Columbia College who understand French had a treat yesterday in listening to a lecture in French by Emile Levasseur of the College de France and of the École Libre des Sciences Politiques of Paris, delivered in the library building. The subject of the lecture was "L'Afrique Française." Prof. Levasseur has a lucid and deliberate delivery and uses peculiar French gestures. He succeeded in holding the attention of every hearer throughout his lecture.

He took his hearers back to the second part of the sixteenth century, when vessels from Dieppe, then the most important port of France, sailed to the Guinea coast for gold, ivory, and other African products. A colony was established in Madagascar in 1743, and several native chiefs made concessions to the French. Then the Isle de France was token. Later it fell into the hands of the English, and is now known as Mauritius.

The lecturer gradually led his hearers down to the year 1830, when the French Government, to avenge a gross insult to its Consul in Algiers, sent a fleet to bombard the city, and also an army of occupation. But it was not before 1847 that Abd-el Kader surrendered, and before the mountain tribes submitted to French rule. Tunis is now under French protectorate and can be reckoned among French possessions in Africa. There is also French Guinea on the western coast, French Congo and territory on the Senegal and Gambia Rivers under French control. In possessions in Africa France comes next to England. Although the acquisitions had been made from self-interest, the conquests by European nations prove to be infinitely beneficial to the people conquered. They get justice, which they never could hope for from their rulers, and their conditions are generally improved.

Dry-Dollar Sullivan's Constituents.

There was a scene in the office of Commissioner Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department yesterday. Assemblyman Timothy Dry-Dollar Sullivan, who is now running for the Senate, appeared at the office with a small host of men who wanted work. Mr. Sullivan asked that they be put on the lists. Mr. Andrews said, with some determination, that he could not employ any more men until the 1st of January. Mr. Sullivan pleaded and pleaded and Commissioner Andrews told him he ought to know better than to ask to have so many men put on. Mr. Sullivan finally came down to a request that the men's names be taken with a possibility of their getting jobs when vacancies occurred.

Eye and Ear Infirmary Officers.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary was held Oct. 25, 1893, at the infirmary, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John Harsen Rhoades, (to succeed the late Benjamin H. Field;) First Vice President—Bishop H. C. Potter; Second Vice President—Cornelius Vanderbilt; Treasurer—John L. Riker; Secretary—Gorham Bacon, M. D. The following Directors, whose terms of office expire in 1893, were re-elected: Robert Schell, John Harsen Rhoades, S. B. Van Dusen, W. C. Schermerhorn, Anson Phelps Stokes, Marcellus Hartley, and Dr. Charles Stedman Bull.

One Steel Company Sues Another.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 26.—A suit has been begun against the West Superior Iron and Steel Company by the Pittsburg Iron and Steel Engineering Company to recover $61,500, the balance due on an account of $350,000. The plaintiffs put up the steel plant on a contract for this sum, all of which was paid except the amount sued for. The plaintiffs claim that their work was completed before the bonds were issued, and claim priority over the bondholders.

New-York Traveling Men Organize.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Forty-three commercial travelers of New-York City met here to-night and formed the nucleus of an organization to be known as the Old Guard Travelers of New-York. Arrangements were made for an adjourned meeting to be held in New-York in the near future, when the organization will be completed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Low Priced Cloaks for Girls.

The style shown here is made of fancy check cloths, umbrella cape edged with black Canada seal fur, sizes 4 to 10 yrs. Price according to size. $5.35 to $6.35.

Same style made of black and red diagonal cloth, sizes 4 to 12 yrs. $7.35 to $8.65.

Clothing children is our special business, we have in addition to our unequalled line of high class novelties the best assortment of stylish well made garments at moderate prices.

60 and 62 West 23d Street.

W. & J. SLOANE

have placed on sale their entire stock of

ANTIQUE and MODERN

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

AT REDUCED PRICES.

In the collection, the largest and finest in the country, will be found some of the choicest examples of ORIENTAL TEXTILE ART, and this sale presents a rare opportunity of securing GUARANTEED pieces at a considerable reduction from former prices.

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th Sts.

FISCHER PIANOS Estd. 1840.

Grand, Upright and Square.
Moderate Prices.
TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGED.
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., N.Y.

Gorham Solid Silver.

The collection of successful patterns in Spoons and Forks shown by the GORHAM M'F'G Co. bears witness to the superiority of the designs of this company.

Attention is directed to the various chest combinations, which vary from 27 to 303 or more pieces.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

AT RETAIL.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Not a garment here but is worth more than we're charging for it—a great deal more. The people who buy here say so—and we know it. But we're selling our stock as advertised, at strictly wholesale prices, and we don't advertise one thing and do another. We're not that kind of a house.

Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Trousers, Full-Dress Suits, and the long stylish Vicuna Cutaways and Prince Alberts—all now at retail, at our wholesale building on Bleecker St., corner Greene, just west of Broadway.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,
Bleecker St., corner Greene.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning, Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds, and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut, and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CAKED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 and 113 William St., N. Y.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

PERSONALS.—Among the prominent society people now at the World's Fair are Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. F. R. Jones, Miss Beatrice Jones, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. William Post, Miss Post, and Commodore and Mrs. E. D. Morgan. Ward McAllister has returned to this city from Newport for the Winter. Miss McAllister will remain at Newport a few weeks longer. Commodore S. Nicholson Kane of the New-York Yacht Club is at the club cottage at Newport. F. B. Coggeshall is at Newport quite ill. Augustus Gay has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane at Newport. Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss is the guest of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer at Newport. George B. De Forest will not close his Newport cottage until Nov. 1. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt have returned to New-York, after a long cruise in the Conqueror. Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, R. S. Hone, and Miss Hone, who spent the early part of the week in town, have returned to Newport.

TWO WEDDINGS ON NOV. 15.—Two large weddings will take place in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Nov. 15. At 4:30 P. M. Miss Mary Hazard Brown of 42 East Fifty-seventh Street will be married to Benjamin E. Hall of 435 Fifth Avenue, and at 8 o'clock in the evening Miss Sallie Wall Scott of Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street will become the wife of Erastus Tefft, Jr., of 12 East Fifty-seventh Street. The evening wedding will be a very brilliant affair, as the full-vested choir of forty voices of the Heavenly Rest will sing at the service. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan will officiate at both weddings.

RECEPTIONS IN PROSPECT.—Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly intend giving a large musicale at their city home on Dec. 14. The residents about Madison, N. J., regret that Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will not give their accustomed dinner and dance at their farm near Madison. Mrs. A. W. Adams of 1,043 Madison Avenue has cards out for a large reception on Nov. 30. Mrs. Theodore Sutro will receive informally on the first Saturday evening and on the second and third Saturday afternoons of each month at her home, 20 Fifth Avenue.

A WEDDING DATE SET.—Nov. 1 has been selected as the date for the marriage of Miss Ida Belle Place, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram G. Place of 967 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, to Frederic Hulbert Timpson. It will be a home wedding. The hour of the ceremony will be 8:30 o'clock.

A BROOKLYN ENGAGEMENT.—The announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Louise Weeks, daughter of the late Jacob Weeks of Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, to Alvin Boody, third son of Mayor Boody of Brooklyn. The date for the wedding has not been set.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT DENIED.—A dispatch received from Newport last night says the reported engagement of Miss Tooker, daughter of G. M. Tooker of this city, to Lanfear Norrie, is denied by Whitney Warren, brother-in-law of Miss Tooker.

AN ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.—The engagement of Miss Ethel E. Johnson, daughter of Eastman Johnson, the artist, to Lieut. Edward H. de Moubray of Otterson, Scotland, has been broken by mutual consent.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE. REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

The other day our cloth-buyer sent a bit of overcoat-lining to his friend, a salesman at one of the other two good clothiers in town—with the comment: "This is the sort of lining we use now."

That man met one of our salesmen a day or two afterwards: "See here, do you really &c., &c.? (fishing the lining out of his pocket.) "Why that's what we make our best suits of."

What's the use of such lining? It don't show half the time.

What's the use of keeping warm? What's the use of anything nice?

Send for our book free.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince. Warren. 32d St.

PAGES 9–12. FRIDAY, The New-York Times. OCT. 27, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

BROOKLYN RING ON THE RUN

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE OF IMPENDING DEFEAT FOR IT.

Herculean Efforts Being Made to Save the "Machine" Candidate for Mayor—Secret Meetings, Forced Assessments, "Bulldozing," False Registrations, Bogus Naturalizations, and Other Disreputable Devices Known to Political Tricksters Being Resorted To.

The Brooklyn "ring" is on the run.

The Brooklyn "ring" has positive and overwhelming evidence that, if an election were to be held to-morrow, Mayor Boody would meet with a crushing defeat. It has discovered, as was stated in The New-York Times yesterday, that it is away behind in the registration of voters.

Secret meetings were held in every ward in the city Wednesday night, and were presided over by ward leaders. Those in attendance were mainly office holders, who were informed of the serious danger that threatened the candidates of the "ring," because of the failure of the "regulars" to register.

Tax Collector Alden S. Swan was one of the leaders who called his office-holding constituency together. They were summoned by the following letter:

Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1893.

There will be a private meeting of a few interested parties at 76 Montague Street, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, at 7:30 o'clock. It is particularly important that you should be present. ALDEN S. SWAN.

Fearing one of the letters might reach the public, the following was added to the summons:

It is not intended that this meeting shall call you from your official duties.

The meeting was held over a grocery store, and every man who attended the conference had to give his name at the door before he was admitted. The office holders went down in their pockets and submitted to the second assessment that has been levied on them. They will be taxed again on this month's pay.

In the Twelfth Ward ex-Alderman Michael J. Coffey called the liquor dealers together and presided over the meeting. He was not pleased at the slim attendance. He told them there was a large falling off in the registration in the ward.

"In the first two days we are 1,869 votes behind the first two days of last year," he said. "This is a bad outlook, and you must go and get the voters to register. You have a great influence on a certain class of voters and you must get them out.

"As I said before, no class of business men in this city ought to be so much interested as you. We have 200 men in your business in this ward, and there are only 40 here. I should think where men have so much at stake they would spare a half hour to come to a meeting like this."

The saloon keepers all over the city have been asked to contribute to the campaign fund.

George H. Sterling, Superintendent of Streets of the Brooklyn Department of City Works, is greatly incensed because Daniel Bradley, who is a nominee for Senator, has posted his bills on the fences and trees in the lower section of the city. Mr. Bradley is not a member of the Brooklyn "ring," nor is he a candidate representing the "machine." Following is a copy of the letter Mr. Sterling sent to Mr. Bradley:

Daniel Bradley: Your and other political posters are put upon the trees and fences in different sections of the city. You are hereby notified to have them removed at once after receipt of this note, or the department will proceed to remove them at your expense.

GEORGE H. STERLING,
Superintendent of Streets.

Mr. Bradley has been making speeches from trucks hired from John McLaughlin, who, by the way, is not a relative of "Boss" McLaughlin. Yesterday, John McLaughlin was notified by Mr. Sterling to remove his trucks from the streets or they would be sent to the corporation yard, and he would be prosecuted.

Everything possible is being done by the ring and its henchmen to annoy Mr. Bradley.

It was not many years ago that George H. Sterling was a fireman, employed in the Kings County Court House. Finally he was graduated into a more remunerative position. Then he removed from the Second Ward, in which he spent the greatest portion of his citizenship in Brooklyn, because there were too many tenements in that section. He bought a ten-thousand-dollar brownstone-front house on the aristocratic slopes of Prospect Park.

The salary of Superintendent Sterling is not a large one, yet Mr. Sterling lives in a style similar to that of a man with an income of $10,000 a year. He is the owner of very fast and expensive horses, and has a rare collection of valuable diamonds, and, it is presumed, he possesses a big bank account.

Daniel Bradley is an honest Democrat, and has frequently incurred the hostility of the "ring" by his blunt criticism of its methods and corruption. He was a good citizen of Brooklyn, engaged in a reputable business, when George H. Sterling was an obscure dependent of the Brooklyn "ring."

The policemen are doing everything in their power to prevent the men who are sent from the Republican Campaign Committee from obtaining their citizen's papers. These men carry a blue card, while those sent by the "machine" Campaign Committee are in possession of red cards. When a man carrying a blue card gets near the top of the long line, one of the policemen tells him he has made a mistake, and must present the card up stairs. The unsuspecting victim proceeds up stairs, where he discovers he must pay 50 cents to get his papers, while the blue card entitles him to his papers free of charge in the County Court of Sessions. This trick has been successfully played on many victims, and when the police are asked about it, they simply smile and say: "Well, we want something to change the dull work, and, after all, it's only a joke."

Foster L. Backus and Jacob Brenner, who have charge of the registration bureau of the Republican Campaign Committee, and who say they have positive evidence of a number of cases where persons have illegally registered, have not obtained warrants for the arrest of any of the guilty parties.

Mr. Backus did not visit the Butler Street Police Court yesterday morning, as he had expected. He felt convinced that it would be time simply thrown away. Instead, he paid a visit to the District Attorney's office.

There he met District Attorney Ridgway and Police Justice Tighe. A conference resulted regarding the illegal registration, but what the outcome was Mr. Backus refused to divulge, as did also the District Attorney. Mr. Backus said to a New-York Times reporter last evening: "Friday afternoon I will be able to say something about the matter, but until that time I cannot speak."

If the District Attorney does not take action in the matter and have warrants issued, Jacob Brenner will appeal to the Supreme Court for warrants for the arrest of the suspected persons.

To-day and to-morrow are the last days of registration. The polls will be open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Citizens who do not register cannot vote.

There is no question that the only way to beat the "machine" is by voters registering. If the "machine" is retained in power it will be the fault of the people who have the power to overthrow the "ring," but who fail to register and vote.

That Mayor Boody is not in favor of economizing in the salaries of the heads of departments and in the clerical force is demonstrated by the following table, showing how political office holders have had their salaries increased:

Controller Theodore F. Jackson, from $6,000 to $9,000.
Police Superintendent Campbell, from $4,000 to $5,000.
Commissioner of City Works John P. Adams, from $5,000 to $6,000.
Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, from $8,000 to $10,000.
President Thomas A. Wilson of the Board of Assessment, from $4,000 to $4,500.
Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis, from $2,500 to $3,000.
Three Police Inspectors, from $3,000 to $3,500.
Twenty-three Police Captains, from $2,400 to $2,700.
Telegraph Superintendent Frank C. Mason, from $2,400 to $2,700.
Two Excise Commissioners, from $2,500 to $3,500.
Thirteen Assessors, from $3,000 to $3,500.
Five police surgeons, from $1,250 to $1,500.

The same Board of Estimate that granted this increase also, in the interest of economy and for the welfare of the city, took $150,000 off the estimate for salaries of public-school teachers. The amount deducted from the budget offered by the Board of Education was $1,017,150.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club is doing active work in the campaign. It is issuing and having distributed to the taxpayers circulars containing facts that are irrefutable. One of these circulars is as follows:

These bills for the Columbian Celebration were presented to Mayor David A. Boody for payment out of the money contributed by the poor rent-payers of this city:

P. J. Montague, liquors	$431.00
Clarendon Hotel, liquors	547.50
James O'Connor, liquors	350.00
George F. Miller, liquors	1,289.50
Total	$2,618.00

Mayor Boody authorized the payment of each of these bills. His defense is, "I did not know what they were for."

Was it not his business to find out? If it had been his own money instead of yours, would he not have investigated those bills?

Mayor Boody is anxious to have the people educated this Fall. He is constantly referring to a campaign of education, but does not get down to facts. He does not refute any of the charges made against him, and which have been published in The New-York Times. The Brooklyn Democratic Club, alive to the situation, takes Mr. Boody at his word regarding a campaign of education. The club is endeavoring to educate the taxpayers of the city on the most essential points. In order to do so it has issued a circular, which will be interesting reading for everybody, and especially for Mayor Boody. The circular is as follows:

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Boody in 1891.

It is a great responsibility to have charge of a city such as Brooklyn, * * * and if I can so manage as to secure Brooklyn the best Government for the people of Brooklyn, I shall feel that my administration was not in vain. If I can succeed in doing this, I say in all sincerity of heart that my highest political ambitions have been satisfied.

David A. Boody to the Young Men's Democratic Club, Oct. 12, 1891.

Boody in 1893.

After such an election, for me to have attempted to administer the Government on the line of an independent policy would have been as much a violation of honor as for a Presidential Elector to ignore the implied obligation to vote for a certain candidate for President.

Mayor Boody's open letter, Brooklyn Eagle, Sept. 6, 1893.

Compare His Promise of 1891 with His Apology of 1893.

Charles A. Schieren yesterday received many letters congratulating him on the excellent campaign he is waging against the Brooklyn "machine." In nearly every instance the letters were from life-long Democrats, who had at last tired of "ring" rule, and wanted a change, in order to overthrow the gang now in power.

Mr. Schieren visited the Second and Fifth Wards yesterday afternoon. He went through a number of factories, and was given a cordial reception. This was a surprise to him, because the two wards are strongly Democratic. He is making many friends every day.

He was also greatly satisfied with his work Wednesday night. That evening he made no less than five speeches in as many meetings in different sections of the city.

The real estate owners, who are tired of the big increase in their tax bills, and who want a business man at the head of the City Government, will give Mr. Schieren a reception in the Real Estate Exchange Tuesday afternoon.

There will be a mass meeting under the auspices of the Brooklyn Democratic Club at Tivoli Hall, Fifth Avenue and Second Street, Saturday evening. Charles A. Schieren, Edward M. Shepard, Thomas G. Shearman, A. Augustus Healy, Frederick W. Hinrichs, S. Perry Sturges, and Robert Laker will speak. Henry Hentz will preside. The nominations of Charles A. Schieren for Mayor, William J. Gaynor for Justice of the Supreme Court, and George Kinkel for Supervisor at Large will be ratified.

A mass meeting will be held at Atlantic Park Casino, Ralph Avenue and Prospect Place, Monday evening. Charles A. Schieren, Frederick W. Hinrichs, and A. W. Gleason will deliver addresses.

The Citizens' Union has appealed to the people of Brooklyn for financial aid in helping to carry on the campaign in the interest of good government and honest officials. Money may be sent to Robert Stewart, in charge of the Citizens' Union headquarters, Germania Bank Building, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

HOSPITAL MANAGERS CONFER.

Supplies for State Institutions and Other Questions Under Consideration.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The Superintendents of all State hospitals, with the exception of the Superintendent of the Rochester Hospital, who was represented, met with the State Commissioners in Lunacy to-day. The first matter considered related to the best way of securing economy in the purchase of standard articles for the institutions.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of three for each quarter of the year whose duty it shall be to confer and agree on qualities, prices, &c., and obtain proposals from established houses. Superintendents Talcott, Pilgrim, and Wagner were named as the first committee, and are empowered to act until April 1 next.

It was voted that the Superintendents frame some plan to make the salaries and wages paid hospital employes more uniform. The commission thinks that some action in this regard has become imperatively necessary.

It was decided that the commission appoint a pathologist of recognized reputation and qualifications, with headquarters in New-York City, the expense to be borne by equal monthly payments from the funds of the several State hospitals.

A resolution was adopted providing that in view of the prevalence of smallpox in cities a general vaccination of the inmates of State hospitals be made.

COACHING PARTY IN DANGER.

Col. Thayer's Guests Have a Narrow Escape at a Railroad Station.

PRINCETON, Mass., Oct. 26.—An accident at Brook's station yesterday evening came near resulting in a fatality to Col. John E. Thayer's coaching party, which was returning to Lancaster from a game dinner at Rutland. Col. Thayer's big coach, with his team of four chestnut horses, drew up at the station, when a passenger train passed and frightened the leader. A footman ran to the horses' heads to quiet them, but they plunged upon the track directly in front of the engine, which was fortunately moving very slowly.

The footman was picked up by the pilot of the engine and one of the horses was caught by the engine and hurt so badly that it was necessary to kill him.

The footman escaped with a few bruises. There was much excitement among the women and men in the party.

The passengers were Col. and Mrs. John E. Thayer, Gen. Francis Peabody, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Dr. G. W. West, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer, W. A. Marston of Paris, and Bayard Thayer.

May Expose Peculiar Bank Methods.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—It is believed that a suit filed yesterday by Receiver Hawkins of the suspended Indianapolis National Bank against John C. Wright, to recover $21,000 on six demand notes, will lead to developments regarding the peculiar methods in vogue in the bank. Wright is a well-known capitalist and money lender, and, as the notes were given between June 12 and July 7 and he claims to hold President Haughey's certificate of deposit as collateral, it is believed that he received no consideration for the notes, but gave them that Haughey might use them in raising money. Wright is one of the sureties on Haughey's bond, and the two men have long been personal friends. Haughey's certificate of deposit, which he holds as collateral and which is assigned to him, is regarded as worthless, because Haughey had nothing in the bank when it was issued.

Theological Teachers in Conference.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—The fourteenth annual convention of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance began in the rooms of Yale Theological School this afternoon. Over 150 delegates are here. They represent sixty American theological schools, colleges, and universities. At the exercises this afternoon business reports were submitted and an address made on "The Missionary Outlook" by the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This evening the Rev. George B. Stevens, Yale Divinity School; the Rev. T. T. Munger, and the Right Rev. A. M. Randolph, Bishop of Southern Virginia, made addresses. The convention will continue until Sunday.

Mr. Reed's Dismal Forebodings.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Ex-Speaker Reed, in an interview to-day, said: "The people of Massachusetts cannot consider the coming State election too seriously, for in the present state of development in the West, just as certainly as manufacturing is crippled and killed in Massachusetts, just so certainly will it go to the West and never return. Instead, it will take another life and grow up out there. This is what this election means to the people of this State, and, as I said, they cannot consider too seriously the party and the principles which have brought around the present condition of things."

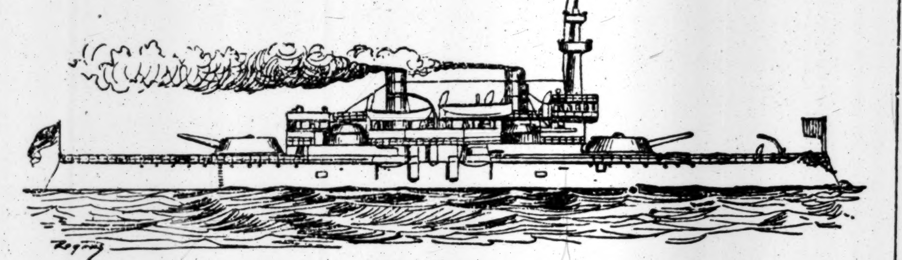
THE OREGON IN HER ELEMENT

SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED AT THE MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Fifty Thousand Persons See the Great Battle Ship Slide Off the Ways—Designed to be the Equal in Offensive and Defensive Warfare of Anything that Floats—To Cost Four Million Dollars When Completed—Magnificently Armed and Armored—Description of the Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The big battleship Oregon was successfully launched at the Union Iron Works just before noon to-day in the presence of over 20,000 people. A private stand had been erected right under the bow of the battleship, and thereon stood invited guests and those who were to participate in the ceremony of launching. Irving M. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, was present, giving directions to the last minute. Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the Pacific, and staff; Capt. Howison, commandant of Mare Island Navy Yard; Gov. Markham, Mayor Ellert, Gen. Compson of Portland, representing Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon, and other distinguished personages were present, and in addition there were two young ladies, who were to take a most important part in the ceremony.

They were Miss Daisy Ainsworth, representing the State of Oregon, and Miss Eugenia Shelby, representing the City of Portland. Miss Ruth Dolph, daughter of Senator Dolph of Oregon, had been designated by Secretary Herbert to represent the navy, but the young lady was unable to be present.



The Oregon.

The cord connecting the dog shores, instead of being severed by the historic hatchet, was cut by a guillotine set free by the pressing of an electric button by Miss Shelby. The guillotine in its fall severed the cord which held two twenty-five-pound weights in position. These weights struck the dog shores, and, knocking them out, set the vessel in motion. At the same moment Miss Ainsworth pressed another button, allowing a bottle of California champagne to crush against the bow in a thousand pieces and spill its contents over it. Thus was the big ship christened on her departure from the ways, down which she glided easily into the bay.

The Oregon is one of three ships the bids for which were opened at the Navy Department on Oct. 1, 1890. The three ships are technically known as armored coast-line battle ships of the first class. The two sisters of the Oregon are the Massachusetts and the Indiana. The Massachusetts and the Indiana are launched. They were constructed at the yards of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. By a provision of the act of Congress authorizing the construction of these three ships, it was provided that one of the three vessels should be built on the Pacific coast. The Union Iron Works of San Francisco obtained the contract for the Pacific coast vessel. Some idea of the importance of these three battle ships can be had when it is known that each vessel will cost more than the largest transatlantic greyhound. Congress appropriated for these three ships the sum of $12,000,000.

The Oregon, like her sisters, was designed with a view of meeting in battle vessels carrying the heaviest guns and armor. She was designed after a careful study of the vessels of other powers, and with a view to being operated upon the coasts of America. The Oregon is a vessel of great fighting power united with adequate protection in the shape of high-resisting armor. Her draught is sufficiently small to enable her to be operated in the shallow waters of the American coast.

The following are the principal features of the Oregon: Length on the water line, 348 feet; beam, extreme, 69¼ feet; draught, forward and aft, 24 feet; displacement, 10,200 tons; maximum speed, 16.2 knots; sustained sea speed, 15 knots; tons per inch, 42.

The hull of the Oregon is protected by belts of heavy armor 7½ feet wide, turned in forward and aft to sweep around the bases of the armored redoubts, the whole including about 75 per cent. of the water-plane area. Forward and abaft of this belt are heavy under-water protective decks, sloping at the sides to 4½ feet below the water. There is also an armored deck over the belt. Coal bunkers are worked over the belt deck, and belts of water-excluding material are worked on the slopes of the armor deck forward and aft. Above the belt armor, and extending from redoubt to redoubt, the side is protected by 5 inches of steel.

The vessel is cut up forward, making a powerful ram bow and doing away with excessive bow waves on account of the easier lines so obtained. This feature will aid greatly the maneuvring power of the ship.

The armor of the ship lies in a water-line belt, which rises 3 feet above the water and extends to a depth of 4½ feet below the water. This armor belt consists of 18 inches of the most improved type of modern armor. Rising from this waterline belt at each end are armored redoubts of 17 inches in thickness. These redoubts extend above the main deck 3½ feet, and give an armored freeboard of 15 feet 2 inches. These redoubts protect the turning gear of the turrets and all the operations of loading. The turrets are designed to be inclined. They are 17 inches thick, and are powerfully strengthened. The horizontal thickness of the inclined turrets is 20 inches.

The side armor belt of the Oregon is backed by 6 inches of wood, two ¾-inch plates, and a 10-foot belt of coal. Above the water-line armor belt the Oregon has 5 inches of armor protection.

The battery of the Oregon will be made up of four thirteen-inch breechloading rifles, eight eight-inch breechloading rifles, four six-inch breechloading rifles, twenty six-pounder rapid-fire guns, six one-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Gatlings, and six torpedo tubes. It is believed by the Navy Department that this battery represents a weight of armament superior to that of any of the latest battle ships laid down by foreign powers.

The thirteen-inch guns are nearly eighteen feet above the water. They have large arcs of train. The six-inch guns are nearly fifteen feet above the water. All the six-inch guns fire across the centre line of the ship. The eight-inch guns are mounted twenty-five feet above the water, and can fire over the top of the thirteen-inch guns. The latter guns have a train of 14 degrees across the middle line of the ship. These guns can pierce at two miles the armor of many of the modern armored cruisers of great coal endurance. They can be brought into action early in the engagement, on account of their great height, and can be used with great effect against the lighter-armored and unarmored parts of a heavier battle ship. The eight-inch guns have barbettes of 10 inches thickness, inclined turrets of 8½ inches thickness, and cone bases and loading tubes of 3 inches thickness.

The six-inch guns are protected by five inches of armor, and have two-inch splinter bulkheads worked around the deck, inside of which the ammunition is sent up. The six-pounder guns, where mounted between decks, have two-inch armor worked around them. When exposed to the open, they have the usual service shields. The one-pounder guns are protected by two inches of steel. There is a ten-inch armored conning tower, with a seven-inch tube for protecting the voice pipes, electric wires, and steering connections.

Special attention has been paid to the ammunition, and a rapid, efficient, and thoroughly-protected supply has been secured, and one which, it is believed, is an advance upon all systems now in vogue.

The powerful secondary battery of the ship is a noteworthy feature. The guns of this latter battery are so disposed that a stream of projectiles may radiate from the vessel, such a stream as would lead to the almost certain destruction of any light boat venturing within range.

Fixed torpedo tubes are carried at the bow and stern, and two training tubes, firing through five inches of protection, are carried on each broadside. Great care has been taken in the disposing of the Oregon's great battery, that one gun may not interfere with the line of fire of another. The small boats have been stowed amidships, where the blasts cannot reach them, and special strengthening has been given to the sides and decks, that they may withstand the effect of the great strains brought upon them by the fire of the larger guns. The thirteen-inch guns are kept six feet above the deck at the middle line.

The Oregon carries one military mast, which rises above the conning tower. This mast carries two tops for rapid-fire and machine guns. The ammunition is sent up to the tops inside the mast.

The engines of the ship are of the twin-screw, vertical, triple-expansion, direct-acting, inverted-cylinder type, placed in water-tight compartments, and separated by bulkheads. The diameters of the cylinders are: High-pressure, 34½ inches; intermediate, 48 inches; low-pressure, 75 inches; stroke, 42 inches.

The condensers are of composition and sheet brass, each main condenser having a cooling surface of 6,353 square feet. The circulating pumps are centrifugal and independent. There are four double-ended and two single-ended auxiliary steel boilers of the horizontal return fire-tube type. The main boilers will be about 15 feet outside diameter, and 18 feet long. The auxiliary single-ended boilers will be about 10 feet 2 inches in diameter and 8½ feet long.

WHY MR. MYERS WILL NOT RUN.

Says His Candidacy Would Not Bring Out an Effective Independent Vote.

Controller Theodore W. Myers reached this city from Chicago at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, his train having been delayed for several hours by the wreck at Trenton. He was not upon the second section of the limited, which ran into the wreck, but on the day express, which left Chicago at 3:15 Tuesday afternoon. He came back as he went out, in John D. Crimmins's private car. Ex-Mayor Grant and Congressman John R. Fellows were also guests of Mr. Crimmins.

Mr. Myers ridiculed the story that he proposed to run as an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor next year, and that, for that reason, he would not accept the independent nomination for Controller. The main reason he did not accept the nomination, he said, was that he felt that he could not receive the support of the Republicans.

About the first thing he did when he reached his office yesterday was to dictate the following letter to Gen. Wager Swayne, R. Fulton Cutting, and Edmund Kelly, the committee that notified him of his nomination by the mass meeting at Coooper Union Friday night:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 21st inst., informing me of my nomination as Controller of the City of New-York at a mass meeting of citizens held at Cooper Union Oct. 20, 1893, and also of your communication of the 23d inst., fully explaining the origin and purposes of the public-spirited movement you represent.

I have been deeply impressed by the honor which attends this nomination, since it assures me that, howsoever humble may have been the measure of my services to the city during the past six years, they have met with the appreciation and approbation of fellow-citizens whose good opinion I warmly cherish. Flattering as the compliment is, I am nevertheless fully aware that the real purpose of this nomination, as stated in your letter, is the trial of a political issue the importance of which utterly dwarfs any thoughts of a personal character; and I have therefore endeavored, in determining upon the nature of my reply, to be guided solely by what I conceive to be the practical interests of the citizens of New-York.

It has been a noticeable fact, in all the so-called "independent movements" in the political history of this city, that, whenever they have been attended with ill success, their failure has been largely attributed to widespread apathy or indifference on the part of the average citizen, extending nearly up to the time of election, and from which he is aroused too late to give effective expression to his wishes at the polls. As a consequence of this, there has resulted an utter lack of organization, without which it is impossible to meet on equal terms the highly-efficient methods of those following politics as a profession and as a means of livelihood.

From this and other causes there has, in my judgment, rarely, if ever, been a time when an effort to obtain an adequate expression of opinion from the great body of independent voters would meet with so many insuperable obstacles as now. To carry such a campaign to a successful conclusion, at this late date and under existing circumstances, would, humanly speaking, prove an impossibility.

I am well aware that to decline a nomination so well intentioned and so honorable as that which you have tendered me on the ground of improbable success is to expose myself to the charge of valuing personal prestige above public duty, and I can only assure you that whosoever thus reads my intentions wholly misjudges my purpose.

If it were possible that, by entering into this campaign, I could, in any way, aid the cause of good municipal government I would gladly and willingly do so, regardless of the question of success or failure. I believe, however, that to undertake the representation of a cause in a way predestined to fail in voicing the real strength of the public sentiment behind it is to undertake its misrepresentation.

The will of the people is construed solely by the manner of its announcement at the polls, and to call for a declaration of that will at a time when, for any reason, its full expression cannot be obtained, is to jeopardize uselessly and needlessly the principles upon which an issue is based. In a word, I believe that my candidacy, under the conditions which prevail, would but result in adding to the feeling of political helplessness which now possesses so many of our citizens, and thereby defeat the very object sought to be accomplished.

Trusting, therefore, that you will convey to the citizens you represent my heartfelt appreciation of the great honor they have done me, I feel impelled, for the reasons above stated, to confirm my telegram of the 22d inst., and to decline the nomination you have offered.

With great respect, believe me, very truly yours, THEODORE W. MYERS.

The Hon. Wager Swayne, R. Fulton Cutting, Esq., Edmond Kelly, Esq., Committee.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE: REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

Funeral of Chief Judge Bond.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—The funeral of Chief Judge Hugh Lennox Bond of the Fourth District United States Circuit Court took place this afternoon. A distinguished assemblage of the bench and bar was present, including Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Nathan Goff of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Paul of Virginia, Judge Shipman of New-York, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and of the Supreme Court of Baltimore. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina was also present. Interment was made at Green Mount Cemetery, this city.

Michael Sullivan's Frightful Death.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 26.—Michael Sullivan, aged thirty-five, met with a frightful death last night as the result of excessive drinking. He was suffering from delirium tremens, and in a crazy fit jumped through the sash of a window three stories from the ground. In falling, he was caught by the throat on a pulley line forty feet from the ground and dangled helplessly in the air until he was choked to death. He leaves a widow and five children.

TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27,
SATURDAY, OCT. 28,

Are the last two days for the registration of Brooklyn voters this year.

Hours—From 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Texas Without a Sunday Law.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 26.—Von Rosenberg, the County Court Judge here, has just decided that the Sunday law is unconstitutional. The State has no chance for an appeal, and henceforth Texas is practically without a Sunday closing law. Saloons will run full blast Sunday for the first time in ten years.

DRIVEN CRAZY BY HIS LOSSES

FREDERICK A. LOVECRAFT RESORTS TO POISON AND BULLET.

He Swallows a Bottle of Carbolic Acid and Then Shoots Himself—Engaged in Many Ventures Which Had Recently Not Proved Profitable—Imagined He Had Lost His Fortune—One of the Best-Known Men in Theatrical and Racing Circles—His Life Insured for $100,000.

Frederick A. Lovecraft, business manager of Palmer's Theatre and Assistant Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club, committed suicide yesterday morning in his bedroom at the Norfolk, 45 West Thirtieth Street, by swallowing carbolic acid.

After taking the poison Lovecraft fired two shots from a revolver at his head. One of the shots took effect, inflicting a comparatively insignificant scalp wound, and the other bullet went wide of its mark. Death was due to the poison.

Though Lovecraft's friends said yesterday that his estate would realize in the neighborhood of $100,000, and with an insurance on his life to a similar amount, financial losses in business ventures which were apparently trifling so affected his mind as to produce melancholia, and he took his life in a fit of despondency.

From all the information that could be obtained yesterday, his accounts with the different concerns whose funds he handled are straight.

Since last July Mr. Lovecraft's health has been a source of great concern to his intimate friends. He was interested financially in many business ventures, and worked early and late. He was often up at 7 o'clock in the morning, and would not conclude his labors until 1 or 2 o'clock the next morning, and the strain was telling on him. Nervous prostration was the name given to his ailment, and he had been under the care of Dr. T. W. Robertson of 28 East Twentieth Street for two months. Notwithstanding the best medical treatment, his condition became worse until it resolved itself into melancholia. He became impressed with the idea that he was losing all his money.

In the Spring, before the stringency in the money market made itself felt, and when his mind was perfectly clear, he told Mr. A. M. Palmer he believed he was worth in the neighborhood of $150,000, and it is not probable that his losses since that time could, by any possibility, foot up more than $25,000.

For the past month Mr. Lovecraft had not attended to business. His mental condition would not permit it. His friends, among whom were Theodore Moss and Col. Henry S. Kearney, an engineer in the employ of the Board of Electrical Control, rallied to his assistance and endeavored to restore his peace of mind, but they did not succeed. He became more and more despondent.

Mr. Lovecraft was a widower and lived in handsomely-furnished bachelor apartments on the first floor of the Norfolk, which is an apartment house on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street, opposite Palmer's Theatre. Since his condition had become alarming his intimate friend, Col. Kearney, had roomed with him. The suite consists of a parlor and alcove sitting room facing Broadway, three bedrooms on the Thirtieth Street side of the building, and a bathroom and kitchen in the rear. Mr. Lovecraft used the middle bedroom, and in this room he took the poison and shot himself.

For a week Mr. Lovecraft had acted so queerly that his friends seriously contemplated putting him under restraint. Dr. Robertson had warned them that he was undoubtedly insane and that his state of mind might at any moment develop into suicidal mania. Mr. Palmer had a conference with Mr. Moss and Col. Kearney, and it was determined to have their friend taken to a sanitarium. With this object in view R. H. Salmons of Rochester, who was recently married to a sister of Mr. Lovecraft, was summoned to this city. He found his brother-in-law in a deplorable condition when he arrived here on Tuesday last. He in vain urged Mr. Lovecraft to accompany him to his home in Rochester, or to go to Europe with a friend who was booked to sail on Saturday. Then it was determined to have the insane man removed to a sanitarium at Syracuse, and arrangements were to have been completed yesterday for his removal.

It is believed that Mr. Lovecraft in some way had guessed the intentions of his friends, and this determined him to end his life. He spent Wednesday evening with his brother-in-law, Mr. Salmons, and during a long stroll they took along Broadway Salmons continued to urge him either to go home with him or to go to Europe. They parted at 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and Mr. Salmons went to the Hotel Imperial.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Moss met Col. Kearney in the apartments of Mr. Lovecraft. Mr. Salmons was there, too. When breakfast was ready, Mary Elizabeth Smith, the housekeeper, went to the bedroom used by Mr. Lovecraft and informed him that breakfast was ready. Mr. Lovecraft refused to get up, and told his friends to have breakfast without him. After breakfast Mr. Moss and Mr. Salmons went out, leaving Col. Kearney in the apartments. That gentleman remained there until 10:30 o'clock, when he walked over to the Hotel Imperial to summon Mr. Salmons to the apartments, as he had discovered that Lovecraft had locked himself in his bedroom. During his absence, when the housekeeper was alone in the apartments with her employer, she was startled by the sound of two pistol shots, fired in close succession. The sounds came from Mr. Lovecraft's bedroom. The woman screamed for help, and her cries brought the janitor, who burst open the door and found Mr. Lovecraft sitting in a chair in a corner of the bedroom, unconscious and bleeding from a wound in the right side of the head. There was a strong smell of carbolic acid in the room.

Lovecraft was only partially dressed. Over his pajamas he had thrown a bathing robe, and his feet were in slippers.

An alarm was raised, and messengers were sent out for physicians. Dr. Morris Asch of 9 West Thirtieth Street was the first physician to arrive, and he was soon followed by other medical men. Mr. Lovecraft was, however, beyond human aid. A policeman had sent out a call for an ambulance, and the dying man was carried down stairs and lifted into the ambulance. When it arrived at the New-York Hospital Mr. Lovecraft was dead.

He had swallowed the contents of a two-ounce phial of carbolic acid. The bottle which had contained the poison was found on the floor between the bed and the chair on which he was sitting when discovered. A brand-new revolver of large calibre was found on the floor beside the chair, as it had dropped from Mr. Lovecraft's right hand. There were two empty shells in the revolver, and the other chambers were fully loaded. One of the bullets had plowed a furrow along the right side of Lovecraft's head, without penetrating the skull, and had then passed through a water color flower piece hanging on the north wall of the bedroom, and had lodged in the wall. The other bullet went wide of its mark, and lodged in the cornice of the ceiling. It was evident that Mr. Lovecraft had shot himself after taking the poison.

The phial which had contained the poison bore the label of the drug store of F. J. Zitz, 1272 Broadway, next door to Palmer's Theatre.

The body of the suicide was removed late yesterday afternoon to Senior's undertaking establishment, at 1,269 Broadway, and will be taken to-day to Rochester for interment.

Mr. Lovecraft was forty-two years old. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., where his widowed mother and other relatives live. When but twenty years old he came to this city and was employed for a short time as an accountant and bookkeeper by a Maiden Lane jewelry firm. Twenty years ago Theodore Moss found him employed as assistant janitor at the Academy of Music in this city. Mr. Moss took a fancy to the bright young man, and employed him in the business office of Wallack's (now the Star) Theatre. From that time he had been Mr. Moss's representative in his theatrical business. When Mr. Palmer leased Wallack's Theatre (now Palmer's) at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, Mr. Lovecraft took charge of the business office of Palmer's, but still continued to be Mr. Moss's right-hand man. Twelve years ago Mr. Lovecraft was made the Assistant Secretary and Clerk of the Course of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and held that position at the time of his death. He was also interested in the Thompson Meter Company, the Essex Watch Case Company, and other business ventures.

Up to about two months ago he was the principal owner of the Allen Advertising Company, at Thirtieth Street and Broadway, but he sold out his interest in this concern to Frank K. Seaman for $5,000. Mr. Lovecraft is said to have lost $20,000 in this venture. This concern was originally started by Oscar Schoenfeld and a man named Hutchinson, and was purchased from these men by Mr. Lovecraft. Schoenfeld lost all his means in the company, and on July 20 he committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a railroad train in Morrisania.

Mr. Lovecraft had been married, but he and his wife separated over twelve years ago. Mrs. Lovecraft died seven years ago in Paris. A daughter, the only child of the couple, died in her youth.

At the office of the Coney Island Jockey Club there was nothing but sorrow at the tragic death of Mr. Lovecraft. The clerk in charge of the office said that the accounts of Mr. Lovecraft were all straight.

Mr. Lovecraft was insured for $100,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Company. It was not known in whose favor the policy was made out, as his papers are in a sealed package in the safe at the office of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

LAWYER GRAVES DID NOT AGREE.

He Denies Having Consented to Delay in a Commercial Bank Hearing.

Depositors in the suspended Commercial Bank of Brooklyn were surprised yesterday to learn that the Attorney General of the State had postponed from Saturday until Tuesday, with the announced consent of both sides, his application for a permanent receiver. Several depositors went to the office of Horace Graves, the counsel for the depositors' organization. He told them the postponement was without his knowledge or consent.

"Sept. 30," Mr. Graves said, to a reporter for The New-York Times, "the Attorney General applied for a permanent receiver for the Commercial Bank. The hearing was held before Supreme Court Justice Pratt. He denied our accompanying application for an associate receiver, and, on the statement of the bank people, that they had definite hope of resumption, he gave them four weeks longer.

"The final hearing on the application of the Attorney General for a permanent receiver was set down for next Saturday. Oct. 23 the Attorney General wrote, reminding me of the hearing on Oct. 24. I replied that I would be ready. That day David Barnett, counsel for the Commercial Bank, asked me to sign a stipulation to postpone the hearing until Tuesday. I refused. He said the bank was still hopeful of resumption. To-day I received a letter from the Attorney General, telling me he had been informed by Mr. Barnett that I had agreed to a postponement. I wired back that I had not. I have just received a telegram from Deputy Attorney General Hogan, saying he will come to Brooklyn to-morrow and see me in reference to the case. I do not see how Mr. Barnett could have misunderstood that I was for delay. The bank will not resume. The Directors are civilly and criminally liable for running an insolvent bank."

In accordance with their policy of delay, the Commercial Bank officials are anxious for an adjournment of the application for a permanent receiver.

It was said yesterday the reason why the bank people wanted the hearing postponed to Tuesday was that the application of President Keeney to have his $25,000 worth of bonds, which were given to the Bank of New-York before the failure of the Commercial, might be passed on before the question of a permanent receivership was finally decided. The Keeney matter, it is expected, will come up Monday.

TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.

If you fail to register to-day or Saturday, Oct. 28, you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate, Mayor Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE CUNNINGHAM TORPEDO.

An Official Test to be Had at Newport—Its Construction.

Commodore William T. Sampson, United States Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Newport to attend an official test of the Cunningham torpedo. This torpedo, it is announced, will be tried near Newport to-day. It will be fired from the submarine gun of the torpedo vessel Destroyer.

In the coming test no attempt will be made to pierce nets. The official board will content itself with endeavoring to ascertain the range of the projectile.

The Cunningham torpedo is the invention of a New-Bedford man. It is propelled through the water on the principle of a rocket. The propelling charge is carried in the base of the shell. By an arrangement of the vents in the projectile the torpedo is given a rotary motion. It is claimed for the Cunningham torpedo that it possesses a greater range than any of the well-known automobile weapons in use.

The Cunningham torpedo has been offered for test on a previous occasion. The projectile stuck in the tube. In the submarine gun of the Destroyer the Cunningham torpedo will be fired at a depth of eight feet below the water line. The diameter of the Cunningham torpedo is 16 inches. This diameter has been selected in order to conform with the diameter of the Ericsson submarine gun.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

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Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President has granted a pardon to William Hattersley, sentenced in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 2, 1893, to twelve months' imprisonment in Raymond Street Jail for smuggling. Hattersley is in bad health.

A pardon has also been granted George Brashears, sentenced in Arkansas to be hanged for murder and the sentence commuted in 1889 to imprisonment for life. In extending clemency to the convict, the President says there was a lack of that deliberation in the crime which belongs to murder and that there is a strong probability that Brashears is innocent.

Pinkey Hanks, convicted in Arkansas of assault with intent to kill and sentenced last July to a year in the Minnesota State Prison, is pardoned on the recommendation of the trial Judge and the District Attorney. The President says there appears to have been much provocation for the assault. A pardon is also granted Joshua Banner, convicted in Maine of violating the internal revenue laws and sentence suspended.

Three Lives Lost in a Railroad Wreck.

HAMBURG, Mich., Oct. 26.—A north-bound freight train pulled by Engine No. 36 on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad ran into a sink hole three miles north of Hamburg Junction about 7:15 o'clock last night. Engineer Beaulieu, Fireman George Alberts, and Brakeman Thomas Mulligan were killed. The hole had settled about ten feet. The engine, two cars of coal, and one tank car of oil were completely wrecked. The wreck immediately caught fire and is still burning. Brakeman Mulligan's body was rescued from the wreck, but the remains of Engineer Beaulieu and Fireman Alberts were deeply buried and were cremated. The fire was so hot that nothing could be done to rescue them.

In the Path of Coastwise Vessels.

Capt. Hawthorne of the steamship El Cid, which yesterday arrived from New-Orleans, reports having sighted on Wednesday the wreck of a large vessel with upper deck washed out. The derelict was then two miles east southeast of Body Island Lighthouse, and directly in the path of coastwise vessels. Capt. Hawthorne says that it would be a stout steamship that could survive a collision with the big water-logged hulk.

Gov. Russell Makes Appointments.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Gov. Russell to-day appointed Col. John T. Wheelwright of Boston State Gas Commissioner, in place of James W. McDonald, resigned, and W. B. Rice of Quincy as member of the Executive Council for the Second District, to succeed David Hall Rice, deceased.

CHAT WITH EMPEROR WILLIAM

AMBASSADOR RUNYON RECEIVED AS A PERSONAL FRIEND.

He Makes a Formal Address and Presents President Cleveland's Friendly Message—The Emperor Compliments Him on His Selection as the First American Ambassador to Germany—He Discusses the Silver Bill and the German Exhibit at the World's Fair.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Hon. Theodore Runyon, American Ambassador to Germany, to-day proceeded to the New Palace at Potsdam for the purpose of presenting to Emperor William his credentials as Ambassador. He was accompanied by Lieut. R. K. Evans, Military Attache of the American Embassy, and Lieut. Vreeland, Naval Attache, both of whom were in uniform. Mr. J. B. Jackson, Secretary of the embassy, was also of the party. He wore a dress suit.

The party traveled to Potsdam by a special train, and upon arrival there, at 11 o'clock, were received in the imperial saloon by Baron Usedom, Introducer of Ambassadors and Master of Ceremonies. He conducted them to the special saloon, where Freiherr Marschall Bieberstein, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs, awaited the coming of the Ambassador. The party arrived at Wild Park at 11:43. Here imperial carriages with outriders were in waiting to convey the party to the New Palace.

Count Botho zu Eulenburg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, conducted Ambassador Runyon to the Emperor, who received him in the Jasper Gallery. The audience was held behind closed doors. Mr. Runyon handed to his Majesty the letter from Mr. Cleveland notifying him of his elevation from a Minister to an Ambassador, together with the following address:

"Since the audience given me by your Majesty on the occasion of my appointment as Minister, the United States, in cordial reciprocation of like friendly action by your Government, has raised its legation in Berlin to an embassy, and made me its Ambassador. It is specially gratifying to me to be assigned a part in these mutual demonstrations of good-will by two great nations. In addition to this significant evidence of friendship on the part of the American people in raising the rank of their mission to Germany, the President of the United States has specially charged me with the high and agreeable duty of conveying to your Majesty the assurance of his best wishes for the prosperity of Germany."

Emperor William, in reply, said that he was greatly satisfied with the friendly action of the two countries in raising their Ministries to Embassies. He was pleased that the Government of the United States had appointed Ambassador Runyon to be its representative in Germany, as he was a man of great reputation. He thanked President Cleveland for his kind message, and asked Mr. Runyon to convey to him a hearty reciprocation of his statements.

Continuing, his Majesty said he rejoiced at the success of Germany's exhibits at the Chicago Columbian Exhibition, and expressed the hope that valuable commercial results would follow, in which both countries would benefit after the present business stringency in America had passed. The Emperor added that he was glad to know that Mr. Runyon found his intercourse with the officials of the German Government so pleasant.

The speeches were in English. The audience was unusually informal for an Ambassadorial reception, and Mr. Runyon throughout was treated as a personal friend. After the official exchange of courtesies the Emperor conversed privately for twenty-five minutes with Mr. Runyon. This was quite an unusual proceeding, and has excited considerable comment. His Majesty talked about the American silver bill, and showed that he was fully informed on this and other current topics.

When Mr. Runyon took his departure the Emperor shook hands with him in the heartiest manner. During the audience his Majesty wore the undress uniform of a Colonel of hussars.

Chancellor von Caprivi visited Mr. Runyon at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

GOUNOD LYING IN STATE.

The Remains of the Dead Composer Surrounded with Flowers in His Studio.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The body of M. Gounod, the composer, who died at St. Cloud on Wednesday last, was removed to-day to his study, in the Place Malesherbes, where it will lie in state until Friday, when the state funeral will be held.

The remains are lying in a chapelle ardente, which is draped in mourning and half filled with flowers. Among the tributes is the wreath of violets sent by Queen Victoria, bearing the inscription: "A token of affection for the great master."

A grand organ has been placed near the foot of Gounod's coffin. Beside it stand an immense lyre and a bronze statuette of Lacordaire. Between the two candles lighting the coffin is a silver crucifix. Over the foot of the coffin lie the sword and habit of the French Institute, of which Gounod was a member for twenty-seven years. His decorations cover two velvet cushions. Two nuns are kneeling at the coffin and will watch beside it all night. Saint-Saens, the composer, will play the organ at the funeral.

Hundreds of men and women filed past the coffin to-day. The majority of them brought bunches of flowers, which they laid near the body. Wreaths and elaborate designs in flowers have been received almost constantly since morning by those having charge of the funeral.

COUNT TAAFE'S DESIGNS.

He Wishes to Get Rid of Three of the Cabinet Ministers.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—The adjournment of the Reichsrath is believed this evening to be imminent. Count Taaffe's plan now is to reconstruct the Cabinet in such a manner as to conciliate the Opposition, although it is much doubted that he will be able to heal the breach between himself and the United German Left, under Ernst von Plener.

Three Ministers are reported to be on the verge of dismissal. Taaffe wishes to throw overboard Dr. Steinbach, Finance Minister, as the original advocate in the Cabinet of the Suffrage bill; Baron von Frankenthurn, Minister of Public Instruction, because he drafted the bill, and Baron Zaliski, Minister without portfolio, because he failed to forewarn the Government of the opposition which his Polish compatriots would manifest against the measure. After unloading these men, Taaffe is expected to revise the Suffrage bill and introduce it in a form acceptable to a majority of the Deputies.

A BOAT OF THE NARONIC FOUND.

Picked Up at Sea Last July by the Norwegian Ship Emblem.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Capt. Anderson of the Norwegian ship Emblem, at Buenos Ayres from Chicoutimi, writes from the Argentine capital, under date of Sept. 20, that he found on July 21, in latitude 36° north, longitude 33° west, one of the boats of the White Star Line steamer Naronic, which was lost at sea many months ago.

He adds that the boat was bottom up and contained nothing whatever. It was thickly covered with barnacles. There was a large hole in the bottom. The lashings of the boat appeared to have been cut in a great hurry and with much force, as the rail beneath where the lashings had been fastened was severed. The patent unhooking apparatus had not been used.

Where the Fire Started.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It having been stated in several of the newspapers that the late fire on Forty-second Street, which destroyed our factory, the factory of Nevius & Haviland, and several other buildings, started in the engine room of our factory, we desire to state that the Fire Marshal, James Mitchel, after examining and taking the testimony of a large number of witnesses and thoroughly investigating all the circumstances surrounding said fire, has reached the conclusion that the fire did not start in our factory, but did start in the factory of Nevius & Haviland, branch of the National Wall Paper Company. We therefore request that you will, in justice to our firm, make this correction.

W. CAMPBELL & CO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE UPWARD MOVEMENT CHECKED BY REALIZING SALES.

Chicago Gas and New-York and New-England Exceptionally Strong—Engagement of $500,000 Gold for Import—Reading Security Holders Organizing to Effect a Change of Management—A Very Strong Committee Appointed—Aggressive Action to be Taken.

NEW-YORK,
Thursday, Oct. 26—P. M.

The disposition at the opening of the market seemed to be to buy stocks for a further advance, but before long it become apparent that many operators were putting their houses in shape for a reaction, on the ground that one was due, in view of the recent sharp advance. There was undoubtedly considerable realizing on stocks purchased at a lower level. London also was a pretty free seller of its specialties.

In the early afternoon the tendency of the general list was downward, but in the last hour prices stiffened, and before the close advanced sharply. Still, at the close the list was only fractionally changed, the majority of stocks being lower than yesterday. Chicago Gas and New-England were exceptionally strong. The advance in New-England was on rumors of some new combination, the nature of which was not disclosed, but which, it is said, will materially benefit the property.

There was an engagement of $500,000 in gold in London for import, but it was explained that the order was given yesterday, when exchange rates were at the lowest. The exchange market to-day was firmer, being nearly a cent higher than yesterday, due to sales of stocks in this market for foreign account.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the movement to oust the present Reading receivers and substitute for them men who have at heart the welfare and prosperity of the company. To-day Chairman Hartshorne named as his associates on the committee authorized at the recent meeting of security holders Messrs. Henry T. Carey and Jacob Scholle, both gentlemen of recognized worth and ability, than whom none stand higher in the estimation of the financial community. The organization of this committee is the death knell of the old ones, as the support the latter had is being rapidly transferred to the new one. The new committee is in no sense a speculative one, for it is composed of men who, appreciating that a wrong has been done, have undertaken to right it as a matter of principle. All its members are largely interested in the securities of the Reading Company, and the only reward they look for is that which will come through the increased value of their holdings, as a result of the loyal management which it is their aim to install. The formation of such a committee is a new departure in railway affairs, inasmuch as it does not involve large expenditure for reorganization purposes, neither does it contemplate heavy payments in the way of commisssion to banking houses, as has been the invariable practice in similar undertakings. The committee having been formed, the fight for justice is no longer a personal one on the part of Mr. Isaac L. Rice. Of course, that gentleman will closely co-operate with the committee, but he will be relieved of much of the burden of the contest, which until now he has conducted alone.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.— Bid.	Closing.— Asked.	Sales.
American Coal	90	90	90	90	90	..	100
American Cotton Oil	37½	38½	37½	38	38	38½	2,075
American Cotton Oil pf.	76	76	76	76	75½	76½	320
American District Telegraph	45	45	45	45	42	46	100
American Express	117	117	115	115	113	118	50
*American Sugar Refining	103¼	103⅞	101¼	102½	102½	102¾	35,654
*American Sugar Refining pf.	93	93½	93	93	92½	93	861
American Telegraph & Cable Co.	87½	87½	87	87	86½	87½	50
*American Tobacco	84¾	87	84½	86	86	86½	2,045
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	99	..	201
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	21	21⅜	20¼	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	10,880
Baltimore & Ohio	74	74	73	73	73	74	808
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	30	30	30	30	26	30	100
Canada Southern	52	53	52	52¼	52¼	53	910
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅛	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	18½	18¾	10,765
Chicago Gas	63½	67½	63½	66	66	66¼	54,826
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	..	3,446
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98	98	98	98	96¾	98¾	350
Chicago & Northwestern	106½	106⅞	105¼	105½	105½	105¾	3,604
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140	140	140	140	138½	140	500
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	86	87	84¾	85¼	85⅛	85¼	23,621
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38¼	36¾	37¼	37	37½	3,990
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	..	..	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	64¼	65⅛	63½	64⅛	64⅛	64¼	42,027
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120½	120	120	119½	120½	618
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	69⅞	71½	69⅜	69¾	69½	69⅞	20,315
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26⅜	28	26⅜	28	26¾	27	960
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	9½	9¾	400
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	21¾	21⅞	21½	21½	21½	21¾	430
Consolidated Gas Company	136	136¾	136	136¾	136¼	137	710
Delaware & Hudson	129¾	130	128	128	128½	128½	1,600
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	165	166¾	165	165	165½	166½	1,870
Denver & Rio Grande	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	9½	10½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28⅛	29	28	28	27½	29	1,260
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	32⅞	33½	32	32⅜	32⅜	32½	17,357
Flint & Père Marquette	14¼	16	14¼	16	16¼	16½	2,100
General Electric	49½	52	49½	50	49¾	50	11,012
Great Northern pf	107	107	107	107	107	110	100
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7⅛	8	100
Illinois Central	94⅜	98	94⅜	96½	96	97	7,600
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	7½	8	200
Iowa Central pf	25½	25½	24½	24½	24	25	400
Laclede Gas	16¾	17	16¾	17	16½	17	730
Laclede Gas pf	70	70	70	70	65	70	5
Lake Erie & Western	18	18⅜	17¾	17¾	17½	18	930
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	70	71	358
Lake Shore	129¼	129½	126¾	127¼	127¾	128	1,720
Long Island	97½	97½	97½	97½	97	98	200
Louisville & Nashville	48½	49	47¼	48	48	48¼	3,400
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	10¾	11½	10¾	11½	12	12½	470
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., pf	42¼	42¼	41½	41½	40	42	380
Manhattan Consolidated	133	134	133	133	132	133¾	1,393
Michigan Central	99	102¼	99	102¼	101¾	102¼	1,075
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12	12½	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	33	210
Missouri Pacific	26	26¾	25⅝	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	7,755
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13	12½	12½	12½	12¾	445
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23⅛	23½	22¼	22¼	22¾	23	3,360
Mobile & Ohio	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	15	16	200
Morris & Essex	148	148	148	148	..	..	247
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	25	29¼	25	28	27½	28	10,836
National Cordage pf., as. paid	58	64	58	64	62	65	920
*National Lead Co	28⅝	29¼	28⅜	28⅜	28½	28⅝	3,665
*National Lead Co. pf	78	79¼	78	78¼	78⅛	78¾	1,008
National Linseed Oil	19	19	19	19	18	19	150
New Central Coal	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	9½	100
New-Jersey Central	118½	119½	118½	118½	118	118½	1,320
New-York Central	103¾	103⅞	103⅜	103½	103	103½	844
New-York & New-England	33⅛	35½	32½	35¼	35¾	35½	20,005
New-York & Northern pf	10½	11	10½	11	10	11½	235
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	17½	17¾	17¼	17½	17½	17⅝	1,930
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	30¾	32¾	30¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	450
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	15½	15½	15	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	4,985
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.	29	29	29	29	28¼	..	100
New-York, Susq. & Western	16	16¼	15¾	15¾	15¾	16	1,398
New-York, Susq. & Western pf.	48	48	47	47	47	48	385
Norfolk & Western pf	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½	22½	200
North American	5⅜	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	989
Northern Pacific	8	8	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅝	2,690
Northern Pacific pf	24	24	23	23	22⅞	23⅛	1,700
Ontario & Western	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	16½	2,032
Oregon Improvement	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	10½	12	200
Oregon Railway & Navigation	26	26	26	26	27	35	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	5¾	7¼	110
Pacific Mail	17½	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	17½	660
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	4	7	100
Philadelphia & Reading	23	23¾	21⅞	22¼	22¼	22½	38,479
Pittsburg & Western pf	32	33	32	33	29	33	400
Pullman Palace Car Company	175	175	174½	174½	174½	175½	472
Rich. & West Point, 1st in. pd	2	2⅝	2	2⅝	..	..	975
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	3¾	4	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	4,435
Rich. & West Point pf., t. r.	17	17	17	17	16	18	100
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	5¾	110
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	10	9½	9¾	9¼	9¾	975
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38⅝	37½	37¾	37¾	38	4,360
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111	111	110	110	110½	111½	400
Southern Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18½	19	900
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	16	16½	1,100
Third Avenue Railroad	147	147	147	147	..	..	50
Texas Pacific	7½	8½	7½	8	7⅞	8	4,210
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Mich	11	12⅛	11	11	11	11¼	830
Union Pacific	19	19⅛	18¼	18¼	18½	18¾	3,435
United States Rubber	33	35¾	33	35¾	36	..	350
United States Rubber pf.	85	85	85	85	80	88	308
Wabash	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	8½	215
Wabash pf	16⅞	17	16½	16½	16⅝	16¾	1,930
Wells-Fargo Express	129	129½	129	129½	125	133	35
Western Union Telegraph	90⅛	92	89⅞	90½	90⅜	90½	41,272
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅝	15⅜	14½	14⅝	14½	14¾	3,050
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53½	53½	52½	52½	50	52⅞	205
Total sales							453,203

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Dock 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	73	73¼	72¾	72¾	51,500
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½ 4s, A	40½	40½	40	40	27,000
Beech Creek 1st	98	98	98	98	10,000
B., H. T. & W. 5s	99	99	99	99	1,000
Brooklyn El. 1st	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	7,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	104	104	104	104	2,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	8,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	71⅝	72½	71⅝	72½	61,000
C. & O. 6s, 1911	113	113	113	113	3,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	104	104⅛	104	104⅛	31,500
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	80¼	81	80¼	81	6,000
C. O. & S. W. 1st	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	10,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	*97	97½	97	97½	78,000
Chi. & Erie inc	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	10,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	44½	44½	44	44	38,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	101	101	101	101	4,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	118⅞	119	118⅞	119	7,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	85	85	85	85	20,000
C., C. C. & I. 1st	114	114	114	114	1,000
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	2,000
C. & H. Val. 5s	88¾	89	88¾	89	11,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	24	28	24	25	48,000
E. Gas of C., 1st	92½	92½	92½	92½	2,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	94	94	94	94	3,000
§Erie 2d cn	74	74	74	74	28,000
F. W. & D. C. 1st	75¾	75¾	74	75	9,000
Ft. W. & RG. 1st, 5s	60	60	60	60	3,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	79	80	79	80	23,000
I. Mt. 1st ext. 5s	100	100	100	100	6,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	71	71¼	71	71¼	21,000
I. Mt. gen. 5s gtd	70½	70½	70½	70½	20,000
Kan. Pacific cn	85	85	85	85	3,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	79¼	79¼	79	79	9,000
Kan. & T. 2d g. 4s	44½	45	44	44	19,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	85	85	85	85	4,000
Laclede Gas 1st	82½	83	82	83	15,000
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	97	97	97	97	5,000
L. & W. B. 5s	91	91	91	91	1,000
L. & N. cn. 7s	107½	108	107½	108	4,000
L. & N. 1st, E. H. & N	110	110	110	110	4,000
L., N. A. & C. gen. 5s	69	70	69	69½	22,000
L., St. L. & T. 1st	62	62	62	62	5,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	51	52	51	52	69,000
M. & Ohio new 6s	110	110	110	110	500
Nash. & Chat. 1st	124	124	124	124	1,000
†N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	123	123	123	123	5,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	95	96	95	96	9,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	112	112	112	112	2,000
N. Y., L. & W. cstr. 5s	111	111	111	111	16,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	81½	82	81½	82	81,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfdg. 5s	103¾	104⅛	103¾	104⅛	15,000
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	6,000
North. Pac. 3d, c	70	70	70	70	1,000
Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	35½	36	35¼	35⅜	75,000
N. W. cn. 7s	135	135⅞	135	135⅞	11,000
Ohio S. gen. 4s	48½	49	48½	49	11,000
Ohio South. 1st	100	100¼	100	101¼	18,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	45	45	45	45	8,000
Ore. Imp. 1st	95	95	95	95	2,000
Ore. S. L. 6s	81	85	81	84	4,000
Or. S. L. & U. N. cn	55	55	55	55	2,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	4,000
Pine Creek 6s	128½	128½	128½	128½	5,000
Peo. & East. inc	18	18	18	18	15,000
P., D. & E. 2d	36	37	36	36½	40,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	36	36½	36	36¼	50,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	25¼	26	24	24	173,000
Read. 3d pf. inc	21⅜	21½	20⅜	20⅜	42,000
Read. def. inc	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	20,000
Read. gen. 4s	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	26,000
R. & W. P. T. tr. 6s, t. r.	49½	49½	49½	49½	4,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	24	24½	23¼	23¼	61,000
Rock Island 1st c	125	125	125	125	4,000
Rock Isl. deb. 5s	91½	92	91½	91½	65,000
Rock Island 5s. c	97½	97¾	97½	97½	76,000
R., W. & O. cn	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	60	60	59½	59½	44,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼	26,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5,000
St. Paul 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. M	112	112	112	112	9,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1,000
St. P., M. Pt. 5s	100	100	100	100	10,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5,000
S. A. & A. P. 4s	57¾	59	57¾	59	88,000
‡S. P. of Cal. 1st	104½	104½	104½	104½	4,000
T. & N. O. cn	91	91	91	91	12,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	73¾	73¾	73⅛	73⅛	15,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc	19	19⅞	19	19¼	208,000
Union Elev. 1st	107½	107½	106½	106½	7,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102	102	102	102	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	103	103½	103	103½	2,000
U. P. col. notes	80	80	79	79	3,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	46	46	44	44	6,000
U. S. Leather 6s	106	106	106	106	4,000
Vir. Mid. gen	77	77	76¾	77	31,000
V. M. gen. stpd	77	77	77	77	1,000
Wabash 1st	104⅞	104⅞	104½	104½	4,000
Wabash 2d	75	75	75	75	16,000
Wa. 1st, D. & C	97	98	97	98	5,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	23⅞	25	23⅞	24	25,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼	40,000
West Shore 4s, c	103	103	103	103	5,000
West Shore 4s, r	100	101½	100	101½	1,000
W. & L. E. 1s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5,000
Total sales					$2,093,500

*Including $18,000 at 71, seller 60. †Seller 20 flat. ‡Seller 10 flat. §Two lots of $500 each.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	144	150	Mah. Coal R.	90	100
Alb. & Sus	160	170	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	..
Alton & T. H.	21	30	Man. Beach	4	7
At. & Pac	2	2½	Md. Coal pf.	55	60
Bruns. Co	3½	5½	Minn. Iron	..	60
B., R. & P. pf.	71	79	N., C. & St. L.	60	70
B., C. R. & N.	50	..	Nat. Starch	8	10
Can. Pacific	73¼	74½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	..
Central Pac	21	22	N. Y. & N. H.	193	197
Chi. & Alton	136	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	66	68
Chi. & E. Ill.	55	57	Norfolk So	50	..
Cleve. & P	148	..	Ohio South	25	50
C. C. & I. D	12	14	Ohio & Miss	15	20
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	70	Ont. Mining	7	9
C. H. V. & T. pf.	60	70	Penn. Coal	275	..
Consol. Coal	28	33	Peo., D. & E.	8½	8¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	22	40	P., C., C. & St. L	15	16½
*D., S. S. & A.	7	8	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52½	52¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf	19	23	P., F. W. & C.	148	..
E. T., V. & G.	¼	1	Quicksilver	1½	3
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf	7	15	Rens. & Sar.	160	..
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf	3	4	R., W. & O.	106	108½
Edison El. Il.	101½	103	St. L. So	95	..
Ev. & T. H.	75	80	St. P. & Dul.	27	28
F. & P. M. pf.	42	50	St. P. & D. pf.	90	100
G. B. & W., t. r.	14	17	St. P., M. & M.	103	104
Homestake	10½	14	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
H. & Texas	2½	3	Tol. & O. C.	82	85
Ill. Cent., l. l.	88	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	70
Kan. & Mich.	8½	10½	U. P., D. & G.	6½	7
Keok. & D. M.	..	5⅞	U. S. Exp.	52	56
L., St. L. & T.	3	6	Wis. Cent.	5½	6

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	102⅞	103⅞	101½	102⅝	9,400
Am. Tobacco	84¾	86¼	84¾	86¼	550
At., Top. & S. Fé	21	21⅜	20⅛	20½	2,120
Balt. & Ohio	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	300
Col. Fuel & I.	27½	27½	27½	27½	100
Ches. & Ohio	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18¼	400
Chicago Gas	63½	67⅜	63⅜	66¼	14,920
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	69⅜	71	69⅜	70	5,940
Chi., Bur. & Q.	86	86⅞	84⅞	85⅜	14,080
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	64	65	63½	64	29,530
C., St. P., M. & O.	38⅜	38⅜	37½	37½	440
Dist. & C. F.	32⅞	33⅞	31⅞	32⅛	8,860
Den. & R. G. pf.	28⅜	28½	28⅜	28½	300
General Electric	49⅜	52	49⅜	50⅛	3,130
Hocking C. & I.	9½	9½	9½	9½	100
Illinois Central	94½	96¾	94½	96¾	200
L. E. & West	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	200
Louis. & Nash	49¼	49¼	48⅜	48⅜	80
Laclede Gas	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	100
Mo., K. & T. pf.	23¼	23½	22⅝	22⅝	400
Missouri Pacific	26¾	26¾	26	26¼	340
National Lead	28⅝	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	350
Nat. Cordage	26	29¼	26	27¾	2,130
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15	15½	15	15½	90
N. Y. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	70
N. Y. & N. E.	32⅞	35½	32½	35¼	9,060
N. Y. & Nor. pf.	11	11	11	11	100
N. Y., Sus. & W.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	100
North. Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	530
North. Pacific pf.	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	30
Pacific Mail	17	17	17	17	20
Phil. & Reading	22⅞	23⅝	21⅞	22⅜	13,150
Rich. & W. P.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	20
R. & W. P., 1st in. pd	2	2	2	2	50
T., A. A. & N. M.	11¾	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	300
Tenn. C. & I.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	100
Texas Pacific	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	100
Union Pacific	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	18⅝	540
Western Union	89⅞	92	89⅞	90½	11,670
Wabash pf.	17	17	16½	16½	300
Wheel. & L. E.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	200
Total sales					130,850

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F., A.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	$5,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	5,000
Ches. & O. 4½s	72	72	72	72	3,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	43¾	44½	43¾	44½	17,000
Chi., B. & Q. cv.	101	101	101	101	3,000
Chi. & Erie cn	32	32	32	32	7,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5,000
L., N. A. & C. 5s	69	69½	69	69½	6,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	44¾	45	44¾	45	15,000
North. Pac. 5s	36	36	36	36	8,000
Read. 1st pf inc	36	36¼	36	36¼	17,000
Read. 2d pf inc	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	33,000
Read. gen	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	5,000
Read. 3d pf inc	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	19,000
Rock I. deb. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3,000
Rock I. 5s, c	97½	97½	97½	97½	5,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	19	19	19	19	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d	19	19	19	19	10,000
Union Elev. 1st	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
Total sales					$174,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belcher	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
La Crosse	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Mexican	.80	.80	.80	.80	100
Ophir	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Total sales					800

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans were made at ½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was easy, being freely offered. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@7 per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in good demand. Rates were 5½ per cent. for prime indorsed bills, 6@6½ for first-class single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for names less known.

In London call money loaned at 1 per cent. and three months' bills at 2⅜@2½ per cent.

The Bank of England rate was unchanged at 3 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $95,653,819, and balances $4,940,433. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $640,240.

The Clearing House canceled $230,000 loan certificates. The amount outstanding is now $1,685,000.

The Bank of England reports increase of £87,135 in bullion for the week. Reserve increased £324,000, and proportion of reserve to liability is 46.86 per cent., against 45.50 last week, and 41.35 a year ago. The bank's gold holdings now compare as follows with those one and two years ago:

1893.	1892.	1891.
£26,561,774	£24,970,421	£22,224,062

The Bank of France reports increase of 1,265,000f. gold, and decrease of 679,000f. silver. Proportion of reserve to liability is 85.49 per cent., against 84.85 last week. The bank's sterling holdings of gold and silver now make the following comparisons:

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Gold	£68,100,390	£67,218,848	£52,544,000
Silver	50,598,010	51,233,606	49,998,000

The Imperial Bank of Germany reports specie increase of 21,754,000 marks. The bank's sterling holdings at date of gold and silver combined compare as follows:

1893.	1892.	1891.
£38,877,700	£43,795,000	£45,110,000

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.82½ for sixty-day bills and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¾@$4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Chicago—75 premium. St. Louis—Par. New-Orleans—Commercial, 200 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraph, 25. Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Fourth National	200	Ninth National	105
Manhattan	180	Seaboard National	173
Mechanics'	160	Seventh National	125

There were sales of 40 shares of America at 190, 7 of Central at 115, 34 of Fourth at 200, and 44 of Mechanics at 180.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tobacco	1½	Nat. Cord., pf. as. paid	1¼
Chicago Gas	2⅜	Nat. Lead pf	1¼
Chicago & N. W. pf	1¾	New-Jersey Central	1
C., M. & St. P. pf	2	N. Y. & N. E.	2¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	N. Y. & North. pf	1
Consol. Gas	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	3¼
General Elec	¾	N. Y., L. E. & W pf	2½
Illinois Central	1⅝	Norfolk & West. pf	1⅝
Iowa Central pf	1½	Oregon Imp	1
Long Island	1½	Pitts. & West. pf	2
Michigan Central	3⅞	Texas Pacific	⅞
Mobile & Ohio	¾	U. S. Rubber	3¼
Nat. Cord., 2d as. paid	2⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	3

DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Ref	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	1
Chi., Bur. & Q	⅞	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	1
C., C., C. & St. L	¾	Northern Pacific pf	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1½	Oregon R. & N	1¼
Lake Shore	1¾	Phil. & Read	⅞
Louis. & Nash	1	Union Pacific	1
L., N. A. & C. pf	¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf	⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was again active and bonds were in good demand. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Bost., H. T. & W. 5s	4	N. Y., S. & W. gen	3½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	1	Ohio So. gen	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1¼	Oregon Imp. 1st	1
Chi. & Erie inc	2¼	Oregon Short Line 6s	2¾
Chi., B. & Q. cv	1	Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn	5
D., M. & M. l. g	1	Oregon R. & N. 1st	1½
E., L. & Big S. 1st	2	Rich. & W. P. 6s, t. r.	1½
Gen. El. deb. 5s	1	Rock Island 1st, c	2
I. M. 1st, ext. 5s	5	Rome, W. & O. cn	1
Iron Mountain gen	1¼	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1¾
Kan. Pac. cn	3	St. P. 1st, So. Minn	1
Kan. & Tex. 4s	1	St. P. 1st, Min. Pt	5
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	2	San A. & Ar. Pass. 4s	1⅛
Mobile & Ohio gen	2	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	2	Union Pacific notes	1
N. Y. El. 1st	1¼	Wabash 1st, D. & C	2
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1¼		

DECLINED.

Kings Co. Ele. 1st	5	Reading 2d pf. inc	1⅝
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	1	Union Elev. 1st	1
L., N. A. & C. gen	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	2
Ohio Southern 1st	1	Va. Mid. gen	1
Oregon Imp. cn	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1¼

Government bonds were quiet. The sales on call were $4,000 4s, coupon, at 111½ and $5,300 4s, registered, at 111⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	....	Cur. 6s, '96	104	....
4s, r	111	111¾	Cur. 6s, '97	106	....
4s, c	111	111¾	Cur. 6s, '98	109	....
Cur. 6s, '95	102	....	Cur. 6s, '99	111	....

In State securities, $10,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 70.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 72¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 58⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver bullion on deposit, 165,281 ounces; withdrawn, none; deposited, none; certificates outstanding, 164.

In London bar silver was quoted at 33 7-16d per ounce.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Buff., Roch. & P.—			
3d week Oct	$62,189	......	$7,657
Ches. & Ohio—			
3d week Oct	183,529	......	24,210
Chi. & West Mich.—			
3d week Oct	43,006	......	4,011
Det., Lans. & Nor.—			
3d week Oct	25,463	......	2,559
L. & N.—			
3d week Oct	391,765	......	77,050
From July 1	5,794,625	......	1,238,611
Mexican National—			
3d week Oct	79,035	......	34,194
N. Y., Ont. & W.—			
3d week Oct	89,599	18,932	......
Pitts. & West.—			
3d week Oct	64,958	15,091	......
3 weeks Oct	189,228	39,625	......
St. Louis S. W.—			
3d week Oct	112,999	......	1,537
2 weeks Oct	198,525	......	16,259
3 weeks Oct	311,524	......	17,797
From July 1	1,319,260	......	187,894
Wabash—			
3d week Oct	322,000	7,000	......
Cent. R. R. Co. of N. J. for Sept.—			
Gross	1,214,791	......	128,506
Oper. expenses	694,249	......	56,437
Net	520,541	......	72,068
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Sept.—			
Gross	3,023,549	......	233,585
Op. ex., in. taxes	1,856,380	......	238,170
Net	1,167,168	4,634	......
For 3 months, from July 1:			
Gross	8,024,727	......	999,475
Op. ex., in. taxes	5,481,382	......	597,323
Net	2,542,364	......	402,152
West. Md., Sept.—			
Gross	129,102	......	45,120
Op. expenses	68,761	......	400
Net	60,340	......	44,720
Twelve months:			
Gross	1,214,592	131,271	......
Op. expenses	818,035	126,940	......
Net	396,557	4,331	......

Estimated net earnings of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company for September were $58,200, fixed charges $60,300, including sinking fund.

Net earnings of the Atchison for the year ending June 30 were $16,062,538, against $15,117,455 for preceding year, an increase of $945,053.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	46½	50
†American Surety	178	195
American Type Founders' common	..	25
American Type Founders' pf	..	66
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	102	105
†Atlantic Trust	245	255
‡Beech Creek R. R., (4 ⅌ cent. N. Y. Central)	85	90
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	90	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94½	96
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	162	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	99	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
Broadway Surface 2d	90	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	161	163
Brooklyn Elevated	20½	21½
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	83	88
Brooklyn Traction	18½	20
Brooklyn Traction pf	68	73
Buffalo Street Railway stock	46½	50
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	90	..
Central Cross-Town	149	..
Central Park, North & East River	135	..
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	101¼	103½
Central Trust	920	960
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	..	83
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw stock	2	5
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 1st cer's	60	66
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	..
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	119	122
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ⅌ cent. L. S.)	83	86½
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	25	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	177	..
Equitable Gas of New-York 1st 6s	103	..
Eighth Avenue	238	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	675
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av	58	65
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	109½	112½
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	65
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97½	100½
†Georgia Pacific 1st	88½	91½
Georgia Pacific 2d	33	35
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	108	109½
Grand River Valley Railroad stock	83	..
Holland Trust Company stock	..	180
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99½	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	90	94
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	..	58
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	79	83
Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	89	..
Iron Steamboat	9	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	72
†Journeay & Burnham	58	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	90	97
Kings County Elevated	..	10½
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	32
Little Rock & Memphis 5s	28	33½
Long Island Traction	23⅜	23⅝
Lorillard pf. stock	101	103
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. Div. 6s	100½	..
Mutual Gas, New-York	136½	140½
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ⅌ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	9
Metropolitan West Side 5s	74½	78½
Mexican National Construction pf	7	10
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	..	69
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	3
North Shore Traction	17½	20
National Union Bank	200	220
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	19	..
New-Orleans Traction common	..	20
New-Orleans Traction pf	..	67
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	106½	108½
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	192	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, (50 ⅌ cent. paid)	77¾	79
†New-York & Greenwood Lake 1st	28	35
New-York & Texas land scrip	64½	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	123	..
Natural Gas Trust	117	120
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	300	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	89
Northwestern Telegraph	101½	..
†New-York Biscuit	32	36
†New-York Loan & Improvement	45	50
New-York Life Ins. & Trust	650	670
New-York Security & Trust	200	225
Old Dominion Steamship	70	80
Omaha & St. Louis common	..	1¼
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	4	..
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	178	185
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	47	57
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	86
Prescott & Arizona coupon 1st	..	42
Standard Oil Trust	147	150
Standard Gas	..	34
Standard Gas pf	62	72
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	101¾	..
Second Avenue Railroad	105	112
†State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	56	..
South Carolina State 4½s	96	98
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	100
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	..	5
Third Avenue Railroad	145	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & Mt. Pleasant 1st	45	55
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	12
Thurber-Whyland pf	27	31
Trenton Potteries pf	68	75
Trenton Potteries common	..	50
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	147	..
Union Ferry	63	70
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	..
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	135	145
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	99	101
Union Elevated 2d	37½	41½
Union Trust	..	700
United States Leather pf	..	80
United States Trust	750	800
United States Mortgage Company stock	165	185
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	90	95
Wagner Palace Car	125	..
Warren Railroad	138	..
Worcester Traction common	..	20
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	42
Winona & Southwestern	2	2

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Higher and Dull—Corn Dull and Firmer—Cotton Moderately Active.

Wheat declined ¼@⅜c on local realizing and easier London cables, but reacted ⅝@⅞c on the better Western markets, and closed firm, with a slow trade.

Corn advanced ⅛@¼c with the West, but trading was dull.

Cotton was fairly active at a decline of 12@14 points on local scalping and full receipts.

Coffee was quiet and unchanged to 10 points down, as following the cables.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The market opened off from last night's closing, but soon became buoyant. This afternoon a natural reaction set in, owing to a lack of buying orders, but the tone at the close was very firm, with a decided advancing tendency. There was a good demand by commission houses for investment stocks. Copper looks considerably stronger, and there seems to be a disposition to generally advance the prices. The special feature of the market was the advance in New-York and New-England. Money continues very easy, Clearing House rates being 2½ and 2 per cent.

Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	20⅜	20¾	Mex. Cent	7¼	7⅝
Atlantic Min.	9¾	10	N. Y. & N. E.	35¼	35½
Bay State G.	9	9½	N. Y. & N. E. pf	64¼	64¾
Bost. & Alb.	203	204	N. E. Tel	52	..
Bost. & Low.	179	180	Old Colony	176	177
Boston & Me.	153	155	Oregon S. L.	6¾	7¼
Bost. & Prov.	..	250	Osceola Min.	26¾	..
B. & M. M.	24½	24¾	Pull. P. Car.	175	176
Boston Land.	3½	..	Quincy Min.	100	105
Bell Tel.	..	195	Tam. Min.	132	..
B. & Bost. M.	8¼	8½	Gen. Elec	50	..
C., B. & Q.	85⅛	85⅜	Gen. El. pf	70	..
Cal. & Hecla.	275	280	West. El	24½	25½
Cent. Mass.	13½	..	West. El. pf.	44	..
Cent. Mass. pf.	48	..	Wis. Cent.	5½	..
Cleve. & Can.	62½	..	Water Pow.	..	1½
Cent. Min.	2½	..	W. End Land.	13⅝	14
Domin. Coal.	20¾	21	W. E. St. Ry.	57	..
Erie Tel.	..	42¾	W. E. S. R. pf.	80	..
Frank. Min.	10½	11	Atchison 4s.	71	..
Flint & P. M.	10	..	C., B. & N. 5s.	..	101
F. & P. M. pf.	..	47	C., B. & Nor. 2d 6s	..	99
Fitchburg	14⅞	..	Mex. C. 4s.	..	51
Fitchburg pf.	80	81	M. C. 1st inc.	..	12
F'hm'n's B. L.	1¾	3½	M. C. 2d inc.	..	8
Kears Cop.	7	8			
Lamson S. S.	17	..			

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Dull Day for Business, with No Apparent Buying for Outsiders.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Despite higher prices dullness continues in the stock markets. While there was no apparent disposition to-day to realize on holdings at prices established by New-York, there were no indications of any outside buying.

The closing was quiet at about the lowest figures of the day, Canadian Pacifics being particularly weak, in view of a lack of public interest in the new preference issue.

Indian Treasury bills, mentioned in yesterday's cablegram, will be tendered for Nov. 3, payable six months from Nov. 13. They are expected to sell on about a 3 per cent. basis.

Notice of this issue, combined with the Continental and probable American demand for gold, caused a further rise to-day of short discounts to 2¾ per cent. at the close.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Wabash preferred, 1, to 17; Atchison, ⅞, to 21⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 24⅝; Union Pacific, ¾, to 19¾; Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 76½; Reading, ⅝, to 11¾; Kansas and Texas, ⅝, to 13⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 49⅞; Ontario and Western, ½, to 17; Lake Shore, ¼, to 132¼, and St. Paul, ¼, to 65⅞. Declined—Erie, ⅛, to 15⅞. Illinois Central sold at 96½. British consols were quoted at 97 13-16 for both money and the account.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAST DAY. THE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The strength of the stock market, resulting in substantial advances all along the line, may properly be regarded as an effort to discount the passage of the silver repeal bill. If the bill should be passed, our local securities will take another jump, in which the speculating public will assist. But if anything of a contradictory nature in the way of news from Washington is received, then it behooves the wise men to "dump," and that right quickly. A slump will occur, and it becomes a case of "sauve qui peut." West Chicago opened at this morning's session at 147½ regular, advanced to 149 regular, and 150½ second account, closing 2 points higher than the opening. In general sympathy with this, the North Side Cable shares advanced from 241½ to 243½ for second account. Chicago City Railway stock showed marked strength, opening at 310 and closing at 311, on sales of barely 150 shares. Lake Street Elevated proved to be the most attractive stock on the list, both bulls and bears buying freely. The contemplated opening of the road on Oct. 31 was, of course, the bulling factor that advanced the price from 25 at the opening to 26 regular and 26¾ for second account at the close. Next Tuesday the first regular train on this line starts from California Avenue to the down-town terminus, at Market and Lake Streets. Everything will be in running order, and the prospective business looks propitious. As the closing prices indicate, West and North Chicago scored a sharp advance in the afternoon session, especially the latter. As hinted in this column a few days ago, there is now good authority for a reiteration of the statement that the West Chicago Street Railway will adopt an electric motor power on their present cars. Even should the company increase their capital stock, as some timorous investors think, the motive power would cause such a great reduction in operating expenses that it would more than offset a new issue. Official figures give the receipts of the horse cars at $2,649,730; expenses, $1,784,337, leaving net earnings $865,393, making the expenses 67 per cent. of the receipts.

Bank clearings to-day were $16,643,918. Money on call loaned at 5@6 per cent., time money at 6 per cent., and commercial paper was negotiated at 6@7 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, quote closing prices received from A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

Amer. Strawboard	31	Chi. G. L. & Coke 5s	83⅝
Cal. & Chi. Canal and Dock	46	D. Match Co. of Ill	130
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	95	Lake St. Elev. Ry	27
Chi. Brew. & Malt	80	Mil. & Chi. Brew	25
Chicago P. & P. Co.	49½	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	33½
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	49	New-York Biscuit	35
Chi. So. Side Rapid Transit	51	†North Chi. St. R. R.	243½
Chi. City Railway	311	National Railway	111
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	98	North Chi. City Railway 1st 6s	106
*Chi. & So. Side Rapid Transit 1st 5s	88½	Nor. C. St. Ry. 1st 5s	97
Chi. & So. Side Rapid Transit ex. 5s	78	Street's West. Stable Car Line	27½
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	96	†West Chi. St. R. R.	153¾
C. Board of Trade 5s	100	West C. St. Ry. 1st 5s	98
		W. C. St. Ry. deb. 6s	99

*Bid. †Second account.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The market was reactionary all the morning. Reading showed pretty liberal signs of realizing, and Lehigh Valley, which was bid up to 39 yesterday, was offered down to 36 on very light transactions. It is authoritatively denied that there is any traffic agreement between this company and the Reading and New-England.

Philadelphia Traction declined on quite free realizing. At 83 the stock is selling at 166 per cent., and, taking it on a 5 per cent. basis, it will have to double its present dividend in order to make it worth the price at which it is selling. Metropolitan declined to 99⅛, and closed at 99½. People's Traction, on rumors of impending good news, advanced to 18½.

Bonds were strong. Money is in good supply, both on time and demand. New-York exchange is quoted at par. The total sales of bonds were $85,552, and of stocks 52,656 shares, of which 24,041 were in Reading, 2,465 in Northern Pacific common, 1,385 in Lehigh Valley, 1,065 in Pennsylvania, 4,600 in St. Paul, 2,405 in New-England, 1,599 in Metropolitan, 1,538 in Baltimore, 870 in Philadelphia, and 3,015 in People's Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac	17¼	17⅜	North. Pac	7½	7⅝
Hunt. & B. T.	35	..	Nor. Pac. pf.	23¼	23¾
H. & B. T. pf.	..	50	Pennsylva'ia	51⅝	51⅞
			Peo. Trac. 5s	75	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	18½	19	Peo. Trac	18½	20
Lehigh Nav.	51¼	..	Phil. Trac	81½	82
Lehigh Val.	37⅛	37⅜	Phil. & Erie	25	26
Met. Trac	99½	100	Reading	11⅛	11 3-16
Minehill	65	..	Rochester R.	..	50
N. J. Con. 5s	78	80	U. Co.'s N. J.	224	225
Newark P. 5s	86	87	U. G. Imp	58	59
North. Cent.	..	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4½	4¾

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	*Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	1.10	Ophir	1.15
*Bodie Consolidated	.20	Potosi	.55
Bulwer	.15	Savage	.45
*Chollar	.30	Sierra Nevada	.55
Consol. Cal. & Va	2.35	*Union Consolidated	.40
*Crown Point	.30	Utah	.10
*Gould & Curry	.45	Yellow Jacket	.45
*Hale & Norcross	.45		

*Asked.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$161,790,544
Silver dollars and bullion	334,096,308
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	152,428,151
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,638,343
United States notes	20,756,565
United States Treasury notes	2,233,540
Gold certificates	244,110
Silver certificates	8,699,777
National bank notes	10,848,900
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,627,668
Disbursing officers' balances	3,534,978
Total	$721,898,884

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$79,404,669
Silver certificates	333,504,504
United States Treasury notes	152,589,280
Currency certificates	17,565,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	40,772,359

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $526,393, from customs $516,418, and miscellaneous $107,382. The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $457,654.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 460,000 ounces of silver at its counter-offer of $0.73 an ounce. The purchases thus far this month aggregate 1,358,000 ounces, and the offers 3,329,000 ounces.

Insurance.

NEDERLAND

Life Insurance Company, L'd.

Established in 1858 in Amsterdam, Holland, Assets to Liabilities, 159 PER CENT. New system of life insurance, combining low rates with ample security. Unprecedented inducements to the insurable public.

U. S. Office, 874 Broadway, New-York.
AGENTS WANTED.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.
P. O. BOX 346. NO. 95 MILK ST.

CIRCULAR NO. 69.
BOSTON, Oct. 11, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. NOTES,
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co.

THE GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES of the Atchison Company, issued Nov. 1, 1888, and due Nov. 1, 1893, for $9,000,000, (and of which the company acquired since their issue $2,000,000, leaving $7,000,000 outstanding and in the hands of yourselves,) are upon an underlying lien to the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BOND INDENTURE of the Company, dated Oct. 15, 1889, which originated with the Financial Reorganization of the Company, under which as well provision was made for the retention by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, of GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of an equal amount of such bonds, $9,000,000, to provide for ultimate retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES.

The Directors of the Atchison Company believe it to be advantageous to the company to defer retirement of the GUARANTEE FUND NOTES five years, or until Nov. 1, 1898, the GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS reserved remaining with the Trustee until required for purpose of such retirement.

The PRINCIPAL and INTEREST of the EXTENDED GUARANTEE FUND NOTES will be payable in GOLD.

The Company now offers to the holders of the GUARANTEE FUND MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. NOTES the right of such extension at par with a cash Commission of five (5) per cent., to be paid by the Company on November 1, 1893, to such holders as will signify their assent on or before October 25, instant.

The NOTES of those holders who have not assented to extension by Oct. 25, inst., will be acquired and paid for in full on Nov. 1 by a syndicate who will extend the NOTES for the period above stated.

Holders are respectfully asked to promptly communicate their wishes in writing to

J. W. REINHART, President,
95 Milk St., Boston.

Those who assent will be notified when to present their NOTES at the office of the Company for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of cash premium, payable Nov. 1.

By order the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.
J. W. REINHART, President.

Boston, Oct. 24, 1893.

Holders of Assented Notes are now notified that they can present them at offices of

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK;
ATCHISON COMPANY,
95 MILK ST., BOSTON,

after to-day, for indorsement, affixing of new coupon sheets, and receipt of check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1st. Coupons for November 1st Interest will be paid in usual manner.

J. W. REINHART, President.

Holders of non-assented notes will receive principal and interest to Nov. 1 for their notes upon surrender of the same at Room 26, 95 Milk St., Boston, after Oct. 31, 1893.

W. A. MITCHELL, Agent.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
THE VARIOUS ISSUES OF BONDS UPON THE
TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

You are respectfully requested to call at once on the undersigned and are further cautioned against signing any Powers of Attorney or other papers, without a full understanding of the situation.

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
MILLS BUILDING.

NEW-YORK & BROOKLYN CITY R'WAY
STOCKS AND BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
CHARLES C. EDEY & SONS,
56 BROADWAY,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

Meetings.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, New-York, held Sept. 19, 1893, Section 1 of Article II. of the by-laws of said company was altered so as to read as follows: There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders on the third Thursday in November in each and every year, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the New-York and Pennsylvania Company, Room 60, Times Building, New-York, N. Y.
CHARLES P. WATSON, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO. will be held at the office of the company in the City of Louisville, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of November next, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the company to $60,000,000.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, Oct. 27, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Monday, Nov. 13, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1893.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 5th Av., on Thursday, Nov. 9, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nov. 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M.
JAMES G. POWERS, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From NOVEMBER 1 on deposits made not later than NOVEMBER 3, and remaining in bank on JANUARY 1, 1894, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

COR. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street

Chemical National
270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic
Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000.
9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National
15 Nassau Street

Central National
322 Broadway

Chase National
15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National
34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National
18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank
147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank
3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National
88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.
The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway.

New-York Security & Trust Co.
46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway

Financial.

WRITE

for our daily market letter. It is not a copy of anything else, and will give you many valuable hints and suggestions when you are puzzled.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

Guarantee Fund Notes.

The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1893, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company's Guarantee Fund Notes will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, 106 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

Holders of the Guarantee Fund Notes, extending the time of the same, will receive check for cash premium, payable Nov. 1, when their Notes are presented for extension at the Company's office, No. 95 Milk St., Boston, after Oct. 24, inst.

J. W. REINHART, President.
Boston, Oct. 19, 1893.

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY,
36 and 38 Nassau St.
NEW YORK, October 19, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of one (1) per cent., payable on and after November 1.
S. B. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1893.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after Nov. 15, 1893, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 31, 1893.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1 per cent.) for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1893, payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Nov. 10, 1893.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Nov. 1 to Nov. 10, inclusive.
A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.
DENVER, Col., Oct. 23, 1893.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1893.
81ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A regular semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1893.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, due Nov. 1, 1893, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1893.
ELBERT SNEDEKER, Treasurer.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.,
7 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1893.

The coupons due November 1, 1893, on the bonds of the Pratt Coal and Iron Company and on the Consolidated Bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the Mechanics' National Bank, New-York City. JAMES BOWRON, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.
32-38 EAST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1893.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Nov. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL Bank, 128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 24, 1893.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1, prox.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen Nov. 3, prox. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.
The coupons of the Debenture 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of this company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York City, or at the Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1893.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1893. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

LL AGAINST PENNSYLVANIA

QUEER COMPLICATIONS IN THE FOOTBALL MUDDLE.

Princeton, It Is Asserted, Will Desert Pennsylvania, Join Hands with Wesleyan and Yale, and Agree on a Modification of the Undergraduate Rule—This Will Ruin Pennsylvania's Chance of Success, and the Quakers May Resign — The Question to be Determined To-Night.

"What's the matter with these young men?" asked a guest at the Windsor Hotel yesterday forenoon. "Are they boycotting the barbers?"

Standing around the desk in groups of twos and threes were football players of Yale, Princeton, Wesleyan, and Pennsylvania, and their flowing locks caused the guest to make the inquiry. The clerk explained that the bushy hair acted as cushion for the skull when the players came head-on in the growing pastime of our colleges, and in many instances saved skulls from being fractured. After paying his bill, the guest picked up his satchel, took one last look at the young men who have not interviewed tonsorial artists for some months, and exclaimed:

"So they call that sport!" shook his head meditatively, and started for the street.

The meeting yesterday was for the purpose of settling, if possible, the vexatious undergraduate question before the opening championship game on Saturday next. There were present Capt. Trenchard and Manager Mann of Princeton, Capt. Hinkey and Manager Holter of Yale, Capt. Gordon and Manager Judd of Wesleyan, and Capt. Mackey and Manager Bell of Princeton. For an hour before the meeting was called, the players chatted in groups and in undertones discussed the undergraduate rule and some of the modifications proposed. Yale men, of course, favored the rule as it now stands, and Wesleyan still stuck by the New-Haven collegians. Pennsylvania wanted the rule abolished altogether, and Princeton, while she wanted the rule dropped, would agree to some changes that would allow her to use King and Balliet.

When everything was in readiness to discuss the measure Capt. Mackey of Pennsylvania coolly remarked that, as he had not received an official notification to attend the meeting, he could not act. According to the rules he should have been notified at least five days in advance of the date selected. Accordingly, he refused to take part in the proceedings, and the meeting was adjourned until to-night, when another effort will be made to settle the question.

The chances are that at the meeting to-night Pennsylvania will have all the other three colleges against her. Since the fight began, Princeton and Pennsylvania have stood by one another nobly for the abolishment of the rule, but now it is surmised that some sort of a modification will be proposed that will suit Princeton, Yale, and Wesleyan, and, of course, they will be able to pass it. This means a direct slap at Pennsylvania, and in that event the Quaker boys will probably withdraw from the association. At all events, Capt. Mackey has said that if the rule is enforced, or that if he cannot play his team in its entirety, he would cut loose from the other colleges.

Pennsylvania men all declare that Yale and Princeton are afraid of their team, and that is the cause of the present state of affairs. Pennsylvania and Princeton are to meet in Philadelphia a week from Saturday, and already large sums are wagered on the result, Pennsylvanians, of course, figuring on the playing strength of the team as now constituted.

Speaking of the proposed change, or modification, a college man said: "First of all, graduates of other colleges would be barred—that is to say, a graduate of Lehigh would be barred from playing at Princeton. This would bar Balliet. Secondly, post-graduates could play, according to the five-year limit, as set forth in the rules of the association. This would allow King to play, as he has only played four years. Then as those players who had been at one college for a year or so and then had gone to another, the college they represented at the time would have to show by certificate that the player had been there a year as a regular student. This, of course, would admit Greenway of Yale, who at one time was at a Virginia college, but has been at Yale a year."

No matter what is done with the "undergraduate rule" at the meeting to-night, the game between Wesleyan and Princeton will be played on Manhattan Field, and Wesleyan will not object if Princeton plays King and Balliet. The Captains of the two teams came to an understanding on this point yesterday morning. Manager Judd of Wesleyan, in a letter to Receiver Freedman, says over his own signature that King and Balliet can play if they are so disposed. He thinks his team will make a much better showing than did Cornell last Saturday. Mr. Judd sizes up the Wesleyan team as follows:

"Wesleyan will be able to put up a better game than Cornell if anything can be judged from the fact that Tufts played Wesleyan in Middletown and was defeated and then went to Ithaca and proved too much for the Cornellians. The ends, Steele and Pomeroy, are putting up a great game. In the practice they are behind the scrub line on almost every play. They get down the field under Capt. Gordon's long punts in splendid form. Gordon was never in better condition in his life. His rushes through the line are irresistible. His long, twisting punts down the field are better than they were last year. Stark's work at quarter is the best that has been seen on the Wesleyan campus for years. His passes are sure. His tackling is certain. He is heavier this year than last, and is a valuable man behind the line.

"Wilson is showing good ability as a kicker. His running is also showing improvement. Berrien, who was laid up with his shoulder, is in good condition again. Mandell, the freshman, is showing lots of stuff as a line bucker. He has some experience in the game, and makes a strong combination with Wilson. The question of guards has been causing Capt. Gordon considerable anxiety. But since Bennie Briggs has come out and Singer has recovered, those positions are secure. The tackles are doing very satisfactory work. Leo is playing his old-time game. Last year he was in poor condition physically, but this season he has been in good form, and is now in splendid shape. E. Searls has developed wonderfully since the beginning of the season. He has good weight. He is quick, and shows a head for the plays. The practice that the scrub is giving the team insures the best possible training for the eleven. The college is giving the team better support than ever before. The team has played without a defeat so far, and a strong game is sure for Saturday."

At the meeting yesterday the delegates talked in an informal way of passing a rule requiring the Captains to file a list of all regular players and substitutes one week before a game, so that ample time could be had for making protests.

LAST DAYS OF BROOKLYN REGISTRY. If you do not register to-day or Saturday you cannot vote against the Brooklyn Ring. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BEATEN BY THE SCRUBS.

Yale's 'Varsity Suffer a Defeat—More Added to the Hospital Corps.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Never in the history of football at Yale has the phenomenon been witnessed here that happened this afternoon. Daily practice was held at the Yale field as usual. First the despised and down-trodden "scrubs" appeared and meekly started executing a few tricks. Soon the regulars, big with the recollection of yesterday's rout of Williams by tremendous figures, appeared.

"Greek met Greek" when the forces lined up. Vicious clashes of the "scrubs" with the university side dispersed the boasted Yale rush line like paper. Rhodes, one of the coachers, played with the 'Varsity, and Hartwell, the other coacher, with the "scrubs." Hartwell, Richards, and Jenkins made irresistible onslaught into the regulars, and in fifteen minutes' rough play scored a touch-down on a clever run by Richards, who dodged and bucked the line superbly.

A crowd of a thousand saw the "scrubs" take the lead in the practice game, and the cheering was wildly enthusiastic. Rhodes madly exhorted Hartwell to leave the "scrubs" and help out the 'Varsity, shouting: "You're making the 'Varsity work too hard."

"That's what we're here for," yelled back Hartwell, and he called his protégés to order for another attack. This time, however, the 'Varsity, smarting with ignominy, braced, and Messler, Murphy, and Armstrong made fine gains. Five players were thrown back, but finally Armstrong was shoved between the goal posts for a touch-down, and the score was tied.

Then the "scrubs" got down to business again. Richard scampered around the end. Hartwell felled the three centre giants, and in five minutes Richard had made his second touch-down of the day against the 'varsity. The applause was tremendous. Rhodes thundered at the 'varsity, but it was no use. Try their best, they fell into sure tacklers' hands and dropped motionless. Injuries were numerous, and finally the coachers, realizing how the 'varsity was being overworked, called a halt, and the practice stopped with the "scrubs" in the lead.

It was the first time in the history of football at Yale that the second eleven defeated the first, and, dejected and guyed by the crowd, the first eleven left the field. It was a big drop from the exaltation over the big Williams score, but the real condition of the Yale eleven was shown up glaringly. Four players were disabled during the struggle: Henry, half back on the second eleven; Chadwick, tackle on the second eleven; Thorne, full back on the 'varsity, and Jenkins, guard on the second eleven.

Capt. Hinkey came up from New-York after the Intercollegiate Association Convention at noon, and in a citizen's suit aided in coaching the eleven. He was very despondent at the defeat of the 'varsity, and also at the constant injuries which were crippling his men. He said after the game to-day that the field was not properly cared for this year, and that the uneven ground was responsible for the numerous sprained ankles.

Enough men are now on Yale's "hospital list" to make a full eleven. Capt. Hinkey declined to be interviewed on the New-York meeting this morning, saying that the delegates were all pledged to secrecy till the meeting to-morrow.

The Cadets in Good Shape for Yale.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The cadets are making final preparations for the game with Yale on Saturday. It is the first time in the history of the Military Academy that any of the large colleges considered the cadets of sufficient importance to give them a game. This goes to show the progress made by the boys during the past few years in athletic sports. It is expected that the cadets will put up a good game Saturday, as the men are in fine condition and full of grit.

The teams will probably line up as follows:

Yale.	*Positions.*	*West Point.*
Hinkey, (Capt.)	Left end	Drury.
Messler	Left tackle	Lott.
Hickok	Left guard	Battle.
Beard	Centre	Ames.
McCrea	Right guard	Heidt.
Murphy	Right tackle	Aultman.
Greenway	Right end	Harbeson.
Morris	Quarter back	Stout.
Armstrong	Left half back	Connors.
Hart	Right half back	Stacy.
Thorne	Full back	Curson.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK. REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE. REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

Theological Students Beaten at Football.

The General Theological Seminary football team was defeated yesterday by a scrub team from Columbia College. The seminary had a heavy team, but their interference was weak, and they seldom broke through the "scrub's" line. The teams were:

Scrub.	*Positions.*	*Seminary.*
O'Connor	Left end	Leach.
Shepard	Left tackle	Smith.
Aoken Fish	Left guard	Turner.
Mullican	Centre	Nelson.
Chatfield	Right guard	Sheffield.
Culver Beer	Right tackle	Robbins.
Bijur Morris	Right end	Collins.
Crowell	Quarter	Shipman.
Sturgis Tompkins	Left half	Meldrum.
Putnam	Right half	Scott.
Hutchinson	Full back	Howden.

Score—26 to 0. Referee—Mr. Shipman of Columbia.

WON'T LET THE "THEOLOGS" PLAY.

Princeton Theology Professors Say Football is Rough and Brutal.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The practice game today was hardly satisfactory. This is partially due to the fact that Princeton has seven men at present upon the "Hospital List." Holt limped about the grounds, while McCauley, Taylor, Ward, Allen, Blake, and Rosengarten stood on the side lines, each unable to participate in the game. Burt was tried at full back, playing an excellent game and kicking a goal from the field. The "scrub" was greatly strengthened by Janeway, '90, and Wood, '92. Lewis, '94, Poe, '84, and Bergen, '92, coached the team. The playing in general was much below the standard, the "scrub" forcing the ball to the twenty-yard line twice during the first half. The second half was better, but below the standard.

Dr. William Henry Green, senior professor of the Theological Seminary, formally announced to the students of the seminary that football playing would hereafter be interdicted. "The rough and brutal game," said he, "does not comport with the purposes for which students are here, and must be abolished."

The action of the authorities is freely commented upon by the students of the college as well as seminary. Cowan, '88; Speer, '89, and Symmes, '92, have played on Princeton 'Varsity teams, and Capt. Trenchard has drawn on the seminary for some of his scrub players this season.

The seminary students organized a strong team this season and arranged dates with Pennington, Adelphi, and other teams outside of Princeton. These dates will be canceled and the team disbanded.

It has been rumored since the opening of the college season that Morse, last year's half back, would return. A member of the Princeton management said to-night that he could deny the report authoritively.

News from the Football Field.

—The Faculty of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Penn., have decided that the students cannot play football outside the college campus. The students are wroth at the fiat, as it stops games with other colleges.

—Amherst defeated Trinity on Wednesday at Pratt Field by a score of 18 to 0. Both teams played a rushing game. The umpire, it is claimed, favored Trinity.

—Lafayette's chances for the Middle States League championship are excellent, now that her team has defeated Stevens Institute by a score of 12 to 10.

—Dartmouth has secured the services of Dr. W. A. Allen, '92, of St. Elizabeth Hospital, Boston, to coach the team for the remainder of the season.

—To-morrow afternoon the Montclair Athletic Club football team will play the Irving Club of Brooklyn on the Montclair Club's grounds.

—An attempt is being made by some army men to secure the Annapolis-West Point football game in this city, but it is not likely to be successful.

—The Johns Hopkins University team beat the football eleven of Baltimore City College Wednesday by a score of 34 to 0.

—Wednesday's game at Swarthmore between the college boys and Media football team resulted in 32 to 0 for the home eleven.

—At Orange to-morrow afternoon the Rutgers College eleven will play the Orange Athletic Club team.

—The best Harvard could do with the Graduates' team was 6 to 0. The 'Varsity backs fumbled badly

—Upton has declined to coach Williams and will remain with Harvard.

—Princeton is now practicing Cornell's flying wedge.

—Harvard's team is now practicing in secret.

LAST DAYS OF BROOKLYN REGISTRY. If you fail to register to-day, Oct. 27, or Saturday, Oct. 28, you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate, Mayor Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FEATURES OF THE HORSE SHOW.

Many Entries and the Best in Each Class Will Be Exhibited.

The entries for the ninth annual horse show closed on the 23d inst. with over 900 entries in the several classes, a falling off from last year, but making up in quality what has been lost in quantity. Exhibitors are learning each year that it is useless to show anything but the very best. This, of course, is most gratifying to the association, as it proves that its object to promote the improvement in the breeding of all classes has been attained.

Eight royally-bred thoroughbreds, although not contending for the blue ribbon of the turf, will as proudly contend for the blue ribbon of the show ring. Among them will be seen the stallion Greenland, the winner of the Metropolitan Handicap in 1881, and the sire of that smart filly, Kentigerna, that has put so many races to her credit this year. Mr. Kelly has also entered Devotee. Mr. W. A. Wadsworth will exhibit The Devil to Pay, a son of Robert the Devil. This horse captured two firsts at the United States horse show last Spring. The Belwood Stud (Mr. S. S. Howland's) will be represented by Lunar Eclipse, a horse likely to make a good sire of hunters. Macbeth, Elect, Saxony, and Ironside—the latter a Canadian exhibit—will make a great show and take some beating.

In the breeding class for trotters twenty-four highly-bred ones will contend, among them being Alcantara, a many-times winner, and Quartermaster, the champion of last year. Onward Boy, Pawnee, Monitor, and Bellini will also show among the stallions kept for service. In the younger division will be found Regal, King Henry, Lynne Bel, Alto Benton, Potential, Prince Lavalard, Balbert, Albert Vernon, Merivale, Seldom, Carter, Bel Monta, and Lavalard Wilkes. The fillies are a select lot, Messrs. Dutcher & Son showing Corner Belle, Lady Ellen, and Alina filly; Mr. A. B. Darling, Alletta, Grace D., and Hilda; Mr. A. A. Bonner, Minnie King; Mr. Dickerman, Portrait; Mr. Hollister, Elizabeth L., and Col. Kip, Lena Rogers.

The classes of roadsters, standard or non-standard, have filled better than ever, there being over thirty-eight entries, and with such exhibitors as Col. Lawrence Kip, Messrs. J. G. K. Lawrence, Charles Phillips, C. M. Reed, Marshall P. Wilder, Joseph Agostini, H. R. Sweny, Jacob Baize, L. Whitehead, A. A. Bonner, Cyrus Bosworth, Dickman Brown, D. C. Breckinridge, and many others, the best roadsters in the world will be seen in the ring, and in the classes for "road rigs," where appointments are to count, the rivalry will be great, and the taste displayed of a high order.

The fashionable hackney will be in greater force than ever and the class represented by horses of the highest type. Thirty-five stallions have been entered and seventy mares, among them being the stallions Fashion, the winner of countless blue ribbons; Cadet, Mr. Cassatt's great horse; Matchless of Londesborough, the horse Dr. Webb gave Mr. Henry Fairfax $15,000 for; General II., Victor II., March Past, Dr. Parke, Enthorpe Performer, Berserker, Acrobat, Forest Swell, Hopeful I., and Rocket III. The matrons are almost all imported and are the best that money could buy or talent secure. Mr. Higginson of Boston will show Diplomacy, Carmine, and Princess Royal; the Hillhurst Farm, Princess Dagmar and Miss Baker; the Chester Spring Stock Farm, White Socks and Lady Tevel; Mr. George Green, Forest Queen, May Queen, and Victory; Mr. Cassatt, Madge, Dr. Webb, Lady Alice, Dagmar, Her Majesty, and Gay Lady; the Bloodgood Stock Farm, Victoria, and Mr. Widener Ramsey Belle.

Some fine specimens of the French coaching stallion will be exhibited. The Messrs. McLaughlin Brothers of Columbus, Ohio, will send four. Mr. J. G. Guillot of France is sending over a great horse for exhibition, and Mr. Irving of Canada and Mr. Weitenbach of Gallupville will show horses that have already taken ribbons.

There are 120 entries in the harness and carriage horse classes; 23 four-in-hands and 26 tandems will make a grand display, and 70 saddle horses and 34 ponies under saddle will keep the judges busy.

Over 170 entries have been made in the hunter and jumping classes. These are always the most attractive feature of the show and fill the house to overflowing. The municipal mounted police and mounted park police have again been allowed to compete.

TROTTERS BETTER THEIR TIME.

New-York Horses Do Well at the Hudson River Driving Park.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—There was excellent trotting at the Hudson River Driving Park today, especially in attempts to break records. The br. m. Lou Wilkes, a three-year-old, sire Sable Wilkes, and owned by J. H. Shults of New-York, was sent a mile to beat 2:19¼ and made it in 2:15½. To Mr. Shults's blk. h. Thistle, sire Sidney, were given two trials to beat 2:14¼. He made the first mile in 2:13¾ and the second in 2:13½. G. H. Huber's br. h. Aristotle, sire Aristos, had two trials to beat 2:26, making the first mile in 2:25 and the second in 2:23½. Ridgewood Farm's b. m. Silver Lace, sire Silver Chimes, had two trials to beat 2:28, making the first mile in 2:24½ and the second in 2:22½.

The trotting in the regular races was also very spirited.

Summaries follow:

2:35 Class.

Ridgewood Farm's b. m. Leola	1	1	3	1
Guy Miller's rn. h. Greycourt	2	3	1	2
El Dorado Farm's b. m. Pansy Blossom	3	2	2	3

Time—2:32; 2:32½; 2:34½; 2:30.

2:28 Class.

John B. Dutcher & Sons' ch. h. Filmore	3	1	1
W. R. Tice's b. h. Mustache	1	2	2
Ridgewood Farm's b. m. Lady Irmo	2	3dr.	

Time—2:30; 2:24¼; 2:24¼.

2:50 Class.

John B. Dutcher & Sons' br. s. Pawnee	2	1	2	1
James Howard's b. h. James H.	3	2	1	2
John H. Starin's Starin's Medium	1	3	3	3

Time—2:29½; 2:27; 2:28½; 2:32¾.

Pawnee is four years old. This was his first race. His dam is Minnehaha, who has seven in the list. He was sired by Stamboul. Leola's sire is Quartermaster. Filmore's sire is Palo Alto. There are to be three regular races to-morrow besides some racing against time.

Rain Prevents Record Trotting.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 26.—Owing to rain the races scheduled for to-day were declared off. Under the American Trotting Association rules the races could not be postponed longer than the last day of the week advertised. Another meeting is advertised for Nov. 2, 3, and 4. The same stables now here, with two or three others, will be here next week, and all the horses that would have gone for lower marks this week will start again next week.

Close of the Linden Races.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Drum Major, 114 pounds, (Overton,) 5 to 1, won; Dr. Garnett, 94, (Reiff,) 6 to 1, second; Oporto, 94, (Griffin,) 7 to 1, third. Factotum, Little Pirate, Robin Hood, Blossom, Faustina colt, Milan, Maggie Smith, Lento, Maud Ward, Guinare colt, and Equation also ran. Time—1:02¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Beansey, 115 pounds, (Littlefield,) 6 to 5, won; Stockton, 96, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Redskin, 91½, (Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Fidelio also ran. Time—1:55.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Melanie, 95 pounds, (Reiff,) 6 to 5, won; Flatlands, 100, (N. Hill,) 6 to 1, second; Sandowne, 105, (McDermott,) 7 to 2, third. Wheeler, Minnehaha, Azrael, Chiswick, Khaftan, King Cadmus, Ingot, and Red Light also ran. Time—1:15½.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Nahma, 108 pounds, (Littlefield,) 3 to 1, won; Tenacious, 105½, (Midgely,) 7 to 5, second; Pirate Chief, 103, (Ballard,) 7 to 2, third. Neiglen, Proverb, and Gertie also ran. Time—1:09½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Rico, 100 pounds, (Griffin,) 9 to 5, won; The Ironmaster, 110, (Littlefield,) even, second; Kildeer, 107, (N. Hill,) third. Time—1:43.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Picknicker, 115 pounds, (Sims,) 6 to 5, won; Major Daly, 102, (H. Jones,) 5 to 1, second; Pessara, 118, (Taral,) 3 to 1, third. Vestibule also ran. Time—1:29.

To Race at Elizabeth To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Prince George, 117 pounds; Kingston, 115; Correction and Dertargilla, 112 each; Shelley Tuttle, 110; Discount, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Fatality, 121 pounds; Token, 108; Armitage, 107; Hypatia, 105; Micmac Queen and Intimidad, 102 each; Rama, Captain Sinclair, and Daly, 98 each; Clear Sea, 95.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Aloha, 107 pounds; Restraint, 106; Speculation, 105; Copyright, 104; Young Arion, 103; Strathmaid, 99; Tom Flynn, Bolero, St. Anthony, Kirkover, and Seven, 97 each; Hasty, 95; Tom Skidmore, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Woodlawn Handicap. One mile and an eighth. Dr. Hasbrouck, 125 pounds; Sleipner, 120; Don Alonzo, 114; Picknicker, 110; Prince George, Pickpocket, and Charade, 108 each; Comanche, 107; Soundmore, 106; Terrifier, 105; Roche, 104; Hesperus, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Walter Riggs, Charley T., The Bully, Hartford, and Yucatan, 108 pounds each; Nonsense, Bonnie Lee filly, Golden Valley, Widow Clicquot gelding, Clansman, Sappho, La Misere, and Sprinkle, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Tartarian, 111 pounds; One, 108; Little Fred, 107; Priscilla, Lemon Blossom, Peruvian, and Lorimer, 104 each; Sam Bryant and Chiswick, 102 each; I. O. U., 101; Mendicant, 99; Panhandle, Captain Wagner, and Balbriggan, 98 each; Jake Johnson and Our Maggie, 96 each; Bob Sutherland and Lallah, 95 each; Miss Bess, 93; Lita, 92; Marguerite, 87.

Owners Who Won at Linden.

The statistics of the meeting of the Linden Park Blood Horse Association, furnished by L. N. Salmon, clerk of the scales, show that there were 62 races run, in which 205 clipper-cnt horses participated. The association gave $33,000 in purses. Fifty-three stables won money, as follows:

M. F. Dwyer	$2,615	Curl Brothers	$610
W. C. Daly	2,475	Mascot Stable	600
J. A. Morris & Sons	1,880	D. T. Pulsifer	600
McCafferty & Wishard	1,700	Whitten Brothers	500
John Evans	1,550	B. T. Langcake	490
Walcott & Campbell	1,497	Red Ribbon Stable	480
W. Hayward	1,235	W. Donohue	430
George E. Smith	1,205	Woodlands Stable	415
C. Littlefield, Jr.	1,155	E. Purser	400
G. W. Newton	1,145	Ramapo Stable	400
D. McCann	1,085	J. Reiser	235
Empire Stable	1,020	H. Warnke	145
Marcus Daly	1,015	T. Welch	130
Oneck Stable	1,005	Valley Farm Stable	115
James Shields	1,000	C. J. Kelly	100
Chesapeake Stable	965	H. P. Headley	100
L. Stuart	930	Westover Stable	100
Duke Brothers	900	Fred Lowe	100
Madison Stable	900	W. M. Barrick	100
W. H. Roller	845	M. T. Danaher	100
N. Straus	800	Elberon Stable	100
J. A. Bennett	800	W. R. Jones	100
C. Cornehlsen	800	R. McBride	100
T. H. Ryan	800	J. R. & F. P. Keene	45
J. McLaughlin	760	W. H. McCarthy	45
Khaftan Stable	650	R. Geitley	30
		M. J. Daly	15

A Jockey Fatally Injured.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—In the third race at Exposition Park to-day Catlan stumbled at the turn and threw Jockey F. Bell and a hoof of one of the other horses struck the unfortunate jockey's head, fracturing his skull. He is at the hospital and will probably die.

NOVEL AND AGGRESSIVE CHESS.

The Moves in the Third Game Between Tschigorin and Tarrasch.

The third game of the chess match between Dr. Sigismund Tarrasch of Nuremberg and M. Tschigorin of St. Petersburg has just arrived from St. Petersburg. Similar to the first and second games, which were published in The Times, the third game was a beautifully-contested one and bears the stamp of novel, aggressive, and defensive movements. Tschigorin won very nicely after sixty-three moves The score of the game follows:

RUY LOPEZ.

TARRASCH. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	TARRASCH. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
P—K4	P—K4	R—K2	Kt—B4
Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3	K R—K	Q—Q
B—Kt5	Kt—B3	K—Kt3	RxR
Castles	P—Q3	QxR	KtxKt
P—Q4	Kt—Q2	KxKt	Q—B3
Kt—B3	B—K2	Q—K4	P—B4
Kt—K2	Castles	PxP	PxP
P—B3	B—B3	P—B4	Q—Q3 ch
Kt—Kt3	KKt—Kt	K—B2	PxP
P—K R3	P—Q R3	PxP	B—Q5 ch
B—Q B4	Kt—Q2	K—K2	BxP ch
B—K3	Kt—K2	B—Q3	B—Q4
Q—Q2	Kt—K Kt3	Q—Kt4	BxKt ch
Q R—Q	Q—K	PxB	Q—R7 ch
B—Kt3	B—K2	K—Q	QxQ R P
B—R4	B—Q Kt4	R—K7	B—Kt2
B—B2	Kt—B3	Q—K4	Q—Kt6 ch
K—R2	K—R	K—K2	Q—Kt7 ch
Kt—K	Kt—Kt	K—B	P—B5
P—K B4	PxB P	BxP	Q—B8 ch
BxP	KtxB	K—Kt2	Q—Q7 ch
QxKt	Kt—R3	K—Kt3	B—Q5
Kt—B3	P—KB3	RxP ch	KxR
P—K5	B—K3	Q—R4 ch	Q—R3
PxB P	BxB P	QxB	Q—Kt4 ch
Q—K4	B—Kt	K—B2	R—Q
Q—Q3	Q—Q2	Q—R7 ch	K—R3
Q R—K	P—Kt3	QxP	Q—R5 ch
Q—Q2	Kt—B2	K—Kt2	R—Q7 ch
P—Kt3	Kt—B2	B—K2	Q—K8
Q—Q3	Q R—K	Resigns	
Kt—K4	Kt—R3		

Ended in a Draw.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—Tschigorin opened the tenth game of the chess match at the St. Petersburg Chess Club to-day, Tarrasch again adopting the French defense. After thirty-two moves the game ended in a draw. The score now is: Tarrasch, 5; Tschigorin, 4; drawn, 1.

Windle's Turn at Breaking Records.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 26.—W. W. Windle lowered Johnson's one-third of a mile flying start bicycle record on Hampden Park this afternoon, making it in 0:37. He also lowered his own one-half mile record, flying start, from 0:56 3-5 to 0:55 4-5. Tyler attempted to lower his own one-mile standing start record of 2:00 2-5, but on account of slow pacing on the last quarter succeeded only in equaling it. He lowered his three-quarter of a mile record, however, from 1:30 1-5 to 1:30.

Among the Wheelmen.

—Mr. F. J. Titus of the Riverside Wheelmen will attempt to equal, if not lower, the ten-mile road record, now held by E. Willis of the Elizabeth Wheelmen, to-morrow afternoon, either on the Elizabeth-Cranford or the Westfield course. Last Saturday Mr. Titus won the Riverside Wheelmen's five-mile road race in 14:07, without much exertion.

—A regular meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be held this evening at 8:30 at the Columbia, Fourteenth Street, near Broadway.

—W. C. Merrills of the Cleveland Wheel Club made a road run of 220 miles recently in 17 hours and 20 minutes.

GOOD WORK BY THE JASPERS.

The Games of Manhattan College Students Prove a Success.

The Fall field sports of the students of Manhattan College were held yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds, under the management of the Jasper Athletic Club. The friends of the athletes filled the lower part of the grand stand and watched some very interesting contests. The boys showed some very creditable work and, considering that the events were run on the grass, fast time was made.

The officials were: Referee—J. H. Booth; Judges—J. R. Crawford, Richard Birmingham; Officers of the Course—Walter Doyle, William Glinnen, Cornelius Collins; Timers—W. H. Douglas, Richard Kerens; Starter—E. J. Giannini; Recorder—Peter Rafferty.

Following are the summaries:

100-Yard Run.—*First Heat*—Won by Thomas Hannon; Joseph Walsh second. Time—0:11 3-5. *Second Heat*—Won by Daniel Connor; William Hughes second. Time—0:14 4-5. *Final Heat*—Won by Daniel Connor; Thomas Hannon second, Joseph Walsh third. Time—0:11 2-5.

100-Yard-Run, Intermediate Division.—Won by John Cummings; James Walsh second. Time—0:12 1-5.

440-Yard-Run.—Won by Thomas Hannon; John Roche second; Daniel Connor third. Time—0:58¾.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Ambrose Clogher; Rowell Williams second; Frank Connor third. Time—2:33 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Aloysius O'Connor, (50 yards;) Ambrose Clogher (scratch) second; Frank Connor (scratch) third. Time—5:45.

One-Mile Run.—Dead heat for first place, James Walsh and John Cummings; Edward Birmingham third. Time—6:17 2-5.

Baseball Throw.—Won by Peter Shiels, actual throw, 293 feet; William Glinnen second, actual throw, 276 feet 6 inches; John O'Brien third, actual throw, 270 feet 5 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Henry Manning, actual jump, 15 feet 5 inches; William Glinnen second, actual jump, 14 feet 9½ inches; John O'Brien third, actual jump, 14 feet.

Football Kick.—Won by William Naughton, actual kick, 96 feet; Frank Connor second, 84 feet; Henry Manning third, 79 feet.

Running High Jump.—Won by Daniel Connor, actual jump, 4 feet 10 inches; Aloysius O'Connor and Henry Manning dead heat for second place, actual jump, 4 feet 8 inches.

Putting the Sixteen-pound Shot.—Won by John O'Brien, actual put, 29 feet 10½ inches; Henry Manning second, actual put, 27 feet 8½ inches; James Lynch third, actual put, 26 feet 7 inches.

Putting the Twelve-pound Shot.—Won by Hugh Kelly, actual put, 37 feet; James Walsh second, actual put, 28 feet 8 inches; John Cummings third, actual put, 25 feet.

OLYMPIC CLUB BIDS FOR THE FIGHT.

Champion Corbett Accepts an Offer of a Purse of $20,000.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—To-night Champion James J. Corbett received a dispatch from the Olympic Club of New-Orleans, offering a purse of $20,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell glove contest, to be decided at their club.

Corbett immediately replied his acceptance of the offer, but stipulated that the club put up a deposit of $10,000 guarantee for the fight to come off in New-Orleans. The champion also urged the club to make a date for the contest earlier than that which was set by the Coney Island Athletic Club, and suggested the latter part of November.

Corbett said: "I am anxious to accommodate Mitchell, and now that I am relieved of the Coney Island Club's agreement I see my way clear to do so, although the purse is less than that I contended for with Sullivan."

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The Contest Committee of the Olympic Club met last night for the purpose of studying the exact situation. The belief is expressed that 200,000 persons out of 250,000 in this city are anxious to have the fight take place here, but should the committee find too strong an opposition they probably will leave the contest alone. The committee that discussed the matter thoroughly believes that public opinion will not attempt to stop the battle. Both of the men have signified to the club that if New-York will not furnish the battleground the New-Orleans club will have the fight. None of the members of the committee would speak on the proposed plans, but they acknowledge that they will pull the international contest off with the aid of the police.

Where the Fish Are Biting.

Tomcod are increasing in size and the sport is greatly improving. Not in years have the fish been so abundant. From Hell Gate to Westchester Creek the waters teem with these delicate pan fish. Catches of a hundred or even more a day are not uncommon when undertaken from boats. Along the river front they form the principal catch of the wharf angler. These fish belong to the same family as the ordinary codfish, of which it is the miniature, and are found from New-York Bay northward to Newfoundland. It is most abundant in early Winter, which is its spawning season. Its maximum size is a foot, but the average is perhaps only half of that dimension.

Striped bass fishing has fallen off during the present week. Last Saturday it was very good, both in the North and East Rivers. A gentleman doing business in Cortlandt Street caught on that day from a dock in the neighborhood of his office thirty-seven bass, the largest weighing two pounds. He fishes two or three times a week, and the catch alluded to was the banner take of the season. Striped bass spawn in the late Spring and early Summer, but do not attain a size beyond five or six inches until the following year. Next to the salmon, they are our gamest fish, and there are a number of business men who have places reserved for them upon some of our railroad docks, to which they resort for a few hours' exhilarating sport.

The small fish known as Lafayette or spot that for the last two months have frequented our waters will probably disappear within a week. Their time is usually up about the 1st of November, when they hie themselves to warmer waters, as have already the porgy and the weakfish.

The last fish to appear and the best pan fish of all is the smelt, which is due in early December. Those now sold are from Maine and Canada. They spawn in the Raritan and Hackensack, which are the best near-by fishing grounds.

Cod are beginning to appear off the Long Island shore, some large ones having been captured at its eastern end early this week. They will shortly be caught upon the Fishing Banks.

Immense quantities of hake from Massachusetts were sold yesterday to peddlers at Fulton Market, some as low as $1.25 per hundred pounds. They are peddled out as codfish and are about as good.

New Pitchers for the New-Yorks.

The New-York Baseball Club to-day secured the release of "Dad" Clarke, the pitcher of the Erie Club. Five hundred dollars was paid for his release. The club will also sign Pitcher Westervelt in a few days.

Ball Player Sullivan Dead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—Daniel Sullivan, the ball player, died here to-day of consumption. He was aged thirty-eight and unmarried. He played with the Providence League champions, and was catcher for the Louisville, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and other clubs. He was taken sick at the World's Fair ten days ago.

National Beagle Club Field Trials.

The fourth annual field trials of the National Beagle Club of America will be held at Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., during the week of Oct. 30. These trials are open to the world, and a large number of entries have been made. All dogs will be kenneled at the Rookland Beagle kennels under direction of the club, and competent handlers will be present to attend to the dogs in the trials. Open, Class A, will be started at 1 o'clock Monday.

There being seven classes, the trials will probably last three or four days. A large number of men interested in the beagle are expected, and ample accommodations have been provided for all wishing to attend the trials. The headquarters of the club will be at the residence of Mr. H. L. Kreuder.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—An excellent list of athletic sports has been arranged by the Twenty-second Regiment Association for Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, Nov. 29, at the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Western Boulevard. Events open to members of the regiment only are a 70-yard dash, 440-yard run, (novice,) scratch; 880-yard handicap, one-mile run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle, handicap; high jump, handicap; one-mile bicycle, (novice,) scratch; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; bayonet race, and obstacle race. A one-mile relay race, for teams of four men, and a three-legged race will be open to members of the National Guard. Entries will close with G. Sands, Company C of the regiment, on Nov. 20. Dancing will follow the games. The admission will be 50 cents.

—The annual Winter games of the Twelfth Regiment will be held at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 12. The following handicap events are open to all amateurs: Sixty-yard dash, 440-yard run, three-quarters of a mile run, one-mile walk, two-mile bicycle race, and obstacle race. There will also be a half-mile novice race, scratch. Events open to the regiment alone are half-mile heavy marching order and a 60-yard dash. Gold medals will be given to winners and silver medals to second men. Entries will close Dec. 2 with Charles J. Leach, Post Office box 3,201, this city, or they can be left at the armory. A reception will follow the games.

—The Staten Island Athletic Club is talking of enlarging its present one-quarter mile track to a one-third mile track. The idea is to provide for pony and trotting races.

—Ernest Roeber and Prof. Karl, the champion wrestler of South America, will wrestle to-morrow night at Troy. The match is for $500 a side and best three in five falls.

—There will be a boxing entertainment at the New-York Athletic Club to-morrow night.

C. G. Cronin Charged with Grand Larceny.

Charles G. Cronin, a lawyer at 31 Pine Street, was held in the Tombs Police Court yesterday in $5,000 bail for trial on a charge of grand larceny. For some time he has been the counsel for Capt. C. C. Churchill, a retired army officer, and it is charged that he has misappropriated funds belonging to the Captain. Capt. Churchill, who lives in Newport, R. I., was not in court yesterday, but his counsel said Cronin has not accounted for the proceeds of a mortgage, about $2,700, made last January. Cronin was asked some time ago to make a settlement, and he promised to do so. Friends had promised to aid him, but they were unable to do so; and he also failed to realize money on some property because of a flaw in the title. He said yesterday that he would make a statement to-day.

Murder in the First Degree.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Charles Schmidt, who shot and instantly killed Oscar Walton last Friday, was yesterday adjudged guilty of murder in the first degree and committed to jail without bail. A special session of the Grand Jury will be called to indict the murderess. The aged parents of Oscar Walton, the murdered man, commenced suit against Schmidt, demanding $10,000 damages for the killing of their son. Mrs. Schmidt's defense will be insanity.

The Thief Was a Watchman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—After three days' work, Chief Bonfield's men have arrested a negro for the theft of the silver brick, opals, and rubies, valued at $3,000, which disappeared from the Idaho Pavilion of the Mines Building Sunday night. He is A. T. Barker, a janitor and night watchman employed to guard the Idaho, Montana, and California partitions in the Mines Building at night. Barker is locked up at Woodlawn Station on charges of larceny and burglary.

VACCINATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Dr. Taylor with His Little Needle Descends on Nearly 200 Employes.

Many brokers this year have been led by circumstances to consider the Stock Exchange as a very unhealthful place. Men who have seen the lines of stocks which they have been carrying sag until the agile bear could play skipping rope with them have gone home complaining of backache and general debility.

But the employes of the Exchange have all along considered themselves in a much better state of general health. They have received their pay as regularly as pay day came around, and they have run to and fro about the floor on brokers' business, carried brokers up and down stairs in the elevators, and in general enjoyed the sweets of being sure of their own incomes, while the people they worked for have wondered whether a good night's sleep would ever come to them again.

But there are other diseases in the world besides a bad market, and the Stock Exchange employes have felt the precautionary hand of the Health Department stretched out for the protection of the general public. The corps of doctors that has gone through the town vaccinating the just and the unjust received directions lately to descend upon the Stock Exchange, and accordingly Shepherd Dillon, who has the care of the employes, was advised to round up all his sheep and goats together in the big dressing rooms at the top of the building after business hours yesterday, and have them ready for vaccination.

Dr. Taylor, a strapping young physician, with a blond head and of good muscular development, was in the dressing room shortly after 3 o'clock, and to him came trooping all the men and boys employed about the building—messengers, elevator men, engineers, firemen, porters, and general helpers. They all seemed to look on the operation as rather a good joke, and scarcely one flinched under the scratch of Dr. Taylor's needle.

The doctor had established himself in an inner room, and laid out his papers of needles and bundles of quills upon a desk. The patients were admitted in squads of a dozen or twenty, and directed to roll up their sleeves upon the left arm. Only two men out of the lot bared their right arms.

They were ranged in line, and as each came along Dr. Taylor grabbed his arm firmly with his left hand and gave it a dozen quick scratches with a needle. In some instances two scratches brought a free flow of blood; in others, the doctor had fairly to dig his way through the thick skin. The abrasion made successfully, Dr. Taylor threw away his needle and, taking a virus point, rubbed it rapidly over the place where the skin was broken. Then the quill, too, went upon the floor, and the next man went through the same process. Each man was advised to allow his sleeve to remain rolled up for a few minutes, and then to cover the wound as carefully as possible.

While the doctor was at work Mr. Dillon stood at the desk and recorded each man's name and age. In all, nearly 200 persons were vaccinated by Dr. Taylor.

GEN. BOOTH A MINISTER.

Ordained in London, He Is Qualified to Perform Marriages in This Country.

The Health Department yesterday refused a certificate of marriage signed by Gen. Ballington Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, for the marriage of Adjt. Robert Bell and Major Rebecca Elizabeth Chatterton of the army, at which Gen. Booth officiated in Association Hall on the evening of Oct. 16. The certificate was filed with Dr. John T. Nagle, Register of Vital Statistics, and was found irregular. In signing the document Gen. Booth simply wrote beneath his name "Salvation Army."

Before accepting marriage certificates the Health Department requires proof that the person officiating is duly authorized to perform the marriage ceremony.

Dr. Nagle conferred with President Wilson of the Board of Health, and it was decided that the certificate should be returned to Gen. Booth with a copy of the laws regulating marriages.

Gen. Booth said yesterday afternoon:

"Notwithstanding the irregularity in the signature the certificate was legal. I am a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Church. I was ordained in London by my father, himself a Methodist preacher of that city. I hold a commission which gives me authority to perform the marriage ceremony. This is the first time my authority has been questioned."

At the District Attorney's office it was said that a minister ordained in London was legally qualified to perform the marriage ceremony in this country.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK. REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE. REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

SAYS HER AGENTS SWINDLED HER.

An Ex-Nurse Seeks to Recover the Value of Her Lost Property.

Miss Emma Bryan, who says she was a nurse during the war, appeared in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in an action against Louis J. Grant, a New-York lawyer; the real estate firm of Payne & Shotwell, and Mrs. Mary E. Payne, the wife of a member of the firm, to recover property which she says she was swindled out of. Miss Bryan owned a four-story brick building and two lots at 2,235 First Avenue, New-York, which she said she wished to exchange for property on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. By alleged fraudulent representations she received instead a deed for property at Bay Shore, L. I. She says this was brought about by her being induced to sign a paper the contents of which she did not know.

The business was transacted through her agents, Payne & Shotwell. She swore the First Avenue property was valued at $17,000 and had a mortgage of $9,000 upon it. The property she wanted in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was worth $8,000.

Before she expressed a desire for this property her agents had spoken to her about the Bay Shore property, and she had been induced to go and see it. She did not like the property and said she would not have it at any price.

The defendants deny that any fraud was committed, and declare the transfer was made with the full consent of the plaintiff. The case was not concluded.

Deserted Her in Russia Two Years Ago.

Isaac Isenberg of 100 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg, yesterday encountered a woman at his door who claimed to be the wife he had deserted in Russia two years ago. The woman found Mrs. Isenberg No. 2, to whom she explained that her supposed husband was not Issac Isenberg, but Isaac Schlaer, and that she was his only lawful wife. The bogus Isenberg was married four weeks ago to Annie Weisman. Mrs. Schlaer, the lawful wife, went to the house of a rabbi, where, it is said, she offered to settle and not prosecute her husband for bigamy if he would pay her $400. This he refused to do and she had him arrested. In the Ewen Street Court he pleaded not guilty to a charge of bigamy. He was held for examination.

Funeral of a Battle Creek Victim.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Oct. 26.—The funeral of Miss Delia Leyden, one of the victims of the railroad accident at Battle Creek, Mich., took place in St. Patrick's Church, this village, to-night. The body reached here last night. Miss Leyden was a daughter of the late William Leyden, who was a rich resident of this village. She was an actress of considerable reputation. John De Forrest, a friend of Miss Leyden's, was also killed in the accident.

Rewards for the Texas Whitecaps.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 26.—Gov. Hogg has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 each for the Whitecaps who are threatening to burn gins in various counties in this State unless the ginning of cotton is suspended. The object of the Whitecaps is to decrease the supply with a view of promoting the demand and obtaining better prices for ginned cotton.

Shipwrecked Sailors Arrive.

The steamship Yemassee, which arrived from Charleston yesterday, brought the two mates and four seamen of the Norwegian ship Dorothea, which was wrecked in the cyclone of Oct. 10 while making passage to Philadelphia. The story of how the crew were rescued by the bark Luter and taken to Charleston has been told in dispatches from that city.

Mount Vernon Firemen's Parade.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The local Fire Department had its parade to-day, and it was a great success. There were visiting companies from Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Yonkers, Tarrytown, White Plains, and Peekskill. There were 5,000 visitors in the city. The houses were almost hidden by the elaborate decorations.

Mayor Sanford Fills a Vacancy.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 26.—Max F. Kastner, a Steinway painter, was appointed a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Sanford to-day. Mr. Kastner fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alfred Nelson, President of the board. He held the same position under Mayor Petry.

WAR ON THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

Indiana's Governor Takes a Firm Stand—An Illinois Referee Sent to Jail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—Gov. Matthews has received a communication from Fisher's Station, where the brutal Evans-Johnson fight took place yesterday morning, asking if prosecution was possible. The Governor replied that it was, and urged the owners to carry the affair into the courts.

The Governor, having been notified that a new athletic club was organizing in Northern Indiana, has requested the Secretary of State not to incorporate it until it could be learned if the State can refuse legal life to such an organization. The question will have to be determined in the courts.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 26.—In the trial of the persons who participated in the "Chicago Unknown" vs. "Speedy" Taylor prize fight, held in an old shed near this city several weeks ago, George Treese, who acted as referee, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail and a fine of $25 was imposed upon him.

Bismarck Making Fine Progress.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Dr. Schweninger, who has returned from a visit to Friedrichsruh, says that he examined Bismarck and found him making fine progress. The Princess Bismarck is ill from a severe cold.

COURTS---NATIONAL AND STATE.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Oct. 26: Present—Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice Jackson.

CASES HEARD.—No. 65—Benjamin F. Lewarne, appellant, vs. The Mexican International Improvement Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 54—Edward H. Teague, administrator, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. Fletcher Maddox et al.—Argument continued by Mr. H. J. May for the plaintiffs in error and appellants, by Mr. Fletcher Maddox, one of the defendants in error and appellees, in propria per- plaintiffs in error and appellants.

No. 310—Samuel N. Ufford et al., appellants, vs. Charles A. Morss.—Advanced for argument with No. 55 as one case as per stipulations on motion of Mr. J. K. Beach for appellants. No. 55—William H. Knapp et al., appellants, vs. Charles A. Morss, and No. 310—Samuel N. Ufford et al., appellants, vs. Charles A. Morss.—Argument commenced by Mr. J. K. Beach for the appellants and continued by Mr. Charles F. Perkins and by Mr. Payson E. Tucker for the appellee and concluded by Mr. J. K. Beach for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THE DAY CALENDAR for Friday, Oct. 27, will be as follows: Nos. 58, 29, 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday the following business was transacted:

Cases Argued.—William H. Scott vs. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by Arthur O. Townsend for appellants, L. H. Arnold, Jr., for respondent. M. Mansfield vs. Wilhelmina Raab and another, appellants.—Argued by L. Laflin Kellogg for appellants, Charles D. Townsend for respondent. In the matter of the claim of Mary L. Vanslooten vs. Charles H. Wheeler, appellant.—Argued by George G. Reynolds for appellant, M. J. Keogh for respondent. William B. Davenport vs. N. Davids, appellant.—Argued by T. S. Moore for appellant, George G. Reynolds for respondent. J. P. Robinson et al. vs. Francis D. Beard and another, appellants.—Argued by E. Hinman for appellants, W. G. Choate for respondents.

The calendar for to-day is Nos. 99, 107, 122, 91, 123.

The court will take a recess to-day until November 27.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Chambers — Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. Class I.—1—Third National Bank vs. Blake. Class IV.—2—Thompson vs. Scranton Steel Company. 3—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 4—Snow vs. Young. 5—Meese vs. Meese. Class VII.—6—Democratic Club vs. Galligan. Class VIII.—7—Franke vs. Rogers. 8—Eddy vs. Wise. 9—Robertson vs. Cassel. 10—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 11—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 12—Winslow vs. Huntington. 13—Hayman vs. Trow. 14—People ex rel. Graham vs. McLochlin. 15—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 16—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 17—Bischoff vs. Uchtmann. 18—Mason vs. Wallace. 19—Premier Cycle Company vs. Lucas. 20—Cowen vs. Myers. 21—Jones vs. Jones. 22—Matter of Solomon. 23—Abbey vs. Earl. 24—Ballantine vs. Beierlein. 25—Thurfjell vs. Witherbee. 26—Roberts vs. Nash. 27—Taylor vs. Cortland Chair and Cabinet Company. 28—Howell Company vs. same. 29—Matter of Turck. 30—Seimers vs. O'Brien. 31—Moll vs. Read. 32—Matter of Mansfield. 33—Leopold vs. Fatman. 34—First National Bank of Jersey City vs. Bailey. 35—People ex rel. Klinker vs. Police Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. Law and Fact.—1210—Milhau vs. Milhau. 238—Jaques vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company. 122—Clinical Construction Company vs. same. 123—Same vs. same. 404—Connor vs. same. 740—American Bank Note Company vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 71—Allen vs. same. 85—Purcell vs. same. 86—Nordlinger vs. same. 324—Streets vs. same. 88—Wagner vs. same. 343—Weisberger vs. same. 285—Knoth vs. same. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railroad Company. 198—Hull vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 199—Same vs. same. 349—Stewart vs. same. 339—Ward vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 428—Dohm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 998.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. Law and Fact.—323—Benham vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and seventeen other elevated railroad cases. 967—Kenney vs. Diehl. 970—Ruppert vs. Joannes. 971.—Rosenthal vs. Engel. 978—Bergin vs. Deering. 979—Ferris vs. Ferris. 980—Foster vs. Boorum. 981—Standard Butter Company vs. Schwabeland. 982—French vs. Taylor. 983—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Berlman. 987—Langer vs. Hessels. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 989—MacNutt vs. Parker. 990—Jackson vs. Erlanger. 991—Herbst vs. Herbst. 993—Kohn vs. Levy. 994—Keirnes vs. Keirnes. 995—Keyl vs. Rhodes. 996—Gewirz vs. Harris. 997—Chickering vs. Chickering. 998—Yellow Pine Company vs. Kane.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Room. Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in the order as called for trial.

Short Causes.—2840—Howard & Co. vs. Hearne. 2787—Rosenthal vs. Fahy. 2495—Childs vs. Kearney. 3071—Jacobs vs. Krietzberg. 3005—Nason Manufacturing Company vs. Lee. 3182—Fox vs. New-York and Westchester Water Company. 2773—Western National Bank vs. Elmira Gas and Illuminating Company. 2910—Fitzgerald vs. Morrow. 2876—Sternberger vs. Ashley. 3024—Bentley vs. Equity Gaslight Company. 2999—Hetfield vs. same. 3051—Cotton vs. same. 3065—Colyer vs. same. 3066—Decker vs. same. 3067—Peed vs. same. 2961—Astor Place Bank vs. Dodge. 3063—Hammond vs. Hobby. 3009—Same vs. same. 1677—Grafton vs. Brigham. 2945—Duryee vs. Woolsey. 3002—McGuire vs. Long Island City and Newtown Railroad Company.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (Additional.)—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 11. Case on. 1426—Stewart vs. Hilton. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III. Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 11. Case on. 1082—Wessermann vs. Block.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on. 106—Wayne vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 147—Herrman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10. Calendar called at 11. Calendar clear. 533—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 1100—Meyer vs. Valentine.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. Short causes: 1822—Larkin vs. Mitchell. 1839—Carpenter vs. Hoys.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Ransom, S.—Opens at 10:30. Issues of fact. Estate of: 54—Felix E. O'Rourke. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30. Arthur McCoovey, Ludwig H. Raecke, Eleanor Rowland, Sarah Cooper, Samuel B. Rogers, Joseph P. Baker, James Donohue, Hannah Pizer, Margaret W. Thomas.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street. Contested will of: 897—Joseph F. Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

653—Kyle vs. New-Jersey Manufacturing Company. 996—Osterhout vs. Stover. 997—Schmeid vs. same. 998—Ernstein vs. same. 999—Johnson vs. same. 1000—New vs. same. 1001—Hitchcock vs. same. 818—Koeble vs. Dietz. 693—Bonwell vs. Auld. 41—Roome vs. Jennings. 978—Schneider vs. Kelly. 980—Clark vs. Shoppell. 994—Murray vs. Aaronson. 658—Seton vs. Martin. 153—Simonds Manufacturing Company vs. Maillard.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Case on.

574—Wolfman vs. McConaughy. 538—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Forrest. 855—Mack vs. Hankinson. 296—Salinger vs. Pucker. 557—Dunican vs. Canda. 623—Roe vs. Cummins. 601—Cohen vs. Schwartz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall.—Opens at 10. Case on.

7780—Hennessey vs. Dunne. 924—Phillips vs. Kassing. 729—Kirby vs. Develin. 321—Vrooman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 344—Zuckermann vs. Hearn. 961—Finley vs. Le Bihan. 1059—Levisson vs. Hyman. 954—Luyties vs. Carr.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McGown, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—1949—Hauser vs. Baumann. 2004—Moritz vs. Sonborn. 1544—Onderdonk vs. Crank. 1988—Chenowith vs. Hunter. 498—Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Livingston. 1385—Block vs. Heidelberg. 1903—Petchaft vs. McGuire. 1926—Hanan vs. Hoffman. 2044—Stearns vs. Lippman. 1830—Williamson vs. May. 1977—Langbein vs. McGrath. 1590—Gantzer vs. Hitchcock. 1319—McKee vs. La Maida. 2029—Possiter vs. Latshaw. 2083—Eibs vs. McDonald.

Highest number reached in regular call in general calendar, 1077.

REFEREES AND RECEIVER.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Robinson vs. Bryer—Joseph H. Mosher. McCreery vs. Ghormley, matter of Johnson—William H. Willis. Winans vs. Satenstein—Charles H. Daniels. Matter of Weisbach Incandescent Gaslight Company, Dietz vs. Judson—William M. Hoes. Truax, J.—Dickerson vs. Wave Crest of Far Rockaway—George M. Van Hoesen.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Boyce vs. Whitney—Milton Mayer.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Foster vs. Foster—Edward Jacobs.

Receiver Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Joel B. Goodman vs. John W. Gieger—James T. Lynch.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	....	....	16	2,370	704
Sixtieth St	1	3	142	1,332	....
Fortieth St	....	....	....	....	3,944
Hoboken	....	....	42	452	....
Total	1	3	200	4,154	4,648

BEEVES—Receipts only 1 head. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef firmer at 8¾c lb and American steers steady at 9@10½c lb, estimated dressed weight. No more shipments until Saturday. No trading; feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 19 cars: 11 cars at Jersey City, 6 cars at Sixtieth Street for the market; 2 cars at Hoboken consigned to slaughterers. Sheep steady; good lambs a little better feeling, but other grades steady. Sheep sold at $2.75@$3.25 cwt; lambs at $3.75@$5 for common to choice; culls at $2.75; sheep and lambs at $2.75. SALES.—G. DILLENBACK—181 Northern Canada lambs, 82 lb average, at $5 100 lb, with $10 on for the lot; 168 Canada do, 76 lb, at $4.75, less $5; 30 do, 60 lb, at $4; 223 Western do, 68 lb, at $4.25; 210 Western sheep, 105 lb, at $3.50, less $5. D. HARRINGTON—59 Canada lambs, 91 lb, at $5; 121 Western do, 67 lb, at $4.50; 76 Western sheep, 116 lb, at $3.50; 28 Canada do, 124 lb, at $3.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—107 Ohio sheep, 92 lb, at $3.75; 113 do, 90 lb, at $3.62½; 104 Western do, 94 lb, at $3.50; 19 State do, 96 lb, at $3; 41 State lambs, 67 lb, at $4.50; 162 do, 63 lb, at $4.50. HUME & MULLEN—228 Western sheep, 83 lb, at $3.25. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—120 Western lambs, 73 lb, at $4.37½; 255 do, 62 lb, at $3.75; 234 Virginia do, 63 lb, at $4.12½; 290 Virginia sheep, 95 lb, at $3.25; 199 Western do, 92 lb, at $3.25; 114 do, 91 lb, at $2.75. M. COLLINS—220 Indiana lambs, 67 lb, at $4.40; 252 State do, 67 lb, at $4.25; 108 do, 64 lb, at $4; 15 do, 53 lb, at $2.75; 46 State sheep, 103 lb, at $3; 34 Indiana sheep and lambs, 53 lb, at $2.75. S. JUDD & CO.—172 Pennsylvania lambs, 64 lb, at $4; 105 State do, 65 lb, at $3.75; 217 Kentucky do, 64 lb, at $3.75; 12 Kentucky sheep, 94 lb, at $3; 28 Pennsylvania do, 92 lb, at $3.10. J. F. PIDCOCK—205 State lambs, 64 lb, at $4; 7 State sheep, 123 lb, at $3. WILKERSON & SHERMAN — 251 Kentucky lambs, 60 lb, at $3.85. NEWTON & GILLETT—166 Kentucky lambs, 66 lb, at $3.95; 60 Kentucky sheep, 106 lb, at $3.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market dull but steady for all kinds. Grassers sold at $1.80@$2.25 cwt; fed calves at $2.50; common to choice veals at $5@$8. SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—32 grassers, 259 lb average, at $2 100 lb; 10 fed calves, 267 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—30 grassers, 264 lb, at $2.25; 27 do, 170 lb, at $2. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—69 grassers, 220 lb, at $2; 14 fed calves, 290 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & GILLETT—3 veals, 93 lb, at $6.25; 1 do, 130 lb, at $6; 6 grassers, 248 lb, at $2.12½. J. F. PIDCOCK—3 veals, 120 lb, at $7; 7 grassers, 164 lb, at $1.80. S. JUDD & CO.—6 grassers, 273 lb, at $2.

HOGS—The arrivals were 29 cars: 3 cars at Jersey City and 26 cars at Fortieth Street; 2 cars for sale. Market steady at $6.50@$7.20 cwt. SALES.—A. W. LAMB—117 State hogs, 156 lb average, at $7 100 lb; 34 do, 265 lb, at $6.75; 9 roughs, 260 lb, at $5.75@$6; 13 roasters, no weight, at $8. HUME & MULLEN—5 State hogs, 166 lb, at $6.85; 8 do, 352 lb, at $6.50.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef steady at 6½@9c lb for city-dressed native sides; Chicago-dressed at 6@8½c; dressed Texas and Colorado beef at 5@7c; dressed mutton dull at 5@7½c; dressed lambs steady at 6@8½c; few extra at 9c; dressed calves steady; country-dressed veals at 6½@10c; few at 10½c; city-dressed at 8@12c; dressed grassers at 3@4c; little calves lower at 3@4½c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,500 head; total for week thus far, 9,150 head; for the same time last week, 9,680 head; consigned through, 1,480 head; to New-York, 1,220 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened and closed dull; some unsold; dry fat cows, $2.50@$2.75; veal calves, $6.50@$6.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,150 head; total for week thus far, 59,550 head; for same time last week, 58,550 head; consigned through, 6,900 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 4,050 head; market opened 5@10c lower; closed weak; Yorkers, $6.55@$6.65, mostly $6.60; mixed packers, $6.60@$6.70; medium and heavy, $6.65@$6.75; pigs, $6.50@$6.60; coarse rough to good heavy ends, $5.50@$6.40; stags, $4@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,200 head; total for week thus far, 25,800 head; for same time last week, 26,900 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 800 head; on sale, 1,600 head; market opened steady to a shade firmer; closed firm; good sheep, nearly all wethers, $3@$3.15; common to fair, $2.50@$2.75; Western lambs, 65 to 73 lb, $3.85@$4.25; Canada lambs, $4.60@$4.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $4.75@$5.10; good, $4.25@$4.50; good butchers', $3.75@$4; rough, fat, $3.60@$4.10; fair light steers, $2.60@$3; good fat cows and heifers, $2.60@$3.10. Hogs—Receipts light; demand fair; market active at unchanged prices; prime Philadelphias, $6.90@$6.95; best mixed, $6.85@$6.90; best heavy Yorkers, $6.70@$6.75; best light Yorkers, $6.65@$6.75; grassers, $6.25@$6.50; common to best pigs, $6@$6.60; roughs, $5@$6. Sheep—Supply light; market slow at yesterday's prices; extra, $3.50@$3.75; good, $2.80@$3.10; fair, $2@$2.50; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $2.50@$3.25; Spring lambs, $2.50@$4.50; calves, $4.50@$5.50; heavy and thin calves, $3@$4.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400 head; market slow and lower. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; market 10c lower; heavy, $5.90@$6.30; mixed, $5.80@$6.40; light, $6@$6.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; slow.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000 head; market quiet and easy; common to extra steers, $3@$5.80; stockers and feeders, $2.25@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1@$3.40; calves, $2@$5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 27,000 head; market weak; heavy, $6@$6.50; common to choice mixed, $6@$6.55; choice assorted, $6.55@$6.60; light, $6@$6.50; pigs, $5.50@$6.40.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7¾c; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7c; net receipts, 12,183 bales; gross, 13,705 bales; exports, to the Continent, 10,680 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 191,634 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,958 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,077 bales; sales, 2,800 bales; stock, 130,022 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 26.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net and gross receipts, 9,933 bales; exports coastwise, 4,118 bales; sales, 1,770 bales; stock, 156,242 bales.

NAVAL STORES.

steady at 27¼c. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 28c. Resin firm at $1.05.

Spirits turpentine quiet and firmer at 31@31½c. Resins dull but firm at $1.17½@$1.20 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 26.—Resin firm; strained, 95c; good strained, $1. Spirits of turpentine

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The market for domestic wool is more active, and the sales are the largest for some weeks. Foreign wools are dull. Total sales are 2,883,000 lb. Ohio fleeces are in good demand at 21c for X, 23@24c for XX and XX and above; 24@25c for No. 1. Michigan is dull at 20c. Staple wools are quite active at 24@25c for No. 1, washed combing, and 23c for Michigan delaine, and 25c for Ohio. Unwashed combing sold quite freely at 17@20c for one-quarter and three-eighths. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces quite active at 17@18c. Territory wools in active demand at 8@15c, or on a scoured basis of 37@38c for fine, 34@37c for fine medium, and 30@32c for medium. A sale of 500,000 lb New-Mexican at 28@30c, clean. Eastern Oregon quiet at 10@13c, and a small sale of valley at 16c. Texas and California quiet and unchanged. Pulled wools more inquired for. Australian and other foreign wools quiet.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.—Oil opened at 72¼; highest, 72⅝; lowest, 72¼; closed at 72¼.

ATCHISON'S GOOD SHOWING

LARGE INCREASE IN EARNINGS LAST YEAR.

A Comfortable Surplus with Which to Meet the Poor Business of the Last Few Months—Annual Meeting of Shareholders in Topeka Yesterday—The Board of Directors and Executive Officers Re-elected—Prominent New-Yorkers Attend the Meeting.

The financial statement submitted by President J. W. Reinhart at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad yesterday was pleasant reading after the unprofitable season through which the road has just passed. The figures for the year ended June 30 show a handsome increase over the previous year and a consequent surplus to meet the bad business of the present year.

With an aggregate mileage of 9,345, the Atchison system—including the St. Louis and San Francisco—is the largest railroad system in this country. Its business affairs are kept in a compact form and managed with remarkable energy and alertness by President Reinhart, under the general supervision and counsel of George C. Magoun, who, as Chairman of the board, represents directly a large majority of the stock.

Besides Mr. Magoun, the following New-Yorkers attended yesterday's meeting: John J. McCook, Henry M. Alexander, William Libbey, Robert Harris, and Kinsley Magoun.

The annual report showed that the gross earnings last year were $50,733,705.98, an increase of $3,386,430.30 over the previous year; and that the net earnings from railway operations alone were $16,065,538.41, or an increase of $948,082.72 as compared with the year ended June 30, 1892. The average operated mileage increased during the year 5 98-100. The gross earnings per mile increased $359.15, and the net earnings $100.41. There were carried on all the lines owned by the Atchison Company during the year 2,974,670,170 tons of freight one mile, an increase of 303,399,220 tons over the previous year.

The increase of freight earnings for the year was $1,717,423, and the average number of miles each ton of freight was carried for the year increased 2.86 miles. The freight revenue per ton per mile shows the small decrease under the previous year of 7-100 of a cent, or almost nominal. The total number of passengers carried one mile in the year to June 30, 1893, was 464,806,811, an increase of 73,310,896 passengers per mile over the previous year. Receipts from passengers increased during the year $1,100,144.51, and the average distance traveled per passenger increased 4.61 miles. The average rate per passenger per mile showed at 2.273 of a cent, against 2.418 of a cent in 1892, or a decrease of a little over one mill per passenger per mile. Products of agriculture showed an increase of 464,851 tons; products of animals increased 81,526 tons; products of mines, 286,838 tons; products of the forest, 217,053 tons; manufactures, 105,978 tons, which, with miscellaneous, shows a total increase of 1,160,699 tons. The total number of locomotives owned by the system is 1,313; passenger cars, 917; freight cars, 39,330; miscellaneous cars, 609; or a grand total of cars, 40,856, and of cars and engines, 42,169.

The Board of Directors expresses itself as well satisfied with the condition of the property, its management, and the general outlook for increased business. One Director remarked that the road had been greatly hampered by the Inter-State Commerce law, by the necessity of securing an extension of time on the Atchison's guarantee fund, and by the general financial disturbances.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected, Cecil Baring being chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Allen Manvel. J. W. Reinhart was re-elected President, D. B. Robinson First Vice President, Edward Wilder Secretary and Treasurer, G. R. Peck General Solicitor, and John J. McCook General Counsel.

TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.

If you fail to register to-day or Saturday, Oct. 28, you cannot vote against "Boss" McLaughlin's candidate, Mayor Boody. Hours of registry from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TO THE RESCUE OF READING.

Security Holders Organizing for Their Protection—The New Committee Appointed.

The following circular was issued to the security-holders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company yesterday.

Dear Sir: At the meeting of holders of securities of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held at the Windsor Hotel, in this city, on the evening of Oct. 24, to which you were invited, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that inasmuch as Reading earned last year $3,181,000 above its fixed charges, and that its assets far exceed in value its floating debt, any reorganization based on foreclosure and involving an assessment on the junior securities would be an outrage on the holders of those securities;

That Reading needs only a competent management loyally devoted to its interests in order to be put in a position to pay off its floating debt and secure for itself such a development of its vast earning capacity as will restore proper value to its securities;

That under the present management these ends are neither sought for nor possible of attainment, as it stands self-confessed, incompetent, and unwilling to adopt and follow the necessary policy;

That, therefore, a committee of three shall be appointed by the Chairman, of whom he shall be one, with power to add to their number, whose duty it shall be to take such steps as they may deem requisite in order to unite the security holders for their common protection, and especially for the purpose of securing a competent and loyal management for the property.

In pursuance thereof Mr. Richard B. Hartshorne, who was Chairman of the meeting, formed the following committee: Mr. Richard B. Hartshorne of J. M. Hartshorne & Brother, 18 Wall Street, Chairman; Henry T. Carey, 42 New Street; Jacob Scholle of Scholle Brothers, 33 Broad Street.

At the request of the committee I inclose herewith a copy of the agreement drafted by them for the signature of the security holders.

I need hardly add that the situation of Reading is critical, and that, in order to preserve the securities from assessment and possible extinction, the promptest action is demanded. Some delay has necessarily been caused in making all the requisite arrangements, but these now being perfected, and a representative committee having consented to act, it depends upon the security holders alone whether they will promptly resume the control of their property. Very truly yours,

ISAAC L. RICE.

The agreement referred to above is as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby appoint Richard B. Hartshorne, Henry T. Carey, and Jacob Scholle a committee for the purpose of protecting our interests in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, with power to add to their number. We authorize and empower the said committee to do whatever in their estimation may be necessary in the premises, including the bringing and conducting of legal proceedings. A majority of said committee shall have power to act. We agree to pay to said committee a sum not exceeding one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the par value of the securities of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company held by us to the amount set opposite our respective names, other than the deferred income bonds, and as to those a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the par value of said bonds. That is to say, $2 per $1,000 on all securities except the deferred income bonds, and $1 per $1,000 on the deferred income bonds. Said amount, or so much of it as shall be necessary, shall be used for the expenses which may be incurred or authorized by said committee in protecting our interests as such security holders by legal proceedings or otherwise, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned pro rata.

Divisional Mortgages to be Foreclosed.

Bills for the foreclosure of the following divisional mortgages of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad were forwarded from this city yesterday to be filed in the United States Court at Toledo, viz.: Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk Toledo, Ann Arbor and Lake Michigan, Toledo, Ann Arbor and Mount Pleasant, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cadillac. The foreclosure proceedings will be pressed to a conclusion, so as to adjust the very large floating debt that now exists and claims that are continually coming up against the property.

The application for the appointment of Joseph Walker, Jr., of this city as a co-receiver has been signed by a large number of bondholders, who will spare no efforts to readjust matters and have the road placed in the hands of an energetic and efficient management.

Coal to be no Higher in November.

The sales agents of the anthracite coal companies decided yesterday to make no change in the prices East or West for November. The output for the month was fixed at 3,500,000 tons, the amount allowed for November, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull and easier at 18¼c for No. 7....Sales, 1,000 bags No. 7, per Salerno, at 18⅛c; 1,000 bags do, per Lebanon, at 18c; 1,000 bags Santos No. 7, per J. W. Taylor, at 17⅞c, and 1,000 bags do, per Peninsula, at 17⅞c; also 800 bundles Mocha and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 11,750 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing firm and unchanged to 10 points down, as following the cables. Havre was barely steady at ¾@1c decline. Hamburg was barely steady at ½@¾ pfennig decline....October deliveries stood here at the close at 17.45@17.50c, (selling at 17.45c for 750 bags,) November at 16.90@16.95c, (selling at 16.90c for 1,000 bags,) December at 16.65@16.70c, (selling at 16.65@16.70c for 5,750 bags,) January at 16.35@16.40c, (selling at 16.35c for 250 bags,) February at 16.25@16.35c, March at 16.15@16.20c, (selling at 16.05@16.15c for 3,250 bags,) April at 15.90@16c, May at 15.80@15.90c, (selling at 15.75@15.80c for 1,250 bags,) September selling at 15.40c for 500 bags.....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 147,896 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 22,794 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 9,562 bags.

COTTON—Futures were moderately active in a switching and scalping way, with prices off 12@14 points, as influenced by the heavy receipts and a weak Liverpool market....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 177,000 bales. ....October deliveries stood here at the close at 7.90@7.92c, (selling at 7.97c for 100 bales,) November at 7.89@7.91c, (selling at 7.91@8.05c for 6,700 bales,) December at 7.98@7.99c, (selling at 7.99@8.12c for 18,100 bales,) January at 8.06@8.07c, (selling at 8.06@8.18c for 91,400 bales,) February at 8.13@8.14c, (selling at 8.15@8.24c for 6,600 bales,) March at 8.22c, (selling at 8.22@8.32c for 37,500 bales,) April at 8.29@8.30c, (selling at 8.29@8.33c for 4,400 bales,) May at 8.37c, (selling at 8.37@8.44c for 8,400 bales,) and June at 8.44@8.45c, (selling at 8.48@8.51c for 3,500 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 97 bales sold to spinners at ⅛c decline; middling, 8 3-16@8 7-16c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under....Port receipts here to-day, 46,627 bales, against 44,775 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 295,794 bales, against 227,237 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is less demand to-day, but prices show no change of consequence, and are quoted steady....Sales were about 16,300 pks, including 450 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50@$3.70; 4,600 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.15@$3.30; 300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $2.90@$3.15; 2,500 bbls Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.35; 450 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.75; 2,600 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.20, and fancy up to $4.50; City Mills at $3.60@$3.65 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50; 350 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.75; 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.50; 1,150 bbls fine at $1.95@$2.10; 1,000 sacks supers at $2.10@$2.15; 1,750 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.65@$2.85; 2,000 bbls Southern straights at $3.25@$3.30....Arrivals here since our last, 12,070 bbls and 10,127 sacks, and export clearances hence, 7,594 bbls and 28,032 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 67,306 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 450 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices; bulk poor to choice superfine at $2.90@$3.10, and fancy at $3.20....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c....HOMINY CHOPS at 90@95c....FEED at steady prices, quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@77½c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.11½@$1.12....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $25@$27 ton....RYE quiet; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 55@56c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR selling at $2.40@$2.50 for 600 bags....BARLEY dull; Milwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was ¼@½c higher, with the options, but demand was light from both the trade and shippers....Sales, 154,000 bushels, of which 48,000 bushels ungraded Spring and red, for export, on private terms. The trade bought 56,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 2c over December, delivered, and 50,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅛@1¼c under December, delivered Nov. 1, in store.... Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 70c, store; do, early November, 70⅝c; choice No. 2 red, 72c, afloat; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 74½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 69½c. The clearances hence since our last were 192,722 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 220,100 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 261,775 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 377,095 bushels, and at the interior 1,047,855 bushels....Options were slow and without special new features, with the trading wholly for local account and in the way of switching. Prices were weak at the opening and fell ¼@⅜c, on easier London cables, but rallied ⅝@⅞c with the West and on local covering, and closing firm at ¼@½c over yesterday....Future sales were 2,140,000 bushels, with October closing at 69c; November closing at 69¼c; 1,025,000 bushels December at 69¾@70⅛c, closing at 70½c; January closing at 71⅛c; 30,000 bushels February at 73⅛@73⅜c, closing at 73⅝c; 70,000 bushels March at 74⅛@74¾c, closing at 74⅝c; 1,015,000 bushels May at 76⅜@77⅛c, closing at 77c.

CORN—Spot was up ¼c and closed firm, with a light trade....Sales, 102,100 bushels, of which 40,000 bushels to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¼c, delivered, and 24,000 bushels do at 47¾@48c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¼c, delivered; 16,000 bushels yellow at 47½c, delivered, and 6,100 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¾c, elevator, buyers' option last half of November. ....The receipts for the day were 96,800 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports, 293,671 buhsels, with, in the interior, 496,979 bushels....The clearances hence were 37,375 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 149,788 bushels....Options were very dull and without features, closing firm at an advance of ⅛@¼c, as following the West....The sales of options were 505,000 bushels, including 25,000 bushels October at 46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c; 25,000 bushels November at 46¾@47c, closing at 46¾c; 220,000 bushels December at 47¼@47½c, closing at 47¼c; 10,000 bushels January at 47c; 225,000 bushels May at 49@49½c, closing at 49⅛c.

OATS—Spot were firm, and ¼@½c higher, with a fair jobbing trade....Sales, 139,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36½@36⅝c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 35c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 37c; No. 3 do at 36c; No. 2 mixed at 34½c for 45,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 34c; rejected white at 34c; rejected mixed at 33c; No. 2 Chicago at 35½c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed at 34½@36c for 2,000 bushels; track white at 36@40½c for 44,000 bushels.... Options advanced ⅝c with corn and the West, and closed firm, with trading light and entirely local....Sales of options, 165,000 bushels, with October closing at 34½c; 30,000 bushels November at 34½@34⅝c, closing at 34½c; 80,000 bushels December at 34¾@35⅛c, closing at 35c; 40,000 bushels May at 36⅞@37⅛c, closing at 37c; No. 2 white, October, closing at 36c; 15,000 bushels November at 37c, closing at 37c....Receipts to-day, 75,700 bushels; exports, 66,608 bushels.

HOPS—The trading drags, and outside reports show an easier market, which causes an unsettled feeling here....State quotations at 19@22c for medium to choice 1892 crop, and 19@23c for 1893 crop.

METALS—Tin dull; spot quoted at 20.65c bid. ....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead firm at 3.55c. ....Spelter firm at 3.65c.

OILS—The market for cottonseed remains slow, with the disposition of buyers to await larger supplies. Just at present offerings are of small lots. The occasional sales show essentially the line of prices quoted for two or three days, upon which basis the feeling is to sell promptly. Export demand is rather unimportant, and the home-trade wants are small. Sale of 50 lots new crude at 36c. Prime new yellow is on offer at 40c. Lard oil is not settled in price; 80c is talked for small lots of city.

PROVISIONS—The general market for hog products is stronger, with lard up again on a resumption of interest by the shorts and very reserved offerings of supplies....PORK is carried along on a firm basis as to prices, with small stocks and a light export demand; mess quoted at $20, $19.12½@$21 for short clear, $20 for family mess, and $14@$14.50 for extra prime....DRESSED HOGS are offered at easier prices, on fair supplies; quoted at 8⅝c for 160 lb average, 8¼c for 200 lb, 8⅝c for 180 lb, 8⅞c for 140 lb, 8⅞c for 120 lb, and 8⅞c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were about 51,000 head....CUTMEATS are in light demand and irregular in price; sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 16 to 18 lb average, at 9¾c, and 2,000 lb do, 9 to 10 lb average, at 12c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 11c, 10@10½c for hams, and 7½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was quiet and easier; extra Indian mess, in tierces, at $20@$21....BEEF HAMS were dull and unchanged, with, at the West, $15@$15.50 quoted, while here $16.50@$17 was quoted....LARD—Western steam has turned to a stronger basis, with marked firmness on cash and October through a renewal of demand from the short interest. The offerings here are small, with business in consequence restricted. Sale of 250 tcs cash at $10.45, closing at $10.45. City steam is steady at $9.87½, with 175 tcs sold at that, as well as 200 tcs, late yesterday. Options—No sales; October closed at $10.45 nominal, November closed at $9.80 nominal, January closed at $8.90 nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at $10.80, South American at $11, compound lard at $8@$8.25....TALLOW—The market is not changed, showing steadiness, without export demand for the day and a moderate home-trade inquiry. Prime city, 5 1-16c, while for a choice lot 5⅛c is bid. Sale of 50 hhds city at 5 1-16c....STEARINE—Lard stearine is in demand at strong prices; sale of 35,000 lb choice Western, in tierces, at 11¾c. Oleo stearine in steady demand and firm; sale of 50,000 lb city at 10½c, closing with 10⅝c bid....BUTTER—Creamery is steady for fresh stock, with arrivals very moderate and demand fair. State dairy arrives moderately, but sales are mainly of the finest tubs. Western creamery, 28c for extra; do, poor to prime, 20@26c; do, June, 21@25c; State creamery, 27@27½c for extra tubs and 26½@27c for pails, with lower grades at 24@26c; State dairy, half tubs, best, 26@27c; do, poor to prime, 19@25c; imitation creamery, 19@24c; Western dairy, 17½@22c; Western factory, 17@20c....CHEESE—Large full cream are quiet and about steady; small sizes are moderately active and firm. Part skims are quiet. Full cream is within the range of 9@11⅝c, with fancy at 11@11¾c and 10½@12¼c for small sizes; part skims at 4@9½c; full skims at 2@3½c. ....EGGS—Fresh stock is fairly active and firm. State and Pennsylvania, 22½@23c; Western, 21½@22¼c; do, seconds, per case, $3@$4.50; icehouse, 18@20c; limed at 19½@20c.

RICE—The market is firm and the demand is sufficient to prevent any full accumulation....Domestic quoted at 3¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5⅛@5⅝c; head at 6@6¼c, and Patna at 4¾@4⅞c.

SUGAR—There is entire absence of demand and values remain nominal; a sale is reported at Boston of 600 tons Porto Rico muscovado at 3⅝c for 89 degrees test, ex store....Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3c; centrifugal, 98 degrees test, at 3⅞@4c....Refined are steady and in light demand....Cutloaf and crushed, 5¾@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5½c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3½@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight market is quiet, with some irregularity in rates. Engagements: To Rotterdam, 10,000 bushels grain at 6¼c; to Glasgow, 22,000 bushels grain at 2d; to Copenhagen, 16,000 bushels grain at 13s 4½d per quarter; to Antwerp, 16,000 bushels grain at 2d; to Liverpool, cotton at 11-64d. The tonnage market is steady, with rather more doing in foreign freights. Charters: A British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool at 43s, prompt; a British steamer, with cotton from Savannah to Liverpool, Havre, or Bremen at 19-64d, November; a British steamer, with cotton from Savannah to Liverpool at 9-32d, November; a British steamer, with cotton from Charleston to Liverpool at 35s, prompt; a British steamer, with general cargo hence to Havre, lump sum; a British steamer, with sugar from Cuba to New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston at 8c, 9c, and 10c; a British steamer, 970 tons, hence to Porto Rico and back, one trip, £600; a Norwegian bark, 1,162 tons, with general cargo hence to Sydney, N. S. W., at a lump sum, basis about 15s per 40 cubic feet; a bark, 837 tons, with general cargo hence to New-Zealand and back on private terms; a British bark, (to arrive,) with 45,000 cases petroleum hence to Saigon, supposed at 16c; a British bark, (to arrive,) with 90,000 cases petroleum hence to Hongkong at 18c, option Japan 19c, Shanghai 23c; a German ship, with 9,500 bbls petroleum hence to Dublin at 1s 9d; a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls petroleum hence to Waterford at 2s 4½d; a British bark, 1,099 tons, with general cargo hence to Rio de Janeiro on private terms; two Italian barks, with Kentucky tobacco hence to Leghorn at 21s 6d, option of Genoa or Naples; an Italian bark, 695 tons, hence to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $7.25; a bark, from Philadelphia to Cienfuegos and back to a port north of Hatteras with sugar at 17c if not east of New-York, 1c extra to Boston, 1c extra to Delaware Breakwater for orders, coal out for port charges; a schooner, with lumber from Appalachicola to Boston at $6.50; a schooner, with lumber from Union Island or Doboy to New-York at $4.62½; a bark, with phosphate rock from Point Tampa to Baltimore at $1.95; a schooner, with lumber from Suffolk to New-York at $2.50; a schooner, with fertilizer from Cartaret to Lewes, Del., at $1, loaded and discharged; a schooner, with cement from Rondout to Lynn at 18c, Rockland at 20c, or Gloucester at 25c, towage both ways; a number of schooners, with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at 95c to Biddeford, 90c to Newcastle, 80c and 85c to St. John, N. B., 77½c to Portland, 70c and 75c to Rockland, 60c to Boston.

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE FINAL REGISTRATION DAYS. QUALIFY YOURSELF TO VOTE THIS YEAR BY GETTING YOUR NAME UPON THE REGISTRATION LISTS TO-DAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF UNTIL THE LAST DAY. THE REGISTRY BOARDS WILL BE IN SESSION IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M. REGISTER EARLY.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Closed Higher, Corn Moderately Active, and Provisions Strong.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Wheat was very dull during the early part of the session, with the feeling easy, but later it became firmer and showed some activity. The opening was unchanged to ⅛c lower, then eased off about ⅜c, became firm, and advanced ⅞@1c, after which a feeling of steadiness pervaded the market, and the closing was ⅜@½c higher each for May and December. Trading was mostly of a local character, there being a noticeable absence of outside orders. The tame feeling at the start was caused by fair offerings, with no very great demand, but the market turned on the good export clearances and was helped along by the buying by Ream, assisted by the shorts.

Early cables were generally quiet, but later ones reported an advance of ¼d. This helped the price to some extent, although other news was not encouraging. The Cincinnati Price Current reported that the past week had been favorable for the advancement of wheat, and that the position appeared to be better than a year ago. Receipts on the Northwest were 781 cars, and at Chicago 146 cars. Exports were 484,000 bushels, including wheat and flour. Freight room was taken here for 115,000 bushels. New-York reported 8 boatloads taken for export. Withdrawals from store were 57,420 bushels. Receipts at Western points, 1,019,494 bushels, and shipments, 235,969 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 377,095 bushels, and shipments, 220,100 bushels.

Corn was moderately active. The market opened steady, afterward firming in sympathy with wheat. The weather was reported wet in most sections of the West, and the impression prevailed that receipts would be lighter for a few days. Shorts were good buyers. Offerings were not very free, and competition advanced prices ½@⅝c. At the improvement there was general selling, and a recession of ¼@⅜c took place. Toward the close there was a steadier tone to the market, and prices advanced ⅛@¼c, with a moderate trade, afterward settling back, the closing being quiet at an advance of ⅛@¼c for the day. Liverpool was reported ¼d lower, with an easy tone. Domestic markets were a shade better. Receipts of 300 cars were 10 cars over the estimates. There were 211,601 bushels inspected out, with freight engagements reported for 567,000 bushels more. Receipts at Western points were 555,450 bushels and shipments 447,243 bushels. Arrivals at the seaboard, 191,761 bushels, with shipments 99,788 bushels. There was a fairly good cash demand, principally local, prices ruling ¼@½c higher.

Oats were strong early, the price for May advancing ¾c. Offerings were liberal at the advance, and a decline of ½c was made. The close was quiet, ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Receipts of 147 cars were 3 cars under estimates. The light arrivals in connection with the strength in other grains was a sustaining factor, but the estimated receipts for to-morrow, being somewhat larger, caused an easier feeling later.

Charters were for 80,000 bushels. The cash demand was good at an advance of ½c.

Provisions—The opening was lower in response to the decline in live hogs at the yards. Trade was very light early. No outside orders came in, and local operators were averse to doing anything either way. Later on a firmer feeling prevailed, influenced by a better speculative feeling in grain. At the close the market ruled strong and closed at the outside price for the day. January pork gained 12½c, January lard 7½c, and January ribs 7½c for the day.

Estimated receipts to-morrow—Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 445 cars; oats, 216 cars; hogs, 21,000 head.

Freights—Vessel room was abundant, and shippers held off, rates declining ¼c to 2c on wheat and 1⅝c on corn to Buffalo.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct	62½	63¼	62¼	63¼
Dec	64½	65¼	64¼	65¼
May	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct	37¾	38¼	37¾	37¾
Nov	38⅜	38¾	38¼	38¼
Dec	38¼	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
May	42⅛	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28¼
Dec	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅝
May	31¾	32⅜	31⅝	31⅞
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl—				
Oct	$16.50	$17.10	$16.50	$17.10
Jan	14.27½	14.45	14.22½	14.45
Lard, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Oct	9.75	10.10	9.75	10.10
Nov	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Jan	8.30	8.45	8.30	8.45
Short ribs, ⅌ 100 lb—				
Oct	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60
Jan	7.35	7.47½	7.35	7.47½

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 63¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 56@65c; No. 2 red, 63¼@63½c; No. 2 corn, 38⅛c; No. 2 oats, 28@28¼c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $17.50@$18; lard, ⅌ 100 lb, $10.10@$10.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.65@$9.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.50.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bushels	95,389	41,883
Corn, bushels	380,189	375,518
Oats, bushels	270,577	457,880

REGISTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

REGISTER TO-DAY. YOU CAN DO SO BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8 A. M. AND 9 P. M. AT THE REGISTRATION PLACE IN YOUR ELECTION DISTRICT. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ARE THE LAST TWO REGISTRATION DAYS FOR THIS YEAR, AND IF YOU DO NOT GET YOUR NAME UPON THE LIST YOU CANNOT VOTE. REGISTER AFTER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef and Hams in Poor, Pork and Bacon in Moderate Demand.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—3:45 P. M.—Beef in poor demand. Pork in moderate demand. Hams in poor demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 43s 6d. Bacon in moderate demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 54s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 56s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 51s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 51s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 38s. Cheese in moderate demand. Tallow, spirits of turpentine, and resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand; prime Western, spot, dull at 50s. Wheat in poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in fair demand; futures in poor demand; mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 11½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in poor demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d; October and November delivery, 4 24-64@4 25-64d; November and December delivery, 4 24-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 24-64d, value; January and February delivery, 4 25-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d; March and April delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d; April and May delivery, 4 30-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 32-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 42s 3d per quarter; October and November shipment, 42s 3d. Refined petroleum, 3 13-16@3⅞d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 22s 6d per cwt. Sugar, 16s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96 degrees test, and 13s 3d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—October, 13s 6¾d; March, 13s 4½d.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Exchange firm. Sugar quiet.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Spring wheat quiet; limits steady; sales, 8 cars No. 1 hard, 69¼@70c; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 68¼c, spot; 5,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67¼c; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, old Chicago, 68½c; closing, No. 1 hard, 70c; spot, 68½c, cost, insurance, and freight; No. 1 Northern, 69c; spot, do, cost, insurance, and freight, 67½c. Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 66¼c; No. 1 white, 68c asked; 1 car No. 2 red sold at 66c. Corn opened unsettled, but closed firm at 43¼@43½c for No. 2 yellow, and 42½c for No. 2 corn, in store; sales were 28 cars No. 2 yellow, 42¾@43½c; 21 cars No. 2 corn, 42@42½c, store. Oats—No. 2 white strong; sales, 10 cars, 34c; 34¼@34½c asked at closing; 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 31⅝c, track. Barley quiet; fairly steady; No. 3 Western, 60@61c; lower grades, 48@55c; State, 68@70c. Rye—None here. Flour firm; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.40. Rye flour, $3@$3.15. Millfeed quiet; steady; unchanged. Canal freights strong; higher; wheat, 5½c; corn, 5c; barley, 4½c; seed, 5½c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 189,300 bushels; corn, 126,000 bushels; oats, 67,000 bushels; barley, 90,500 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; corn, 16,600 bushels; barley, 19,600 bushels; seed, 83,500 bushels. Rail—Flour, 52,000 bbls; wheat, 150,000 bushels; corn, 192,000 bushels; oats, 61,000 bushels.

CNICINNATI, Oct. 26.—Flour—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.20; fancy, $2.90@$3.25; family, $2.75@3. Wheat market is steady at yesterday's prices; 250 bushels No. 2 red, 62c. Corn—New corn is coming in steadily, and going at low rates; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 39c; white ear, (new,) 35c; yellow ear, 40c. Oats—There is a firmer tendency in the market; receipts are not as large as yesterday; No. 3 white, 29c; rejected white, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 29¼c; No. 3 mixed, light color, 29¾c. Rye—Market is steady at 52c; 275 bushels No. 2, 51½c. Pork steady; mess pork, $17.50; clear mess, $19; family pork, $16; clear family, $19.50; kettle lard steady; sales of steam leaf at 10¼c; kettle dried at 10⅝c; leaf lard, 10½c; bakers' lard, 10c. Bacon steady; shoulders sell at 8½c; short rib sides sell at 9¾c; short clear sides sell at $10.50. Whisky—Market steady; sales of distillers' goods on a basis of $1.14, were 571 bbls.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Flour dull; values held about steady; receipts, 3,330 bbls; shipments, 5,313. Bran strong; sales, 10 cars sacked, east track, at 60c. Wheat higher; receipts, 63,317 bushels; shipments, 13,521 bushels; October, 59⅝c; November, 60¼c; December, 61⅞c; May, 69½@69⅝c. Corn firm, higher; receipts, 54,495 bushels; shipments, 28,544 bushels; October closed at 37c; November, 34⅝@34¾c; May, 31⅝c. Pork steady at $18; on orders, $18.50. Lard—Prime steam, 9¾c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 7c; longs and clear ribs, 9¼c; shorts, 9⅝c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7½c; longs, 10¼c; clear ribs, 10⅜c; shorts, 10⅝c. High wines firm at $1.14. Wool—Market dull; Missouri and Illinois: Medium combing, 16½@17c; medium clothing, 15½@16c; light fine, 12@13c; heavy, 10@11c. Kansas and Nebraska: Medium, 14@14½c; coarse, 12@13c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy, 9@10c. Texas, Indian Territory, and Arkansas Medium, 13@15½c; coarse, 13@14c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—Turpentine firm at 27c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at 5 P. M. for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Amaranth.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 3:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania";) at 5:30 A. M. for Germany direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 6 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 12 M. for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Miranda, (letters for Truxillo, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Belize must be directed "per Miranda";) at 12 M. for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Premier; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 P. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 4 P. M. for Inagua, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Grecian Prince; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *11 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1893.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MALTIDE PHILOMENE DROUILHET STERN, Edward Stern, Charlotte Stern, Wilhelm Stern, Jenny Adelheim, Pauline Lebegott, Victoria Truhse, Marie Andreew, Waldemar Edelberg, Alexander Edelberg, Constantin Adelheim, Paul Adelheim, Robert Adelheim, Raphael Adelheim, Victor Adelheim, Julius Lebegott, Henriette Hirschfeldt, Caroline Kassel, Lydia Grunwald, Molly Glaser, Oscar Stern, Arthur Stern, —— Stern, son of Siegismund Stern, and —— Stern, son of Wilhelm Stern, whose first names, ages, and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Laura Michailowitz, Minna Michailowitz, and August Michailowitz, whose ages and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and to all other persons being brothers or sisters or nephews or nieces of the said Edward Stern, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Edward Stern, late of the City of New-York, deceased.—Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of December, 1893, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of proceedings of Frederic R. Coudert and Charles Coudert, as trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Stern, deceased, of the several trusts created for the benefit of Pauline Lebegott, Maltide Philomene Drouilhet Stern, Edward Stern, and Charlotte Stern.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, one of the Surrogates of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L. S.)

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o20-1aw6wF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to BARBARA NOWAK, Magdalena Mayer, Mary Styrova, Theresa Krysl, Anna Turek, Mary Nowak, Joseph Nowak, Matthias Nowak, Wenzel Nowak, Anna Nowak, Sofie Mayer, Albert Joseph Nowak, Frank Paul Nowak, Alice Matilda Nowak, Henry Feldman, send greeting:

Whereas, August Nowak, of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of August, 1882, and codicil thereto bearing date the 24th day of April, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Albert Nowak, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10:30 in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L. S.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Attorney for Petitioner, 145 Nassau Street, New-York.
o13-1aw6wF*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. NEWCOMBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1893.

IDA M. NEWCOMBE, Executrix.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executrix, 160 Broadway, New-York City. o13-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR SOUTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of September, 1893.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrator.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Att'ys for Adm., 22 William St., N. Y. City. s29-1aw6mF

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Blake, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of September, 1893. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s22-1aw6mF

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations.

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893 in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D.,
President.

[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, acting for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893 deems it necessary to acquire and take certain real estate and impose certain sanitary conditions on certain other real estate in the village and town of Patterson, County of Putnam, also in the village of Towners, town of Patterson, Putnam County; also certain real estate bordering on the east branch of the Croton River, in the town of Southeast, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to the west branch of the Croton River, town of Carmel, County of Putnam; also certain real estate bordering on and lying adjacent to Lake Gilead, town of Carmel, County of Putnam, and certain other real estate in the towns of North Castle and Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., bordering on and being adjacent to Bear Gutter Creek, Byram Pond, and the outlet of Big and Little Rye Ponds, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from pollution.

Notice is further given that an opportunity will be afforded any and all persons to be heard respecting the acquisition, taking, or extinguishment of the real estate, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of November, 1893, at the office of the undersigned, No. 31 Chambers Street, New-York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 16th, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY,
Commissioner of Public Works,
No. 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Elbe, Sat., Oct. 28, 9 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Nov. 4, 7 A. M.
Spree, Tues., Nov. 7, 9 A. M.
Trave, Sat., Nov. 11, 9 A. M.
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 14, 9 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Nov. 18, Noon.
Havel, Tu., Nov. 21, 8 A. M.
Elbe Sat., Nov. 25, 9 A. M.
Aller, Tu., Nov. 28, 9 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Fulda, Nov. 4
Werra, Nov. 18
Kaiser, Nov. 25
Fulda, Dec. 9
Werra, Dec. 30
Kaiser, Jan. 6
Spree, Jan. 16
Fulda, Jan. 27
Kaiser, Feb. 10
Spree, Feb. 17
Fulda, March 3
Kaiser, Mch 17
Passage, $70 and upward a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
New-York, N. 1, 11:30 AM
Paris, Nov. 8, 6 A. M.
Berlin, Nov. 15, 9:30 A. M.
New-York, N. 22, 3:30 PM
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Umbria, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Lucania, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Etruria, Nov. 18, noon.
Campania, N. 25, 6:30 AM
Umbria, Dec. 2, 1 P. M.
Lucania, Dec. 9, 6 A. M.
Etruria, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
Furnessia, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Devonia, Nov. 4, 2 P. M.
Anchoria, Nov. 18, noon
Bolivia, Nov. 25, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamer.
Columbia..........Nov. 2, 12 M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Nov. 4, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Oct. 28, 6 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier......Sat., Nov. 4, 1 P. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli......Sat., Nov. 11, 6 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Sailings from CAIRO for the First and Second Cataracts of the Nile every few days during the season. First departure Nov. 14.
SELECT PARTIES TO PALESTINE leave New-York Jan. 4, 18, Feb. 10, 17, 22, March 3 and 24, (for Greek Easter in Jerusalem.)
Berths, programmes, and information from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..........Nov. 13.
EMPRESS OF CHINA..........Dec. 11.
EMPRESS OF INDIA..........Jan. 8.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y.
EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Birmingham....Friday, Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee..........Saturday, Oct. 28, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee..........Monday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta....Wednesday, Nov. 1, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORREL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE..........Friday, Oct. 27
SEMINOLE..........Monday, Oct. 30
IROQUOIS..........Wednesday, Nov. 1
CHEROKEE..........Friday, Nov. 3
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacks.
Grt. So. Frt. & Pass. Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
*Majestic, Nov. 8, 6:30 A. M.
Britannic, Nov. 15, 9 A. M.
*Teutonic, Nov. 22, 3 P. M.
Germanic, N. 29, 9:30 A. M.
*Majestic, Dec. 6, 3:30 P. M.
Britannic, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
*Teutonic, D. 20, 3:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.
E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:15 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars to Albany and Troy.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08. Montreal 7:30 A. M.
BUFFALO & NIAGARA FALLS SPECIAL
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; also through sleeping car for Ogdensburg.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
World's Fair Round Trip Tickets, good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 11:15 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty Street.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,
In Effect Oct. 15, 1893.
8:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Parlor and Sleeping Cars.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M.—ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis, 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., week days.
2:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE, daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited," week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited," daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa 9 P. M. daily. Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon, Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Oct. 16, 1893.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 3:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, 4:20, (5:38 to Red Bank and Branchport,) 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD,
Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:20 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:45 to Monmouth Beach and Seabright,) 4:00, 4:20, 5:38 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 172, 235, 261, 415, 849, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
8:25 A. M. (daily except Sunday) for Wallkill Valley R. R. stations, Middletown, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, and Oswego.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Sullivan Co. Express for Wallkill Valley Railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:30 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A.,
56 Beaver St., New-York.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections,
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping-cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

NORWICH LINE.
Favorite inside route. Fares Reduced. To New-London, $1.00; Norwich, $1.25; Worcester, $2.00; Boston, $3.00. Corresponding reduction to all points east. Steamers leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., connecting with vestibuled express train leaving New London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Worcester 7:55 and Boston 9 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE.
Favorite inside Sound route.
BOSTON, ONLY $3; PROVIDENCE, $2.25.
FARES REDUCED TO WORCESTER and all other points. Famous steel screw steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting at Stonington wharf with three express trains to Providence and Boston. First express has through parlor car.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the finest, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. N. B.—On and after Nov. 1 steamer RICHARD PECK leaves 4 P. M., arriving at New-Haven 8:15 P. M., and 11:30 P. M. steamer withdrawn temporarily.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every week day from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R. for all points East.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.